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Asian Recorder

A WEEKLY DIGEST
OF ASIAN EVENTS
WITH INDEX

1960

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ASIAN RECORDER news-sheets are issued weekly. They are numbered consecutively from the first issue in January to the end of December each year.

Events in all the countries of Asia are listed under each country, arranged alphabetically, with a summary for each if necessary.

Events about Asia happening outside Asia are listed under a separate heading ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA.

Sport is listed at the end, without regard to country.

Each item is acknowledged to the source from which it is taken—newspaper, periodical, Radio, Embassy or Government Department—to give it authority.

Every three months, these news-sheets are accompanied by an INDEX. Each year, the Annual INDEX will incorporate all the three previous quarterly indices. An explanation of the INDEX is given on the back cover.

To insert the news-sheets in the binder—open the binder by the backflap. unscrew the nuts, raise the flat rod and insert the news-sheets; thereafter, let the flat rod rest on the sheets, press the flat rod firmly down and screw down the nuts.

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ASIAN RECORDER

January 1—8, 1960

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CEYLON

A. **Colombo Council Elections:** The United National Party (UNP), led by the former Premier, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, secured an absolute majority in the elections to the Colombo City Municipal Council held on December 19, 1959.

Much significance was attached to the civic elections as it could reflect the trend of voting in the forthcoming General Elections.

The UNP captured 23 of the 37 seats in the House.

[The UNP had a bare majority of one in the previous Council which the Bandaranaike Ministry dissolved two years ago on grounds of incompetence following a prolonged strike of municipal workers.]

The Opposition leader, Dr. N. M. Perera's Lanka Sama Samaj Party, which contested in about 25 wards, was successful in only eight places. The Communist Party was thoroughly defeated. Even the leader of the Communist Party, Mr. Peter Kueneman, lost his seat to his United National Party rival in a straight fight by a margin of 96 votes.

The Communist Party and the Sri Lanka Freedom Party were able to secure only one seat each.

The overall party position in the new Council was as follows: United National Party 23; Lanka Sama Samaj Party 8; Independents 4; Communists 1; Sri Lanka Freedom Party 1.

Only four candidates secured a majority of 1,000 votes and all of them were United National Party candidates. Three women were elected to the Council, including Mrs. Ayesh Rau, a woman of Indian origin.

The Trotskyist Lanka Sama Samaj Party, which held only three seats in the previous Council, gained largely from other Left-wing groups who clashed and from the section of Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front) led by Mr. Philip Gunawardene which failed to secure a single seat.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1777:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. **Tibet Chapter Of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference:** Peking Radio reported on December 22, 1959 the formation of the Tibet Chapter of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in Lhasa.

The Conference is an organ charged with the task of unifying all nationalities, classes, political parties, mass organizations, notable public figures and overseas Chinese.

According to the Radio, the Tibet Chapter has held its first meeting in Lhasa already.

Fifty-two of its 134 members were described as people belonging to the "upper strata and religious circles" in Tibet.

The Political Commissar of the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese Army and Deputy Secretary of the Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Tibet, Gen. Tan Kuan-san, who presided over the meeting, declared: "The present meeting will go over policies related to democratic reforms in Tibet and questions of production and reconstruction. It will serve to mobilize people of all stratas in Tibet on a still wider scale to give their best for a better, quicker and more thorough carrying out of democratic reforms in Tibet and the development of agriculture and stock-breeding under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party and the Central Government."

The representative of the Central People's Government in Tibet and Secretary of the Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Tibet, Gen. Chang Chin-wu, said: "Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Tibet Committee will make a glorious contribution to the consolidation and unification of the Motherland, the strengthening of the unity of all nationalities and the construction of a democratic, socialist new Tibet."

The Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, Mr. Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, said: "Only with the solicitude of the great Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung that the Tibet Committee of the CPPCC, which has long been desired by us, has now been founded. This is a historic and happy event and represents another glorious victory for the Communist Party's nationalities policy in the Tibet Region."

The formation of the Tibet Chapter was interpreted by observers as marking the complete integration of the region with China.

Land Reforms:

Meanwhile, according to Press reports, the Tibetan Land Reforms Committee, recently formed to plan and supervise the re-distribution of land in Tibet, has asked for "productive activities" organized in Tibet's Lamaist monasteries.

The 26-man Committee said at a meeting in November that it was necessary to introduce "democratic administration" in monasteries while maintaining the Peking Government's policy of freedom of religious belief and protection of patriotic law-abiding monasteries.

[The declared communist policy is to pay compensation for land taken from feudal land-owners who took no part in the Tibetan rebellion against communist China and to confiscate the rebels' land without payment. Until the rebellion, most of the land in Tibet belonged to feudal lords and monasteries. The Committee decided that the Government should not pay compensation for land which serf-owners rented from the former Tibet Local Government which was dissolved by Peking for launching the revolt. There will also be no compensation for land allocated by the former Local Government to officials in lieu of salary.]

(*Hsinhua News* and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3019:CHI:B]

B. **Lanchow - Sinkiang Railway:** Work is in progress on the 2,349-kilometre Lanchow-Sinkiang railway which, when completed, would greatly reduce the railway distance between Peking and Moscow.

Following the route of the Old Silk Road from Lanchow up the Kansu Corridor, this line traverses the desert into the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region to Hami, passes north of the Turfan depression, crosses the Tien-shan to Urumchi, continues north-westward, then through the Ala Pass to the Soviet border where it meets the railway from Aktogai on the Turkish Railway.

When completed, it will supplement the two lines now being used, the one running through China's north-east provinces to the Soviet border and the other, a shorter one *via* Ulan Bator in the Mongolian People's Republic.

The new railway will help speed up the development of China's north-west and the Sinkiang region and in strengthening the ties between these areas and the rest of the country.

To-date, 1,177 kilometres of the rail track is open to traffic from Lanchow to Weiya in Sinkiang. The road-bed, bridges and culverts on the Weiya-Urumchi section have been built. The section from Urumchi to the Soviet border has been surveyed and part of the road-bed made. The Soviet section between Aktogai and the Chinese border was opened to traffic on July 1, 1959.

The new railway has some notable features. Most of it is being laid on tablelands 1,000 metres above sea level and it traverses through exceptionally difficult terrain: high mountains, deep canyons, deserts, akali flats, swamps and earthquake zones. It crosses the Yellow River and the Wuhsiao-ling Range whose peaks rise 3,000 metres above sea level. Seven tunnels had to be cut on the Wuhsiao-ling section and in places the road-bed had to be built up to a height of 40 metres. Several hundred bridges and culverts, large and small, had to be built across the many streams in the Shanshan area.

(*Peking Review*)

[Prev. ref. 2732:CHI:C]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Further Nehru-Chou En-lai Letters On Sino-Indian Border; Congress Decision On Bifurcation Of Bombay State; "Ginger Group" On Coalition Governments; Eastern Rice Zone Formed.

A. **India-China Border—Further Correspondence:** Replying to Mr. Nehru's letter of November 16, the Prime Minister of China, Mr. Chou En-lai, wrote on December 17 proposing a meeting between Mr. Nehru and himself on December 26 in any place in China or at Rangoon to reach "some agreement on principles as a guidance to concrete discussions of the boundary question by the two sides."

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The letter of Mr. Chou En-lai was handed over to Mr. Nehru by the Chinese Ambassador in Delhi, Mr. Pan Tzu-li, at the Ministry of External Affairs on December 18, 1959. It was released to the Press by the Chinese Embassy late at night on December 18, 1959.

The basic idea of Mr. Chou En-lai's proposal for the meeting implied a virtual rejection of Mr. Nehru's main proposals of November 16.

Mr. Nehru, in his letter of November 16, had made three suggestions: (1) that in Ladakh, China should withdraw to the boundary shown in Indian maps and India should withdraw to the boundary shown in Chinese maps leaving this area unadministered; (2) that on the rest of the frontier neither side should send out patrols from its checkposts; and (3) that the Chinese should withdraw from the Indian check-post of Longju but Indian troops would refrain from re-occupying it.

Mr. Chou En-lai, while claiming that his original proposals of November 7 suggesting the withdrawal of the forces of the two sides 20 kilometres (or such distance as was deemed appropriate by both sides) would create a favourable atmosphere for the talks, said that he was "prepared to agree to a partial solution" by applying Mr. Nehru's Longju proposal to other disputed places as well.

He named ten such "disputed" places, all within Indian territory. They included Khinzemane in N-EFA, Shipki Pass and eight other places in Uttar Pradesh and Ladakh.

Mr. Chou En-lai welcomed Mr. Nehru's proposal for the frontier posts of the two countries to stop sending out patrols but suggested that this should apply not only to N-EFA and the central border but also to Ladakh.

He rejected Mr. Nehru's proposal on Ladakh on four grounds:

(1) That there was no reason to treat Ladakh as a special case as China was claimed to have been in actual control of the whole of this area which was shown in their maps of 1956 except for one place "occupied" by India.

(2) That it represented "a big step backward from the principle agreed upon to maintain *status quo*."

(3) That it was unfair. In this connexion, he said that even "the most anti-Chinese part of the Indian Press had pointed out India's concession as only theoretical because "India has no personnel there to withdraw while China would have to withdraw from a territory of 33,000 square kilometres."

(4) That this area had long been under Chinese jurisdiction. In this connexion, Mr. Chou En-lai claimed that the road which the Chinese had built through the Indian Aksaichin plateau had been in existence since the Ching Dynasty of China, that it was used by the Chinese Liberation Army in 1950 to enter Tibet, and that between March, 1956 and October, 1957, the Chinese built a 1,200 kilometres-long motorable highway through it without any challenge from India.

Mr. Chou En-lai suggested that if India should still insist after this that her demand to this area was proper, then the principle she wanted to apply to Ladakh should be applied to N-EFA.

This would involve Indian armed forces and other personnel withdrawing to the boundary shown in Chinese maps—that is, withdrawing from nearly 35,000 square miles of Indian territory.

Referring to the historical data concerning the India-China border, Mr. Chou En-lai said that his Government would give a detailed reply in the near future.

In the meanwhile, he claimed that the Survey of India maps up to 1938 showed a Ladakh boundary which corresponded to that shown in Chinese maps and that up to 1952 the India-China boundary was shown as undelimited in Indian maps.

Mr. Nehru Rejects Proposal To Meet:

Turning down the proposal of Mr. Chou En-lai for a meeting between the Indian and Chinese Premiers in Rangoon or in China on December 26, 1959, Mr. Nehru informed him in a letter on December 21 that he did not see "how we can reach agreement on principles when there is such complete disagreement about facts."

Mr. Nehru denied the charge that Indian forces had committed aggression or occupied Chinese territory and maintained that intrusions by "Chinese personnel have brought about the present situation and created apprehensions."

Giving the substance of his reply to Parliament on December 21, 1959, he said that he would prefer to wait for Mr. Chou En-lai's reply to his letter of September 26, 1959 and the Note of November 4, 1959 before "we discuss what should be the next step."

He also announced that the Indian Ambassador in Peking, Mr. G. Parthasarathi, had been called to New Delhi for consultations.

In his letter, Mr. Nehru made the following other points:

(a) He regretted that his "reasonable and practical proposals aimed at lessening tension" had been rejected.

(b) Mr. Chou En-lai's reply was merely a re-iteration of claims to extensive areas in Indian territory.

(c) His claim that Indian prisoners had received friendly treatment was disproved by Mr. Karam Singh's statement of the "deplorable treatment" to which they were subjected.

(d) He endorsed Mr. Chou En-lai's statement that their concern should be with peaceful reconstruction of their countries. As far as he was concerned, he had always expressed his willingness to meet and discuss outstanding differences and settle them peacefully.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Support To Mr. Nehru:

Speaking at a meeting in Sirsa (Punjab) on December 19, 1959, the Bhoodan leader, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, supported Mr. Nehru's policy towards China *vis-a-vis* the border dispute and said that at a time when even wise people were losing grip of the situation, Mr. Nehru was maintaining his "wisdom, cautious vigilance and practical action."

Today, he said, there was tension between India and China, but he had no doubt that ultimately there would again be goodwill between the two countries. "China cannot be so foolish as to create enemies all round. Even if China is not behaving properly, India need not change her basic policies. That will be a wrong step."

Referring to the criticism of Mr. Nehru's policy with regard to China, he said that Mr. Nehru was the only leader in India who was asking people not to get nervous but face the situation boldly and with courage. He had told us that no country in the world today could afford to plunge into a world war. Several followers of Mahatma Gandhi, including Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, were pleading for a change in India's foreign policy. But, Mr. Nehru continued to maintain that he understood the internal as well as the international pulse of the people. "I feel that this phase of Mr. Nehru's life is the brightest and the most glorious. Despite his advanced age he is maintaining wisdom and balanced judgment. His words make me feel that Mahatma Gandhi is still alive in India. At present, Mr. Nehru is being attacked on all sides. But everybody looks at this problem purely from the political point of view, forgetting the broader aspects of the problem."

(*The Times of India* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3060:INI:A]

B. **International Monitoring Station Opened:** The first of a series of six permanent international monitoring stations in India was inaugurated by the Central Minister of Transport and Communications, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, at Ghatorni, about 10 miles from New Delhi, on December 19, 1959.

It is said to be the biggest monitoring station in Asia.

The other five stations are proposed to be set up in different parts of the country by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Set up at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,00,000 the station was erected by the Wireless Planning and Co-ordination branch of the Central Ministry of Communications. It will help in the efficient handling of radio frequencies in the country and will enable the Government to detect illegal frequency users and poachers on frequencies allotted to India by other nations.

The station is on a 200-acre area, free from man-made electrical noises, on Delhi-Gurgaon Road. It is powerful enough to receive from and monitor signals to all parts of the world.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3003:INI:J]

C. **Bifurcation Of Bombay State:** The Congress Working Committee's decision on the bifurcation of the bilingual Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujerat was officially announced by the A-ICC in New Delhi on December 19, 1959 when it released the Congress Working Committee resolution of December 4, 1959.

The resolution said that "in the context of the developments that have taken place, the re-organization of the present State of Bombay involving its division has become necessary."

The Working Committee agreed with the recommendation of the nine-man Bombay Committee that the present Bombay State should be bifurcated. [The Committee, set up under the chairmanship of Pandit G. B. Pant, was to advise the Congress President on the issue.]

Almost simultaneously with the release of the Working Committee's resolution, the Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, informed some members of Parliament that the Government had officially received the Congress Working Committee resolution on the bifurcation of Bombay and that they were considering the question.

He indicated that the Government would bring the necessary legislation before Parliament with regard to the re-organization of the State as soon as possible after some basic details had been finalized.

The Working Committee had so far withheld the publication of the resolution as copies of the resolution had first to be sent to the Central Government and the Bombay Government for action.

Handing copies of the resolution to newsmen, the A-ICC General Secretary, Mr. Sadiq Ali, said: "It is

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now for the Government of India and the Bombay Government to make appropriate proposals to Parliament."

Although there would be no separate Vidarbha State, safeguards were provided in the Working Committee resolution for the people of the Vidarbha region and for maintaining the importance of Nagpur city. Vidarbha region is to be included in the new Bombay State (Maharashtra).

The Working Committee was of the view that it would be to the advantage of both the new State of Bombay and Vidarbha if Vidarbha formed part of the new State with "adequate arrangements for the protection of the interests of Vidarbha and the city of Nagpur."

Details of Bifurcation—Chavan-Mehta Agreement:

Attached to the resolution was an Appendix giving details of the Agreement arrived at between Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, and Dr. Jivaraj Mehta (representing Gujerat) on the financial arrangements and boundary adjustments.

According to this Agreement, the Dangs district would form part of Gujerat while the Baragam-Dangs area would remain in Maharashtra. Umbergaon tehsil in Thana district would be divided, with an area containing an agreed number of villages going to Gujerat and the rest remaining in Maharashtra.

Navapur taluk and the five adjoining taluks of West Khandesh would remain in Maharashtra. Some areas in Navapur, Nandurbar, Akkalkuwa and Taluda taluk, which would be submerged by the Ukai Project Reservoir, would be transferred to Gujerat with a two-mile land belt running around them.

Among the other items of agreement between Mr. Chavan and Dr. Mehta was one to set apart Rs. 10 crores out of undivided Bombay's assets for the construction of a new capital city for Gujerat.

It was also decided that the assets and liabilities should be provisionally shared by the new States on the basis of population. This question would, however, be finally settled by the provisions of the States Re-organization Act unless a variation was agreed upon. The provisional shares of the two States would be transferred immediately on bifurcation.

The estimated annual deficit of the Gujerat State would be met by Maharashtra for the first six years.

Agreement was also reached on the broad principles for sharing the staff and training and research facilities, although no details were given.

Text Of Resolution:

The following is the text of the Congress Working Committee's resolution:

"The Working Committee has given careful consideration to the report of the Committee of nine appointed to advise the Congress President on the question of re-organization of the Bombay State. This nine-man Committee considered various aspects of this question and, in the event of such re-organization being decided upon, further considered in what manner this should be done. The object of the Committee was to obtain the largest measure of agreement and to recommend a scheme which would be beneficial to the States and people concerned and desirable in the larger interests of the nation. With these objectives in view, the Committee conferred with a large number of individuals concerned and representatives of organizations who gave them the benefit of their advice and co-operation in the task.

"The Committee stated that in the context of the developments that have taken place, the re-organization of the present State of Bombay, involving its division, has become necessary. The Working Committee agrees with this recommendation.

"In regard to the city of Bombay, it was agreed that its cosmopolitan character should be preserved, the interests of the linguistic minorities should be protected and special attention should be paid to the development of the city.

"The nine-man Committee requested Mr. Yeshwantrao Balwantrao Chavan and Dr. Jivaraj Mehta to discuss between themselves the issues that would arise from the re-organization of the State with regard to financial arrangements, demarcation of boundaries and other matters. Agreed conclusions were reached in regard to these and are given in the attached Appendix.

"The nine-man Committee gave special consideration to Vidarbha. They recognized that strong sentiment prevails among many people in Vidarbha for the formation of a separate State. Various proposals were made and considered by the Committee. In any event, the assurances given under what is known as the Nagpur Pact should be kept in view and even more generous concessions, wherever possible, might also be made in order to satisfy the people of Vidarbha. The Committee has expressed its preference for the inclusion of Vidarbha in the new State of Bombay.

"The Working Committee has given careful thought to the question of Vidarbha. They realize that there is an apprehension among many people in Vidarbha that in the event of Vidarbha forming part of the new State of Bombay, the interests of Vidarbha might not be effectively safeguarded, and, in particular, the growth and development of the city of Nagpur might not be adequately looked after. Having considered all aspects of this question, the Working Committee feels that it will be to the advantage of both the new State of Bombay and of Vidarbha if Vidarbha forms part of the new State, with adequate arrangements for the protection of the interests of Vidarbha and the city of Nagpur. Any other arrangement would come in the way of the proper development of these areas. From the larger point of view of the nation also, the inclusion of Vidarbha in the new State of Bombay is desirable. It is important, however, that adequate arrangements should be made so that the people of Vidarbha feel that their interests are well protected.

"The Working Committee expresses the general agreement with the proposals put forward by the Committee.

"This question of re-organization of one of the great States of India will have to be considered by the Central Government and Parliament and the State Legislature of Bombay. The Working Committee, therefore, forwards these recommendations to the Government of India and to the Bombay State Government for their consideration.

"(1) *Financial and Administrative Arrangements*: (a) Cost of construction of a new capital city for the State of Gujerat: It has been agreed to set apart Rs. 10 crores out of the assets of the present State of Bombay before the division of the assets and liabilities of the present State. (b) Division of assets and liabilities: It was agreed that this should be provisionally shared by the new States on the basis of population and finally according to the provisions of the States Re-organization Act, 1956, or any agreed variations therein. The provisional shares of the respective State should be transferred to them immediately on bifurcation, the money value of such physical assets as are agreed to be shared being taken into account on the date of bifurcation. (c) In view of the financial position of the present bilingual State, the estimated annual deficit of the State of Gujerat will be met by the new Bombay State (Maharashtra) in the first six years after the formation of the State of Gujerat and by a tapering arrangement of 20 per cent reduction each successive year during the next four years. Effect will be given to this financial adjustment, as far as may be, in one lump sum by reflecting the capitalized amount in the apportionment of suitable assets and liabilities at the time of re-organization. For the computation of the capitalized amount, the prevailing market rate of interest on the Government of India's securities on the appointed date wil be assumed. (d) Agreement has also been reached on the broad principles for apportionment of staff, facilities for training and research and the transfer of officers and composition of various autonomous Boards and Tribunals.

"(2) *Territorial Arrangement*: (a) It was agreed that the Dangs district would form part of the State of Gujerat. (b) The Baragam-Dangs area would remain in the new State of Bombay (Maharashtra). (c) Umbergaon taluk in district Thana will be divided and the area of specific villages agreed upon will be merged with the new State of Gujerat and the remainder will continue in the new State of Bombay (Maharashtra). (d) Navapur taluk and the adjacent five other taluks of West Khandesh district, namely, Nandurbar, Akkalkuwa, Taluda, Shahada and Akrani will continue in the new State of Bombay (Maharashtra). Some areas in Navapur, Nandurbar, Akkalkuwa and Taluda taluks would be submerged by Ukai Project Reservoir. Such submergence area with a land-belt of about two miles round it would be transferred to the jurisdiction of the State of Gujerat to enable the smooth execution of the Project and unified control and responsibility for the acquisition of land and rehabilitation of the persons displaced thereby.

Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti's Reaction:

The General Council of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, which met in Bombay under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Dange on December 23 and 24, 1959 passed a resolution welcoming the Congress decision to bifurcate Bombay but described the plan as "humiliating and hurting the sentiments of the Maharashtrian people."

The Congress decision, it added, sought to "cripple the future growth of Maharashtra State politically and economically."

The first "humiliation and exasperation" for the new State, it said, was to deny it the name of Maharashtra and to call it Bombay State. It appealed to the Congress and other parties in Parliament to see that this decision was reversed.

Secondly, the Samiti felt that the financial arrangements proposed would "cripple the new State financially from its very birth", imposing "on us at the very beginning a loss of over Rs. 50 crores." Not only the State of Gujerat had been granted Rs. 10 crores to build a new capital from the common funds before separation but also the Maharashtra State "is bound hand and foot for the next ten years to pay all the deficits of the State of Gujerat without check and without any scrutiny from the State of Maharashtra which is to foot the bill." Lest the Government and people of Maharashtra later raised objections, the whole sum is to be paid in advance from the share of the assets of the new State, thus imposing at the very beginning a loss of over Rs. 50 crores. The interests of Maharashtra were also likely to be adversely affected in the matter of division of assets.

The third objection raised by the Samiti against the Congress plan was that injustice had been done to the new State on the question of territorial arrangements. "In this, every known principle, of demarcating the boundary between Gujerat and Maharashtra has been violated."

Regarding the decision of the Congress to include Dangs in Gujerat, it stated that Dangs was part of Maharashtra and was recently adjudged to be so on the basis of the language test.

On the question of Ukai dam, it felt that it was "positively harmful" from all points of view to the people of Khandesh and other nearby districts.

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It felt that there was an attempt to establish a special status for Bombay city even while conceding it to Maharashtra.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi and *The Times of India*, Bombay and New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3035:INI:B]

D. **Ginger Group's Coalition Governments "Thesis":** The Congress Socialist Forum—popularly called the 'Ginger Group'—suggested in the form of a 28-page "Thesis" on December 19, 1959 that there should be coalition Governments at the Centre and, as far as possible, in the States for the next 10 to 12 years.

These coalitions, it said, should consist of the Congress, P-SP, Sarvodaya workers and "other socialist elements."

The "Thesis" is entitled "Nehru must give the lead."

The Forum's spokesman, Mr. S. N. Mishra, told newsmen the same day (December 19) that the conclusions of the "Thesis" would possibly be raised in the form of a resolution at the Bangalore session of the Congress.

He said that he would rule out the communists, communal organizations and Mr. J. P. Narain from the proposed coalitions.

The call for a coalition Government, he added, was based on the conclusion that for an adequate rate of development in the country the "Congress cannot go it alone".

The "Thesis" said that although Mr. Nehru had admirably summed up the complexities of the situation in the country, "one is entitled to know how the Prime Minister proposes to go about the task".

"The fact that the Prime Minister emphasizes certain things which are of the highest importance to the country is extremely gratifying. But the country wants something more from him. It wants to be told that he is going to face up to their logic and full implications and forge the necessary instruments and methods."

A second reference to the desirability of a new lead from Mr. Nehru was contained towards the end of the "Thesis." "There seems to be no difference of opinion that Jawaharlal Nehru is synonymous with a great opportunity for the country. Evidently, therefore, the lead in this direction will have to be given by him. Such an important historical step may perhaps ultimately provide a real answer to the question: 'What if a re-assuringly stable father-figure suddenly vanishes?'"

The proposal was based on the Group's analysis of the situation facing the country. The three factors which led it to suggest the idea were Chinese aggression on Indian territory, the "retreat of democracy" in the neighbouring countries and "a certain measure of acession of strength to the reactionary elements" in the country.

It specifically mentioned the rivalries among political parties which "can permit nothing more than a pale and anaemic programme of industrialization and a moderate rate of economic growth".

It was critical of the "disintegration" in the Congress, Congressmen's opposition to the betterment levy in the Punjab and the fact that Mr. Nehru's lead in using a small car and the voluntary cuts made by Ministers in their salaries "have not worked down the pyramid".

Discussing past efforts at unity made by the Congress and P-SP leaders, it maintained that a "radical change" in the situation had taken place. This change, in its view, had been caused by the clear goal of a Socialist society adopted by the Congress and the hopeful trends of political co-operation in Kerala and Orissa.

It did not attach much importance to a rejection of the unity idea by P-SP at its Jubilee session in Bombay.

A coalition would only be possible when the various parties agreed upon "the basic principles and the broad outline" of a programme. It was, however, optimistic about "like-minded" parties doing so.

The coalitions' most important task would be to give a lead in formulating the Third Five-Year Plan—"the main instrument of social and economic change". To fulfil the Plan, the "alliance" would have to train "a very large number of workers" on a priority basis. The training programme "will have to be treated as the fulcrum of the entire programme of national reconstruction."

The coalitions would generate such great opportunities for everyone in the development field that bickerings over seats and fears about party interests would find no place.

The Congress Socialist Forum, which comprises mainly the younger elements in the Congress party, was formed two years ago.

When Mr. Nehru wanted to resign, the Group emphatically argued against it.

At the beginning of 1959, it produced a booklet embodying its approach to the Third Five-Year Plan and explained it vigorously at the Nagpur Congress session in January, 1959.

Its main aim is to encourage progressive thinking among Congressmen and influence policies through the A-ICC and the Congress Parliamentary Party. In this, its members see no violation of party discipline.

Mr. K. D. Malaviya Disagrees:

The "Thesis" was, however, criticized by Mr. K. D. Malaviya, Minister for Mines and Fuel and founder-member of the Forum, on December 20, 1959.

He not only expressed "violent disagreement" with the "Thesis" but also complained that the proposal was never discussed by the Forum.

Mr. Asoke Mehta's Statement:

The Chairman of the Praja-Socialist Party, Mr. Asoke Mehta, said in a statement in New Delhi on December 23, 1959: "We have been anxious and are keener now for closer understanding between democratic socialists in the Congress and outside."

He welcomed the "thoughtful analysis" of the present situation offered by the Congress Socialist Forum and said: "Whether co-operation at the governmental level is desirable is not a relevant matter today. It is to achieve co-operation in various spheres of national activities that is urgently necessary and eminently possible today.

"The necessity for such a Forum to be organized proves that criticism about large sections in the Congress not being committed to socialism has not been without substance."

He said that co-operation was needed in activities such as the building of co-operatives, strengthening of the panchayats, mobilization of young people and rescuing students from the prevailing morass. "The challenge of China can be met only by our discovering a democratic alternative to totalitarian cadres.

"In the West, socialism is in the process of re-formation. In India, where our socialism was never dogmatic, re-formulation is easier. We have not merely to establish closer association between democracy and socialism but make socialism the decisive vehicle for economic development and social change. All this demands not only deep involvement in socialism but also constant refinement of ideas. We shall welcome all opportunities with fellow-socialists for such joint exploration in ideas and new institutions. No partisan considerations hamstring us and we would welcome a similar mood in other parties".

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2973:INI:F]

E. **Sardar Swaran Singh On Steel Production:** The Central Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, told the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization in Bombay on December 20, 1959 that in regard to steel production "by and large, we have turned the corner."

"In retrospect", he added, "I think that 1958 was the worst year; 1960 promises to be much better. In 1961, there will be self-sufficiency".

The steel targets set for the Second Five-Year Plan would be achieved and so far as the Third Five-Year Plan was concerned, the current aim was to expand steel production to 10 million tons of ingots. "The target of 10 million tons is by no means final and I am not quite sure what the final shape of it will be. But I can assure you that we are keenly aware of the necessity of planning for a size which will save us the continuing drain on our foreign exchange".

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2960:INI:F]

F. **Bhilai Billet Mill Commissioned:** The billet mill of the Bhilai Steel Works was officially commissioned on December 24, 1959. Sardar Swaran Singh performed the inaugural ceremony.

The commissioning of the billet mill meant the implementation of that part of the Indo-Soviet Agreement signed on February 2, 1955 which stipulated that steel in saleable form would be rolled out during 1959.

The blooming mill started functioning on November 7, 1959. The "blooms" would now be further rolled into billets, a kind of steel for which there is great commercial demand.

The Bhilai project has already received orders for more than 200,000 tons of billets from the various rolling mills in the country.

Besides the billet mill, three other units went into production a week later. The second coke oven battery started producing coke from December 22, 1959 while the second blast furnace started producing pig-iron from December 26, 1959. The last unit to be comsioned would be the refractory materials plant.

One more unit of the Bhilai works went into production on December 19, 1959. This was a cupola of 10-ton capacity in the foundry shop. The cupola plant would produce 25,000 tons of quality pig-iron per annum for making different iron-casts.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3024:INI:E]

G. **Eastern Rice Zone Formed:** The Central Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil, announced in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on December 21, 1959 the formation of the Eastern Rice Zone comprising West Bengal and Orissa.

This announcement, which was embodied in a Notification issued on December 21, 1959, was not welcomed by Opposition members from Orissa, who tried to interrupt Mr. Patil when he read the Notification.

According to the Notification, the formation of the new Zone would not only help in stabilizing the prices of rice in West Bengal at a suitable level but would also enable the cultivators of Orissa to get higher prices for their produce. Rice would now move freely between the two States.

The Government of India had agreed to maintain a reserve stock of 75,000 tons of rice

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in Orissa to avoid any undue rise in the price. This stock would be built up by procurement in Orissa itself and the State Government was imposing a levy scheme for this purpose.

It had also been decided, he added, to continue the distribution of rice from Government stocks in Calcutta. Accordingly, another Notification had been issued to ensure the continuance of the provisions in force at present regarding distribution of rice from Government stocks.

In order to check the possible smuggling of rice from the new Zone, it was further decided to create a five-mile non-movement belt along the border of the Zone. Movement to and within this belt would be restricted. Only *bona fide* residents of the border area would be allowed to carry a maund of rice for personal consumption.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2755:BUR:C]

H. **Swatantra Party Group In Parliament:** It was stated in New Delhi on December 23, 1959 that ten members of the Swatantra Party in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) had formed themselves into a group under the leadership of Prof. N. G. Ranga.

The idea was said to be to function in an organized manner in the name of the Party from the opening of the Budget session of Parliament on February 8, 1960.

Mr. M. R. Masani would be Deputy Leader of the group, while Mr. Mohammed Imam and Mr. S. A. Matin would be Secretary and Whip respectively. The other members of the group are: Kunwarani Vijaya Raje, Mrs. Lalita Rajya Laxmi, Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri, Mr. Ram Garib, Mr. T. D. Muthukumaraswamy Nayudu and Mr. M. S. Sughandhi.

Under the rules, a minimum of 30 members is required for recognition as a distinct parliamentary group. Only the Communist Party fulfil this requirement at present. For recognition as a full-fledged party, the minimum membership required is 50. Congress is the only party to fulfil this condition at present.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3064:NI:F]

I. **Location Of Drug Projects—Decisions:** The Central Minister of Industry, Mr. Manubhai Shah, announced in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) on December 22, 1959 the Government's decisions in regard to the location of the various drugs and intermediates' projects.

In a statement laid before the House, he said that the Government had decided to locate the antibiotics plant at Rishikesh (UP), synthetic drugs plant at Sanatnagar (Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh), surgical instruments plant near about Madras city, phyto-chemicals plant at a suitable site in Kerala, glandular projects plant (two units), one at the modernized slaughter house in Bombay and the other at the modernized slaughter house at Calcutta, and the basic chemicals and intermediates plant at Apta Kharpada, near Panvel, in Bombay.

Regarding phyto-chemicals, he said that there might be a possibility of locating a second unit of phyto-chemicals in the eastern region of India.

The final selection of actual sites would be determined in consultation with the Soviet technical experts in the case of the first five projects and with the West German firm of Bayers, technical experts in the case of basic chemicals and intermediates projects.

The Government of India, he added, had further provisionally decided to establish drugs farms in the following regions for growing specific medicinal plants in each region: (1) Jammu and Kashmir; (2) Darjeeling area in West Bengal; (3) Kerala; (4) Nilgiris in Madras; (5) Chakrata Hills in Uttar Pradesh; and (6) Monga Hills area in Assam.

A Committee of technical experts would be set up shortly to recommend specific plants to be cultivated to the best advantage within the regional farms and to indicate the possible supplies of medicinal raw materials from them.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1825:INI:J]

INDONESIA

A. **State Of War Proclaimed:** In a broadcast to the nation on December 16, 1959, President Sukarno declared Indonesia to be in a "state of war" and extended the Martial Law which he instituted after a Cabinet crisis 33 months ago.

He himself further took over powers to administer Martial Law previously held by the leaders of the three Armed Services.

Under the 'state of war', he said, civilians could be summoned to work with the armed forces. Those who refused were liable to action under military discipline as deserters.

He added that the country still had to consolidate the former rebel areas and there were "efforts to bring about confusion in the economic field".

He added: "Let us not forget that as long as West Irian (Dutch New Guinea) is still occupied by the imperialists, the sovereignty of the country still continues to be threatened."

Speaking at a conference of the Muslim Nahdaat-ul-Ulema on December 17, 1959, President Sukarno said that a new Government decree would be issued shortly abolishing insignificant political parties which were "not genuine."

The decree, he added, would simplify the Republic's multi-party system as a major step in implementing his "guided democracy" concept.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3079:IND:A]

B. **Supervision Of Oil Sales:** The Defence Minister, Lt.-Gen. A. H. Nasution, issued a Martial Law decree on December 20, 1959 ordering Government supervision of domestic oil distribution and sales by foreign oil companies.

The decree said that the supervision would be on oil of the Standard Vacuum Company, De Batafsche Petrojpi Matschappij (BPM) and Caltex Petroleum Matschappij—the three multi-million dollar concerns drilling on Sumatra and Borneo islands.

Lt.-Gen. Nasution, who is also Army Chief of Staff, said that this supervision was related to the Cabinet's programme of providing food and clothing on a priority basis for the Indonesian people. Oil sales and distribution could not be separated from efforts towards establishing public order and security in the Republic.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2466:IND:B]

IRAN

A. **Shah Married:** On December 21, 1959, the 40-year-old Shah was married to Miss Farah Diba, 21-year-old daughter of a middle-class Iranian Army captain, in a simple ceremony in Tehran.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3058:IRN:A]

IRAQ

A. **Cultural Agreement With Britain:** Iraq and Britain signed in Baghdad on December 14, 1959 the first Cultural Agreement between the two countries.

The Agreement provided for the setting up of a mixed commission to work out details of future co-operation in the sphere of arts and sciences.

It also provided for exchange of books, students, lecturers and professors. There would also be cultural visits.

The British Ambassador in Baghdad, Sir Humphrey Trevellyan, signed the Agreement for his country, and Brigadier Moheddin Abdel Hamid, Education Minister of Iraq, signed for his country.

Brig. Hamid said: "We are sure this Cultural Agreement will fulfil its purpose for the welfare and benefit of both our nations, provided it is implemented in the same spirit in which it was created—a spirit of friendship and co-operation in the fields of culture, thought and knowledge."

(*Baghdad Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2689:IRQ:B]

ISRAEL

A. **Vote Of Confidence In New Government:** The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, presented his new five-parties Coalition Government to Parliament on December 16, 1959 and asked for a vote of confidence in it.

Mr. Ben-Gurion introduced new blood into the Cabinet without radical changes in its political composition—compared with the one which resigned in July, 1959.

The new Cabinet was made up of 16 Ministers—nine from Mr. Ben-Gurion's Moderate Mapai Labour Party; two from the National Religious Front; two from the Left-Wing Mapam Party; one from the Left-Wing Ahduth Haavoda; one from the Liberal Progressive Party and one non-partisan.

Mr. Ben-Gurion retained the Defence portfolio and Mrs. Golda Meir remained as Foreign Minister. General Moshe Dayan, Israeli Army Commander in the Sinai campaign three years earlier, became Minister for Agriculture.

As stated by Mr. Ben-Gurion, the new Government's basic principles included proposals to be made to the Arab States for the conclusion of non-aggression pacts to replace the present Armistice Agreements and disarmament in West Asia to end Arab-Israeli strife.

On December 17, 1959, Mr. Ben-Gurion received a vote of confidence from Parliament for his new Coalition Government. The voting was 78 to 33.

(*Tel Aviv Radio* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3038:ISR:A]

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JAPAN

A. **Supreme Court Ruling On American Forces:** The Supreme Court set aside on December 16, 1959 a ruling of the Tokyo District Court which, on March 30, 1959, had held that seven people charged with trespassing an American military base were not guilty.

The District Court had based its ruling on the ground that US forces were a 'war potential' and that their presence was illegal under the 'no-war' clause of the post-War Constitution of Japan.

Setting aside the verdict, the Supreme Court said that though the "no-war" clause of the Constitution prevented Japan from possessing any 'war potential', it did not prevent her from making arrangements for her defence. It held that the presence of US forces did not constitute a 'war potential."

The 15 Judges of the Supreme Court further held that the US-Japanese Security Treaty did not run against the post-War Constitution. In effect, it meant that the stationing of American troops on Japanese soil was not *ultra vires* the Constitution.

This was the first time the Supreme Court was called upon to give a ruling on a constitutional question.

The decision, according to observers in Tokyo, removed a major obstacle to the signing of a new Mutual Security Treaty between Japan and USA.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2632:JAP:D]

B. **Pact With Czechoslovakia:** Representatives of Czechoslovakia and Japan signed a Treaty of Commerce in Tokyo on December 15, 1959.

Czechoslovakia was the third communist country with whom Japan has concluded a Treaty of Commerce. Previously, similar treaties were signed with the Soviet Union and Poland.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2118:JAP:D, 2143:JAP:A]

PAKISTAN

A. **Air Transport Agreement With West Germany:** An Air Transport Agreement between Pakistan and West Germany was initialled at Bonn on December 14, 1959.

It granted rights and facilities for the operation of international air services by the airlines of the two countries.

At present, the West German Airline, *Lufthansa*, has a twice-weekly service to Pakistan.

A Pakistani Embassy spokesman at Bonn said that Pakistan International Airlines was contemplating extending their west-bound services to West Germany in March, 1960.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

B. **Price Control On Superior Qualities Of Rice Lifted:** The Government lifted the price control on superior qualities of rice on December 14, 1959 to give an impetus to traders to sell rice to exporters.

The Government announcement followed the decision taken by the West Pakistan Government on December 13, 1959 to withdraw monopoly procurement and State trading in superior quality rice.

The West Pakistan Government also fixed a target of 90,000 tons for export in 1960. Out of this, 40,000 tons would be *basmati* rice and 25,000 tons each of *parmal* and *begmi* varieties.

To ensure a fair price to the growers, both the Central and Provincial Governments announced prices at which the West Pakistan Government would buy rice from the growers if offered.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2878:PAK:B]

C. **Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Released:** Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, a former Commerce Minister and the General Secretary of the now defunct Awami League, was released in Dacca from preventive detention on December 17, 1959.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2836:PAK:D]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **World Bank Loan For Improving Suez Canal:** The World Bank announced in Washington on December 22, 1959, a loan of $56,500,000 to the United Arab Republic to be used to improve the Suez Canal.

The loan was earmarked for UAR's Suez Canal Authority, which is responsible for the management, operation and maintenance of the waterway.

The Bank said that the need to widen and deepen the Canal "stems not only from growing traffic but also to a large extent from the increase in the size of tankers seeking transit."

Eight private United States banks and the Bank of Tokyo Ltd., participated in the World Bank's loan to the extent of a little more than $5,000,000.

The loan was for a term of 15 years at six per cent interest, with repayment beginning in March, 1962.

The loan would cover the foreign exchange requirements of the Suez Canal project, which began in 1959 and which would cost about $107,900,000. The Suez Canal Authority would meet the remaining costs from its own resources.

The World Bank announcement said: "When the programme is completed in 1961, the Canal will be widened and deepened to accommodate ships with a draft of 37 feet (about 46,000 deadweight tons) compared with the present maximum of 35 feet (about 36,000 deadweight tons).

"The Authority will also have the modern plant and equipment it will need to provide ships using the Canal with efficient service. Deepening and widening will open the Canal to, and enable it to serve efficiently, many large tankers now under construction or coming into service."

Describing the Suez Canal as one of the world's most important waterways, the World Bank statement noted that in 1958 at least one trip through the Canal was made by more than one-third of all ocean-going vessels and three-fifths of all oil tankers of over 4,000 tons gross. Traffic now amounted to 13,000 ships and 140,000,000 tons of cargo a year, of which 70 per cent was oil, mainly from West Asia. The discovery of new oil-fields outside West Asia might slow the rate of the growth of traffic.

The Bank's intention to make the loan had been opposed by groups in the US Congress who said that the UAR President, Col. G. A. Nasser, should lift the blockade of Israeli ships and cargoes in the Suez Canal.

The latest protest came from 66 members of the US House of Representatives. But the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, said recently that the Bank was an economic institution and should not be used to exert diplomatic pressure.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2379:UAR:B]

YEMEN

A. **Russian Help In Agricultural Development:** Russia and Yemen signed in Moscow on December 1, 1959 a Protocol to their 1956 Agreement on Economic Co-operation between the two countries.

The Protocol provided for Soviet technical assistance in the development of Yemen's agriculture.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 715:YEM:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Disarmament Discussions In UN: UN Resolution On Proposed French Nuclear Tests In Sahara; Antarctica Conference.

A. **Disarmament Discussions In UN—General Assembly Transmits Soviet Proposals To 10-Nation Committee:** The Political Committee of the UN General Assembly began a discussion on October 14, 1959 of the proposals for total disarmament made by the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, on September 18, 1959.

The US Government's formal reply to Mr. Khruschev's proposals was made by the US delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge.

He said: "We are willing to take large steps or small steps as long as they are real steps taken in confidence and that all concerned take equal steps together."

He said that if all nations laid down their arms, there must be institutions to preserve international peace and security and preserve the rule of law. The US Government considered that the three following questions, in particular, required answers:

(1) What type of international police force should be established to preserve international peace and security?

(2) What principles of international law should govern the use of such a force?

(3) What internal security forces, in precise terms, would be required by the nations of the world if the existing armaments were abolished?

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The UN Disarmament Commission might well be the proper body to examine these matters, but the United States would welcome the Committee's views on how best these questions might be studied.

The road to complete disarmament was long, and the United States would be happy to travel to the end of it.

He added: "We will rejoice over savings from reduced armaments that can be spent instead to heal the sick, feed the hungry and erase poverty from the world.

"The United Nations should not overlook the many practical steps which lay right before us and not fall victims to the all-or-nothing theory of disarmament.

"We welcome the Soviet Union's expression of willingness to seek progress through limited steps. For its part, the United States is willing and anxious to move forward on any aspect of this great problem, including the following:

"Reducing chances of surprise attack; gaining experience in the actual operation of workable systems of international control; lightening the great weight of all armaments, both nuclear and other types, and—first in priority because nearest to realization—on a controlled cessation of nuclear tests.

"The United States unreservedly supports the greatest possible amount of controlled disarmament.

"Any disarmament programme, whether it be for 100 per cent or one per cent disarmament, must have adequate and timely inspection and control built into it so that both sides reduced their armaments in plain sight of each other, every step of the way.

"The United States wants to know what inspection and control the Soviet Union would accept.

"There cannot be 100 per cent disarmament with only ten per cent inspection.

"The United States believes that detailed consideration of the Soviet proposals should be the job of the new ten-nation Disarmament Committee which is due to begin work in Geneva early in 1960."

The chief Czech delegate, Mr. Jiri Nosek, said that the implementation of Russia's disarmament proposal would "bring about trust among States."

In the debate on October 16, 1959, the Foreign Minister of Cambodia, Mr. Son Sann, said that, perhaps for the first time in man's search for a lasting peace, a ray of hope had appeared as the result of the encouraging aspects of the recent Geneva negotiations.

The United Nations, he added, should make use of the present favourable trend in international relations to draw up a general but precise directive which could lead to a solution of the disarmament problem. The key to the problem was the issue of effective international control.

Albania's Foreign Minister, Mr. Behar Shtylla, said that the 'cold war,' coupled with the establishment of a net-work of military bases, had created a hot-bed of dangerous tensions.

Dr. Mario Amadeo (Argentina) said that the Soviet plan was of undoubted importance and deserved serious consideration.

The British delegate, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, said on October 19, 1959 that the Soviet and Western positions on disarmament had come closer to each other.

At the same time, he said, Britain's own proposals constituted a "pragmatic approach, which does not begin by calling for drastic measures unlikely to prove realistic at so early a stage".

Saying that he had been struck in particular by the fact that the Soviet proposals no longer contained a demand for an immediate ban on nuclear weapons before any start could be made on conventional forces reductions and that foreign bases now should be abolished only as conventional disarmament became complete, he remarked that these were "hopeful auguries."

The West, he added, was "fully prepared to examine the Soviet proposals constructively and in every detail."

While he did not wish to be "unduly pessimistic" about the Soviet Plan, people should not be encouraged towards "over-optimism on this score" in the light of experience.

He suggested that the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, appoint a UN representative to attend the Committee's proceedings.

On October 22, 1959, Mr. Christian Palamas (Greece) took issue with those who had said that Mr. Khruschev's proposals for general and complete disarmament constituted a propaganda move which contained nothing new in substance.

He said: "We cannot share light-heartedly such a pessimistic point of view of something of such vital importance. The Soviet proposals carry the weight of having been submitted by the Head of the Soviet Government itself."

He added that there was no doubt that the Soviet plan, taken as a whole, constituted a most daring proposition.

M Jules Moch (France) questioned whether total disarmament was workable and realistic. But, he added, Mr. Khruschev's proposals on the problem had proved that his position was not inflexible.

Referring to the key issue of control, he said that France rejected control without disarmament just as much as it rejected disarmament without control. The aim at every stage of control was to dispel distrust by giving every State the certainty that others were faithfully fulfilling their obligations.

On October 27, 1959, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov (Russia) told the Political Committee that Russia was prepared to agree that measures on the prohibition of nuclear weapons, destruction of their stock-piles, and the cessation of their production be carried out within the shortest possible time.

He said that the Soviet Union was willing to consider amendments to this proposal as well as other plans that might be submitted. The Disarmament Plan submitted by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, in the General Assembly on September 17 must also be carefully studied.

He added: "The Soviet Union does not claim that our document contains an exhaustive elaboration of all details concerning the solution of the disarmament problem. The declaration of the Soviet Government enumerates the basic principles; no small joint effort will still be needed in order to translate these principles into the concrete language of Treaty Articles."

Referring to the question of controls, he said that Russia was ready to accept the strictest and most comprehensive control over disarmament.

The Indian delegate, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, urged the Political Committee to speed up its debate on the Soviet proposals for general and complete disarmament so that members could get down to discussing items on nuclear tests.

He said: "There are other items on the agenda regarding nuclear explosions, one of them relating to tests in the Sahara, which are regarded with great urgency."

All UN Members Sponsor Resolution:

All the 82 delegations at UN sponsored a resolution on October 29, 1959 urging the ten-nation Disarmament Committee to work out details of an East-West agreement in the shortest possible time.

The rush of sponsors was so great that an American spokesman said that the tabling of the draft resolution in the main Political Committee had to be delayed.

The Soviet, French and British delegates welcomed the agreement of the entire membership of the Committee.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. V. Kuznetsov, disclosed that the draft resolution was a modified version of the initial Soviet draft.

He said that both the Soviet and Western negotiators had shown a constructive approach. The Soviet Union would have preferred forthright support to Mr. Khruschev's total disarmament proposals. Nevertheless, he had accepted the amendments, because the agreement evolved between the two sides was important.

The American delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, declared that the real goal remained "disarmament right across the board, involving all types of weapons, covering every means of warfare."

He gave the pledge that the United States would enter into the new disarmament negotiations determined to make progress, and added: "I think it has always been clear that comprehensive disarmament may be achieved in various ways and by various means."

The French delegate, M Jules Moch, recalled that East-West agreement had been reached in 1954 on referring all disarmament proposals to a five-nation Sub-Committee but that the talks finally ended in a deadlock.

This, he said, should not discourage present efforts because "our minds have matured since then. We are now all aware of the folly of total war".

The British delegate, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, noted that the draft resolution kept an open mind on all disarmament proposals, not preferring one before the other, nor excluding any useful suggestion.

This was the first time in the history of United Nations that a resolution had been sponsored by all its members.

The resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly, moved by the desire to save the present and succeeding generations from the danger of a new and disastrous war;

"Striving to put an end completely and for ever to the armaments race which places a heavy burden on mankind and to use the resources thus released for the benefit of mankind;

"Desiring to promote the creation of relations of trust and peaceful co-operation between States;

"Mindful of the resolution of September 10, 1959 of the United Nations Disarmament Commission;

"Being convinced that any progress towards the goal of complete and general disarmament under effective international control will contribute to the achievement of these high aims;

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"Considering that the question of general and complete disarmament is the most important one facing the world today;

"Calls upon Governments to make every effort to achieve a constructive solution to this problem;

"Transmits to the United Nations Disarmament Commission, and requests the Secretary-General to make available to the 10-nation Disarmament Committee for thorough consideration the Declaration of the United Kingdom of September 17, 1959 and the Declaration of USSR of September 18, 1959 and other proposals and suggestions made, as well as the records of plenary meetings and meetings of the First Committee at which the question of general and complete disarmament was discussed;

"Expresses the hope that measures leading towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control will be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time."

Political Committee Adopts Resolution:

Without a formal vote, the Political Committee adopted unanimously the 82-nation resolution on November 2, 1959.

The chief Indian delegate, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, told the Committee before the adoption of the resolution that the 10-nation Disarmament Committee should function under the "umbrella of what is usually called the summit." According to this suggestion, if the Committee was deadlocked, it would immediately ask the big Powers to resolve the difficulty.

He wished the Committee not to be isolated from the new climate arising from the Eisenhower-Khruschev meeting, the visit of Mr. Harold Macmillan (the British Prime Minister) to the Soviet Union and the impending visit of Mr. Khruschev to France.

Scientists and technicians, soldiers or statesmen capable of infringing an agreement for complete disarmament, he said, should be subject to a code, violation of which would be punishable.

He said he was making this suggestion on his own personal responsibility (he had not been able to consult his Government) in order to bring in an element of individual responsibility.

The violator could be tried under the law of his own country or handed over to an International Tribunal as the case might be.

There should be no excessive secrecy over the 10-nation talks. While the ten nations would be masters of their own procedure, they should be able to use diplomatic connections with other Governments in order to keep them informed.

A ban should be placed on the industrially very advanced countries exporting capital equipment and technicians meant to establish arms industries to other countries at present not engaged in such industries. This was important, as without such a ban, any disarmament agreement might become useless. This particular kind of enterprise was not in the interests of humanity.

The Disarmament Commission, consisting of the entire membership of the United Nations, should meet towards the middle of 1960. This should not be a routine meeting but one at Governmental level since the ultimate responsibilities in the matter of disarmament rested with the United Nations. This would be the method of keeping the United Nations fully informed and concerned with this matter apart from reference to chancellaries.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. V. Kuznetsov, declared that Russia did not stand on the position of all or nothing which some people had attempted to attribute to it.

He said that if agreement on complete general disarmament was not possible, the Soviet Union was prepared to come to terms on a number of partial steps. These included a ban on nuclear weapons, cessation of testing, setting up of a zone of control and inspection with a reduction of foreign troops in Europe, creation of a central European atom-free zone, dismantling of foreign bases, conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the NATO members and the Warsaw Treaty nations, and so on.

But, he said, the most reliable guarantee against war lay in a radical solution providing for destruction of all material means of warfare.

The American delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, announced that his Government might itself wish to put forward new proposals based on a thorough review now under way.

General Assembly Passes Resolution:

The General Assembly unanimously adopted the resolution on November 20, 1959.

At the same time, the Assembly decided to transmit to the 10-nation Disarmament Committee all current disarmament proposals. These included those of Mr. Nikita Khruschev for total disarmament within four years and the three-stage Plan advanced by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

(*UN Information Centre* and *UK High Commission*, New Delhi, *The Statesman*, Calcutta, *Tass*, and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2933:AOA:M, 2984:AOA:A, 2989:AOA:B]

B. **Proposed French Nuclear Tests In Sahara — UN Resolutions:** On November 1, 1959, India tabled in UN Political Committee a resolution saying that all States should desist from conducting nuclear tests and from making decisions or preparations in regard to these tests.

The resolution called for agreement between the United States, Soviet Union and United Kingdom on total cessation of nuclear tests. The draft would have the General Assembly request the three nuclear Powers, then conferring in Geneva, to report to the General Assembly on the results of the Conference so that the Assembly might take further action.

The following day (November 2), Japan, Austria and Sweden tabled a joint resolution expressing the hope that Britain, USA and USSR would intensify their efforts to reach an early agreement on the suspension of nuclear tests.

The draft also expressed appreciation of the efforts of the three nuclear Powers to reach agreement on this issue.

Another Indian Draft:

The Indian delegate, Mr. C. S. Jha, introduced a resolution in the Political Committee on November 18, 1959 appealing to all States which had not conducted nuclear tests to desist from carrying out such tests.

The resolution also called for a speedy international agreement on the total cessation of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests. Nineteen countries joined India in sponsoring the resolution.

Mr. Jha said it was India's intention that the Assembly record its appreciation of the efforts being made by the nuclear Powers to reach agreement. The Assembly should appeal to the nuclear Powers to continue their present voluntary suspension of tests and that "not only the three nuclear Powers who at present are in a position to conduct such tests but all other States should desist from undertaking such tests, even if they should have the capability of doing so."

As the debate progressed, it was announced that 22 other nations had joined India in sponsoring the resolution: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Indian sources expressed satisfaction over the fact that Japan, co-signatory with Austria and Sweden to another resolution which omits references to other Powers desisting from nuclear tests, found it possible to co-sponsor the Indian resolution.

The next speaker after Mr. Jha, Mr. R. Sandler (Sweden) said he regretted that France had taken a negative attitude to Asian-African appeals with regard to the proposed nuclear tests in the Sahara.

He said that in the course of research in Sweden a new potentially dangerous by-product of nuclear testing had been discovered. Particles much bigger than the usual very small ones had appeared in the 'fall-out' and the rate of radio-activity in these particles had proved to be so high that it meant a deadly dose for cells coming in direct contact with these so far unknown particles.

Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov (Soviet Union) said that nuclear tests were a manifestation of the arms race in the field of creating new ever more dreadful means of annihilation.

The text of the revised Indian draft read as follows:

"The General Assembly, desiring to safeguard mankind from the increasing hazards resulting from tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,

"Bearing in mind the profound concern evinced by the peoples of all countries regarding the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,

"Welcoming the endeavours at Geneva of the States concerned to reach an agreement on the discontinuance of these tests and the progress so far achieved,

"Noting with appreciation that the States concerned have voluntarily suspended such tests enabling progress in the discussions in Geneva,

"Considering that an agreement on the cessation of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests with effective international control is urgent,

"(1) Expresses its appreciation to the States concerned for their patient and sincere efforts to reach agreement on the discontinuance of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests with effective international control, and for the progress hitherto achieved;

"(2) Expresses further the hope that the States concerned will reach such agreement at an early date;

"(3) Appeals to the States concerned in the Geneva discussions to continue their present voluntary suspension of tests and to other States to desist from such tests;

"(4) Requests the States concerned to report to the Disarmament Commission and the General Assembly the results of their negotiations."

India's efforts to proceed with her resolution followed the failure of her efforts to reach agreement with Austria, Japan and Sweden over a common draft.

It was understood that the point where the negotiations broke down was the insistence by Austria, Japan and Sweden, who

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had also tabled a resolution on the same subject, that the common resolution should not contain any appeal to the non-nuclear Powers to desist from the tests in view of a separate Moroccan resolution on the impending French nuclear tests in the Sahara.

At a special meeting of Asian and African members on November 16, it was decided by a majority to go ahead with the revised Indian draft resolution.

Afro-Asian Resolution :

Twenty nations of the Afro-Asian Group tabled a resolution in the UN Political Committee on November 4, 1959 to have the General Assembly express "grave concern over the intentions of the French Government to conduct nuclear tests in the Sahara" and urge France to refrain from carrying them out.

Among the sponsoring countries were India, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco and the United Arab Republic.

India had earlier tabled a resolution on a related subject (see above).

Introducing the resolution, Mr. Ahmed T. Benhima (Morocco) said that the matter was being brought before the United Nations as a last resort because France had rejected all representations made to her in this connexion.

He said that Morocco had sent five Notes drawing France's attention to the grave dangers posed by the proposed atomic tests to adjoining populations. Britain, USA and Russia had conducted their tests in their own territories, but France proposed to use an area over which there were conflicting territorial claims. A section of the French Press had described the Sahara as an uninhabited desert, but the region where the tests were proposed to be held had some of the most fertile areas. There were rich palm groves and even monasteries. There was greater danger in desert regions because radio-active dust was not washed away for want of rain.

He pointed out that the food of the populations of the region was milk, cereals, dates and meat products which were most susceptible to contamination from atomic 'fall-out'.

In the debate on November 5, 1959, Mr. Charles King (Liberia) said he had been puzzled by the fact that despite many protests France showed no desire or willingness to stop the preparation of its proposed tests.

The French delegate, M Jules Moch, said that the proposed test in Sahara created no danger for anybody.

He said that the French experiments involved "a very small amount of energy in comparison with other experimentations previously carried on." It would be less than one-thousandth of the energy that had already been released in the Soviet, American and British tests.

France was exploding an atomic bomb. Great as was its force, it was a mere fraction of that of a hydrogen bomb which projected a large quantity of radio-active matter into the stratosphere. The test area was totally uninhabited for a radius of 93 miles.

Mr. David Ormsby-Gore (United Kingdom) said that Britain had a special interest in assuring that no harm was done to the people in Africa who had not yet attained independence and for whose welfare the British Government had a special responsibility.

Britain had taken every step to ensure that the measures to be taken by France would assure the safety of all concerned.

The Ghana delegate, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, said that before placing the question on the agenda, the African countries and people had approached the French Government directly expressing their alarm and anxiety at French intentions. It was a matter of distress that the French Government scornfully disregarded the general anxiety over the proposed tests.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon (India) told the Committee on November 6, 1959 that if France did not desist from carrying out its proposed test in the Sahara it would necessarily open the door to other tests at a time when there was every prospect of success in the Geneva talks among the nuclear Powers.

He asked France to heed the world-wide appeal to abandon the tests and said: "There is far more opposition, probably in France, to this business than anywhere else in the world because the sense of guilt there must be greater.

"My country refuses to believe that a country with the background of the French Republic with its great human traditions would simply embark on a project of this character inimical to world peace against the trend of world opinion, against the trend of progress that is being made in this matter in Geneva merely for the purpose of establishing prestige. In fact, the prestige of France will increase if she gives up the test. This won't in any way be interpreted as an attitude of yielding to pressure."

He took exception to M Moch's implication that the issue was an internal matter of France and said that this was an argument which the Soviet Union, United States and Britain never used. M Moch had alleged that France was being discriminated against. "Does liberty lie in the capacity to inflict harm equally?" The question of discrimination could not apply in respect of these matters.

When the debate was resumed on November 9, 1959, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo (Indonesia) said it was a sad reflection on the world situation that the Assembly should have unanimously adopted a resolution on disarmament only to be faced now with a discussion of French plans to conduct nuclear tests in the Sahara.

He said that France was proceeding on a road in defiance of the legitimate rights of the African peoples who asked for nothing more than respect and mutual understanding.

Mr. Ahmed Shukairy (Saudi Arabia) bitterly criticized France for its "glory mania".

He said: "It is futile for France to attempt to be what it cannot be. France is no longer the Great Power it used to be. In Europe and Asia, there are other Powers that are becoming great. Hence it is sterile for France to attempt to line up with the United States or the Soviet Union in the field of atomic power. In terms of resources and knowledge, France is perhaps 500 years behind. It is, therefore, futile for France to join the 'Atomic Club', particularly so when the 'Atomic Club' is in the process of liquidation."

The French delegate, M. Jules Moch, interrupted the Saudi Arabian delegate when he spoke of the "glory mania" of France.

Asking for the floor on a point of order, M Moch said that calumnious, slanderous imputations were being made against his country.

He said he despised the statements Mr. Shukairy had already made and he regarded "this delegate as a professional of incitement, bad taste and insults."

He asked the Chairman, Dr. Franz Matsch of Austria, not to tolerate Mr. Shukairy's attacks.

The American delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, observed that the American Government favoured an effectively controlled agreement to end all nuclear weapons tests.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. V. Kuznetsov, urged France to give up the projected nuclear test in the Sahara.

On November 10, 1959, Mr. Rishikesh Shaha (Nepal) said he regretted that France had not taken note of the representations made to her about her proposed atomic test in the Sahara.

Speaking for Italy, Mr. Egidio Ortona, said that the Committee was not entitled at this time to discuss whether France was or was not to conduct nuclear tests.

He said it would be certainly difficult for a country like Italy to subscribe to a concept of discrimination on nuclear preparedness. Some delegates had said that France was searching for prestige. "Our reaction to this is that United Nations can hardly do more than ask France to join in nuclear disarmament and eventual agreement on suspension of tests."

The Ceylon delegate, Sir Claude Corea, said that no one could deny France its right as a sovereign Power to explode an atomic weapon.

France, which had abstained from testing for so long now, said that the time had come when it had to have a nuclear bomb not only for its prestige but also for its own security. But, it was not likely that people would forget that this bomb was to be exploded in the Sahara. What the people of Africa and Asia were worried about was not so much the radio-active 'fall-out' but that a European Power had chosen an African territory to explode its bomb.

Anglo-Italian Resolution:

Britain and Italy tabled a resolution in the Political Committee on November 10, 1959 which would associate France with any international agreement to ban nuclear tests permanently.

It would also urge France to take "full account" of apprehensions expressed in the Political Committee on its intentions to explode an atomic bomb in the Sahara.

On November 11, 1959, Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico and Panama tabled amendments to the Afro-Asian resolution in an effort to make it more acceptable to France.

The amendments would make several changes in the preambular part of the Afro-Asian resolution and, in the operative section, would delete the expression "grave concern" at French intentions, while substituting the following: "Expresses the hope that the Government of France will re-consider its decision to carry out such tests, taking into account the views expressed in the debates on this question."

Mr. Jose Correa (Ecuador), one of the five Latin American nations which sponsored the amendments, said that it would be very serious

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for humanity if the tests by a fourth Power should begin a new series when the other three had suspended their own tests. The aspect was more important than national considerations.

He urged support for the Latin American amendments and said that the essence of the amendments was to make it possible for the Assembly to express its views in a conciliatory manner.

Winding up the debate, the French delegate, M Jules Moch, said on November 11, 1959 that one hydrogen bomb was the equivalent of more than 100 of the explosions that his country was going to carry out.

He said that the British and American delegates had confirmed that the explosions in Nevada and Australia had done no harm and the same applied to explosions of lesser power yield in an even more favourable site such as the Sahara.

He added: "I hope, my country will not have the time to build for herself a nuclear arsenal, because the other States will have had the wisdom gradually to renounce their own. We shall never abandon our effort for disarmament. Why then distort our hopes by accusing us of entering the race for prestige?"

He asked with what right and towards what end the United Nations was concerning itself with the Sahara test question. Did not a discriminatory measure of this order exceed the limits of its competence? What Article of the Charter would allow a sovereign State to be prevented from carrying out, after three other Powers had done, an experimentation whose harmlessness had been demonstrated?

"Contested Territory":

During the debate in the second week of November there was a clash over the description of the territory in which France planned to set off nuclear tests.

According to the Chairman of the 82-member Political Committee, Dr. Franz Matsch the Sahara was "contested territory". This veteran Austrian diplomat, who represented his country in the League of Nations before the United Nations was born made the above statement after the French and African delegates clashed over the status of the Sahara. African delegations claimed that it was African territory, but the French said that it was Metropolitan France.

The dispute flared up when the delegate of Ghana, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey said: "I am forced to emphasize the fact that the Sahara does not belong to France. It must never be forgotten for one moment that any French interests in any foreign country, including the Sahara, is one of trusteeship and not of sovereignty."

M Jules Moch (France), rising on a point of order, protested that the question of allegiance of the Sahara was not on the agenda.

The Chairman, Dr. Franz Matsch (Austria), told the representative of Ghana that the territorial question of Sahara was not on the agenda.

Mr. Quaison-Sackey replied that France was brought before the Assembly because she proposed to hold tests on a territory belonging to Africa and Africans.

Dr. Matsch said: "In reply to what the representative of Ghana has just said I think it could be more in line with what has been said till now to speak of a contested territory rather than say that the Sahara does not belong to France."

it to be said that the Sahara is a contested territory."

But, Mr. Quaison-Sackey had the last word. He said: "Ghana is one of the those countries which is unashamedly opposed to any imperialists' claim to any territory in Africa. We reject categorically any pretensions to use the argument of sovereignty as justifying the explosion of a French bomb in the Sahara."

Afro-Asian Resolution Carried By Political Committee:

The Political Committee voted for the Afro-Asian resolution on November 12, 1959.

M Moch retorted: "I cannot allow

The vote was 46 for, 26 against and 10 abstentions. This was two votes short of the two-thirds' majority necessary for the passage of the resolution in the General Assembly.

Britain and the United States, France's closest allies, were among the 26 nations which opposed the resolution.

Britain also suffered a sharp rebuff in the Committee.

Its initiative in trying to divert attention from the French test plans to the whole question of stopping nuclear tests, which has been under negotiation at Geneva for the past year, went down.

The Committee rejected by 38 votes to 24, with 20 abstentions, a resolution, in sponsorship of which Britain was joined by Italy and Peru, to associate the French Government with an ultimate tests cessation Pact.

France herself was among those delegations which abstained in the vote, and most of Britain's Commonwealth partners voted against her.

A group of Latin American States earlier had sought to soften the terms of the resolution against France by dropping the expression of "grave concern" and calling on France to "re-consider" rather than simply "refrain from such tests."

But none of the original sponsors would accept this. Two of them, Ghana and Indonesia, moved sub-amendments to restore the original operative formula and to emphasize in preambular paragraphs the apprehensions which had been expressed about the tests during the debate.

As these were sub-amendments, in UN parlance, they had voting priority. All were adopted, and the original Latin American amendments were not even put to vote.

The 23-nation draft, as amended, was then carried.

General Assembly Passes Afro-Asian Resolution:

The 23-nation Afro-Asian resolution was passed by the UN General Assembly on November 21, 1959.

The voting was 60 for and one against, with 20 abstentions. France was the only country voting against it. Among those who abstained were the United States and Britain.

The Assembly also approved by 78 votes to none, with two abstentions, the Japanese-Swedish-Austrian resolution expressing hope for agreement on a permanent nuclear test ban and also asking USA, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom to maintain their voluntary test suspension.

Speaking before the vote was taken, the British delegate, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore said that the resolution was in some ways inaccurate and misleading, especially as regards the actual risks involved to life and health.

He repeated his earlier argument that the suggestion that these risks existed was not borne out by Britain's experience.

M Jules Moch (France) said that the resolution was "directed against my country and my country alone". It was, he added, "unwanted, exceptional and discriminatory in character."

Ghana's delegate, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, threw a counter-challenge to the French delegate.

He said that "millions who live in the African continent will decide by this vote today who their real friends are."

Mr. C. S. Jha (India) replying to M Moch said: "We shall vote for the resolution not because we are unfriendly to France but because we are inimical to nuclear tests."

Irish Resolution:

After the Afro-Asian resolution was passed, the Irish Foreign Minister, Mr. Frank Aiken, introduced on November 13, 1959, the next item in the agenda—a resolution aimed at preventing wider dissemination of nuclear weapons.

The resolution would have the General Assembly recognize "that the danger now exists that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons may occur, aggravating international tensions and the difficulty of maintaining world peace and thus rendering more difficult the attainment of a general disarmament agreement."

Mr. G. S. Pathak (India) said that the Irish proposals to limit the "nuclear club" to those Powers which now possessed nuclear weapons did not go far enough. At the same time, India supported the Irish aims.

Among others, Malaya and Greece also supported the Irish resolution.

The Political Committee adopted the Irish resolution on November 16, 1959.

The resolution was carried by 66 to none, with 13 abstentions. There was no negative vote. France, Kuomintang, Soviet Union and other communist States abstained.

The Irish resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on November 20, 1959 by 68 votes to none against, with 12 abstentions.

General de Gaulle On Atomic Weapons:

The French President, General Charles de Gaulle, told a news conference in Paris on November 10, 1959 that "if the Anglo-Saxons and the Russians agree between themselves to stop their nuclear tests, France can only approve." But if France were invited to renounce nuclear weapons while others possessed and were developing enormous quantities of them, there would be no chance of her "complying with this invitation."

A little later, after some references to the possibility that Europe might be annihilated jointly from Washington and Moscow, and that the two rivals might "merge", he said: "If the United Nations Organization shows itself capable of putting an end effec-

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tively to the menace and, to begin with, succeeds in placing the instruments of death under international control—as France is in fact proposing through its delegate to the disarmament conference—then France will immediately, without hesitation and most willingly, apply international law."

(*The Times*, London, *UN Information Centre* and *UK High Commission*, New Delhi and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2344:AOA:D, 2909:UAR:A]

C. **US Scientists Photograph Venus From Balloon:** Two US scientists who climbed 15 miles in a plastic balloon to study the planet Venus landed at Manhattan, Kansas, USA, on November 29, 1959 after 24 hours in the stratosphere.

The pilot, Com. Malcolm Ross, was slightly injured by the landing in a windy field and was taken away in an ambulance. The other balloonist, Prof. Charles B. Moore, walked out of the gondola unaided.

The two men looked at the Moon through a powerful telescope and were especially interested in discovering something about the moisture content of the planet's atmosphere.

Part of the result of this investigation was revealed on November 30 by the head of the Project, Dr. John Strong, Director of Astrophysics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

He told newsmen that scientists could not definitely say that there was water vapour around Venus. The two men who went up in the balloon had photographed Venus through a 16-inch telescope.

He added that the conclusion that there was vapour around the planet was made by spectroscope. A higher-powered telescope might have helped to determine whether there was life of any kind on Venus.

He and the two balloonists agreed that the presence of water vapour raised the possibility that life of some kind existed on the planet.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2957:AOA:C]

D. **US Rocket With Monkey:** The United States sent a monkey into space in a capsule in the nose cone of a "Little Joe" rocket on December 4, 1959.

The capsule containing the monkey was said to be of the type to be used in future efforts to put a man into space.

The intention was to release the capsule 40 to 75 miles above the Earth and recover it as it parachuted down.

A group of warships and aircraft stood by for the recovery effort.

Aboard the capsule, in addition to the monkey, were some small biological specimens—spears of barley, nerve cells of a rat, test tubes of bacteria cultures, flour beetle-eggs and larvae.

A naval vessel reported at 10-30 p.m. IST that it had sighted the capsule.

The tiny monkey, named *Sam*, was landed after recovery at the naval base of Norfolk (Virginia) on December 5. It survived a 552-mile journey into space and landed in the waters of the Atlantic.

The monkey, when recovered, was reported to be in good shape and ate a good dinner.

In its flight in space, the monkey experienced an acceleration about eight times the force of gravity on launching and 19 times that of gravity when the escape rocket tripped the capsule free. For a few seconds he was travelling at 3,000 miles an hour.

Exactly 39 minutes after *Sam* came down, a Navy patrol plane sighted the container in the water, and shortly afterwards a destroyer fished the capsule aboard.

The monkey will undergo tests at the Air Force School of Aviation Medicine at Brooks Air Force Base in Texas to determine how he reacted to the long-range effects of his rocket flight.

(*The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2777:AOA:B, 2933:AOA:G]

E. **UN General Assembly's Renewed Appeal On Hungary Issue:** The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on December 9, 1959 renewing its appeal to Hungary and the Soviet Union to comply with its earlier resolution over the Hungarian question.

The resolution, sponsored by 24 States including Britain and the United States, deplored the two nations' disregard of its recommendations.

These included a request for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary and the observance of human rights in that country.

The vote was 53 in favour, 10 against and 17 abstentions. Two members were absent. India was among those who abstained.

The issue was debated for the fourth time running on the initiative of the Assembly's Special Representative, Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand), who reported that the "framework of repression" in Hungary had remained unchanged.

The resolution also asked Sir Leslie, who was President of the Assembly in 1957, to "continue his efforts" to obtain compliance with Assembly appeals.

In December, 1958, when the General Assembly deplored continuing repression in Hungary and the continued refusal of the Soviet and Hungarian Governments to co-operate. The vote was 54 to ten, with 15 abstentions.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2798:AOA:B]

F. **Antarctica Conference:** A 12-nation Conference to draw up a Treaty to keep Antarctica as an area of peace began in Washington on October 15, 1959.

The countries represented were: Britain, the United States, France, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, Chile, Belgium, Japan and Norway.

Welcoming the delegates, the American Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, said that Antarctica should not become the object of political conflict but should be open for the conduct of scientific investigation.

He added that the work of explorers and scientists from the countries represented at the Conference had made it possible to formulate and give legal effect to certain principles which ensure peace and co-operation in a vast area of the world.

After Mr. Herter's speech, the American delegate, Mr. Herman Phleger, was elected Chairman of the Conference.

The leader of the New Zealand delegation, Mr. A. D. McIntosh, said that his Government wanted to make clear its opposition to nuclear or other testing of weapons in the Antarctic area.

He added that the proposed Treaty should ensure that Antarctica remained permanently sealed off from the tensions of the 'cold war'.

The chief Japanese delegate, Mr. Koichiro Asakai, said that the proposed Treaty was a real challenge because it would be the first time in history that such an agreement had been made on so large a scale.

However, he wanted the Treaty to be kept open for accession by all countries which have *bona fide* interests in Antarctica.

Senor Marcial Mora (Chile) maintained that the territory claimed by his country was part of metropolitan Chile and formed its southern-most province.

Mr. Richard Casey (Australia) said that only under the proposed Treaty could the Antarctic continent be kept from becoming a breeding ground for suspicion.

He added that his country was confident that all parties would pledge themselves to the principle that there should be no militarization of the area.

Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov (USSR) urged the Conference to lay the foundation for an international *regime* of Antarctica.

He added that the Conference must proceed on the basis of the main task now facing mankind, namely, maintenance and consolidation of peace among all States and the development and strengthening of friendship among all nations.

The South African delegate, Mr. Eric Louw, announced that his country was taking over from Norway a key base in Antarctica, near a new Russian station.

He added that a 10-man expedition would be leaving for the base in November, 1959 and would remain there during the Winter of 1960. This would be the first all-South African scientific expedition to the mainland of Antarctica.

Also addressing the opening session, the British delegate, Sir Esler Dening, said that a Treaty to develop Antarctica for peaceful purposes must avoid anything which might unduly limit genuinely scientific expeditions.

He said that Britain supported proposals for a system of observation and inspection to ensure that the basic purpose of preserving the area from military activities was achieved. At the same time, it seemed important to bear in mind the relevance of certain practical considerations. He had particularly in mind the need to limit requirements as regards the attachment of observers to expeditions and bases as well as the possible need of certain countries to provide logistic support for their scientific expeditions from military sources. It would be difficult to ban such support, although it must be made clear that military personnel and equipment could only be employed for peaceful purposes.

Although Britain had sovereignty claims in Antarctica, he added, she was nevertheless prepared to subscribe to a clause in the Treaty which would maintain the legal *status quo* in the area.

Agreement Signed:

After seven weeks of intense negotiations, the 12 nations signed a Treaty in Washington on December 1, 1959 to preserve Antarctica for peaceful scientific research for all time.

The Treaty banned all military weapons from the 5,000,000 square mile continent. It set up the world's

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first international inspection system to ensure that Antarctica would be used only for peaceful purposes.

The signing was seen by many diplomats as a hopeful augury for East-West disarmament negotiations where agreement also would have to be reached on an inspection and control system.

It may be a year or longer before all the 12 Governments ratify the Agreement and before it goes into effect. But, a final act signed by the chief delegates to the Conference in conjunction with the Treaty itself provided that the representatives of the 12 countries shall meet in Washington within two months of the signing and when necessary thereafter to deal with any *interim* arrangements.

Once the Pact came into force, representatives of the Treaty Powers would meet within two months in Canberra (Australia) to consult on Antarctic questions of common interest.

The Preamble to the Agreement stated that the signatories recognize that "it is in the interests of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord."

The following are the Articles of the Agreement:

"(1) Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited *inter alia* any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military manoeuvres as well as the testing of any type of weapons. The present Treaty shall not prevent the use of military personnel or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purpose.

"(2) Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and co-operation toward that end, as applied during the International Geo-physical Year shall continue, subject to the provisions of the present Treaty.

"(3) In order to promote international co-operation in scientific investigation in Antarctica, the contracting parties agree that, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable: (a) information regarding plans for scientific programmes in Antarctica shall be exchanged; (b) scientific personnel shall be exchanged; (c) scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available.

"(4) Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as a renunciation by any contracting party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

"No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim or enlargement of an existing claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

"(5) Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radio-active waste material shall be prohibited. In the event of the conclusion of international agreements concerning the use of nuclear energy, the rules established under such agreements shall apply in Antarctica.

"(6) The provisions of the present Treaty shall apply to the area south of 60 degrees South Latitude, including all ice-shelves, but nothing in the present Treaty shall prejudice the rights of any State under international law with regard to the high seas within that area.

"(7) Each contracting party shall have the right to designate observers to carry out any inspection provided for by the present Article.

"Observers shall be the nationals of the contracting parties which designate them. Each observer designated shall have complete freedom of access at any time to any or all areas of Antarctica.

"Aerial observation may be carried out at any time by any of the parties.

"(8) Observers designated shall be subject only to the jurisdiction of the contracting party of which they are nationals in respect of all acts or omissions occurring while they are in Antarctica for the purpose of exercising their functions.

"(9) Representatives of the parties shall meet at Canberra within two months after the entry into force of the Treaty and thereafter at suitable intervals and places for the purpose of exchanging information, consulting together on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica and formulating and recommending to their Governments measures to further the objectives of the Treaty.

"(10) Each of the contracting parties undertakes to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the end that no one engages in any activity in Antarctica contrary to the principles or purposes of the present Treaty.

"(11) If any dispute arises, the contracting parties shall consult among themselves with a view to having the dispute resolved by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice. Any dispute not so resolved shall, with the consent of the parties, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

"(12) The Treaty may be modified or amended at any time by unanimous agreement of the contracting parties.

"(13) The Treaty shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States and shall be open for accession by any State which is a member of the United Nations or by any other State which may be invited to accede with the consent of all the original 12 contracting parties. Instruments of Ratification and Accession shall be deposited with the US Government.

"(14) The present Treaty, done in English, French, Russian and Spanish, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the US Government."

Before signing the Agreement, each country briefly signified its complete approval of the Treaty. Mr. V. Kuznetsov (Russia) showed his country's approval by saying in English, "agreed".

President D. Eisenhower (USA) said in a message that the Treaty and the guarantees it embodied "constitute a significant advance toward the goal of a peaceful world with justice".

Background:

The Antarctica Conference was convened at the suggestion of the United States to conclude an International Treaty for the frozen continent. The objective is to permit freedom of scientific investigation in the area and ensure that it is used only for peaceful purposes. It is suggested that the existing situation as regards territorial claims will be frozen.

The States concerned took part in the work of the International Geo-physical Year in 1957-58 (IGY) in the Antarctic region.

Preliminary consultations have, at President Eisenhower's invitation, been taking place between them in Washington since June, 1958.

The US proposal for a Treaty, contained in Notes released on May 3, 1958, said that continued co-operation on scientific research in Antartica would be necessary after the IGY and agreement on this would prevent *inter alia* unnecessary political rivalries in the area. America proposed a Treaty with the following peaceful purposes: freedom of scientific investigation for all and continuation of international scientific co-operation; use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only; any other peaceful purpose not inconsistent with UN Charter.

In the past, there have been a number of proposals on the future of Antarctica.

As early as in 1948, the US Government proposed to all States with territorial claims in Antarctica that an 8-Power Condominium in accordance with UN principles be established for the continent. Only the United Kingdom and New Zealand were prepared, in principle, to accept the idea.

In 1956, India proposed, but later withdrew, an item for the agenda of the UN General Assembly concerning Antarctica. This would have proposed an international agreement that the area should not be used in any manner that would create or accentuate world tensions but only to serve the general welfare.

In February, 1958, the Argentine and Chilean Government expressed themselves in favour of continued scientific co-operation in Antarctica and of peaceful use of the area. However, both these countries made reservations about any internationalization proposal.

The five States, with mutually recognized claims, divide some four-fifths of the continent between them. About one-fifth of it remains unclaimed.

The United States has traditionally neither made nor recognized any claims in Antarctica, but in its Notes of May, 1958, it reserved the right to assert a territorial claim or claims.

The Soviet Government has never put forward a claim to Antarctic territory; but, in 1950, it declared that it would recognize no decision on an Antarctic *regime* reached without its participation. Its acceptance in June, 1958, of President Eisenhower's invitation to talks referred to the retention of all rights based on discoveries by Soviet citizens, including the right to put forward territorial claims.

Japan, which has considerable whaling interests in the Southern Ocean, renounced any Antarctic rights by the terms of Article 2(e) of the Japanese Peace Treaty of 1951.

The Argentine and Chilean claims together extend over the whole of the British Falkland Islands Dependencies and a fraction of the otherwise unclaimed Pacific sector. British attempts, first made in 1947, to bring the matter to the International Court of Justice have been rejected by Argentina and Chile.

During the International Geo-physical Year, the greatest number of expeditions ever to visit Antarctica at one time were on the continent. Activities in connexion with IGY were not regarded as affecting in any way sovereignty over the areas explored. Protests at infringement of sovereignty in such cases were suspended.

At the end of IGY, a number of scientific stations other than those of countries with territorial claims in the area has been maintained. Scientific and exploratory work has continued.

In April, 1959, the following stations were occupied, though many others are in use intermittently: United Kingdom 9 (on the mainland and islands); Australia 3; New Zealand 2 (one maintained jointly with the United States); United States 3 (including South Pole); USSR 3; Argentina 9; Chile 4; Belgium, France, Japan and Norway one each.

(*The Times*, London and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2620:AOA:A]

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ASIAN RECORDER

January 9—15, 1960

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BURMA

A. **Editor Acquitted:** Mr. Justice Thoung Sein of the Rangoon High Court acquitted on appeal the Editor and Publisher of *The Rangoon Daily*, U Yu Maung, on December 19, 1959.

U Yu Maung had been sentenced by the lower court to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of K500 for allegedly violating Section 5A (1) (b) of the Emergency Provisions Act, 1950, as amended by Act 26 of 1958.

The case against him was that an article was published in *The Rangoon Daily* on April 5, 1959 which had brought about a lowering in the morale and discipline of the civil servants of the Government.

The alleged offending article was headed: "Officers who are not the people's representatives but speak like politicians are to be commended." It was in the form of a dialogue between two imaginary persons discussing the draft amendment to the Trades Union Act which the Government planned to introduce in Parliament during the August, 1959 session.

The prosecution case was that certain excerpts from that article were clearly designed to undermine the discipline and morale of the civil servants. It was not suggested, however, that the article was in any way aimed at subverting or prejudicially affecting the discipline and loyalty of the armed forces.

Mr. Justice Thoung Sein pointed out that the Emergency Provisions Act, as its name implied, was meant to deal with emergency situations and to prevent emergencies. The main purport of the amendment of 1958 was to expedite and accelerate the restoration of peace and tranquillity throughout the country and to prevent any acts of sabotage and interference with that object.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2385:BUR:A]

CEYLON

A. **British Loan Offer Accepted:** The Government announced the acceptance of the UK Government's offer of a sterling credit of £2.5 million on December 28, 1959.

The offer, made in September, 1958 was in accordance with the policy of the Commonwealth assistance loans evolved at Montreal during that month (September).

Ceylon would use the loan for purchasing equipment for its telephone reconstruction programme.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

[Prev. ref. 2295:AOA:B]

B. **Merger Of Indian-origin Labour Parties:** The Ceylon Workers' Congress and the Democratic Workers' Congress, representing Indian-origin plantation labour, announced in Colombo on December 23, 1959 their decision to merge again into a single organization.

The Ceylon Democratic Congress had split into the two groups in 1955.

They also announced that they would fight the next General Elections under the banner of the Ceylon Democratic Congress which stood for the building up of the country along socialistic lines.

The Congress had been accorded recognition as one of the 18 parties entitled to enter the Elections.

By a constitutional amendment, the Ceylon Government had abolished the system of separate electorates for registered Ceylonese citizens of Indian origin and reservation of seats for them. The change would entitle registered citizens to seek election from any constituency and to vote from the common list.

The bulk of the plantation workers from whom the Congress drew its support are "State-less," having been refused Ceylon citizenship. Those registered as citizens are estimated to number about 100,000 and a part of them distributed mainly in the tea-growing areas would be entitled to vote in the next Elections.

After the merger, the leaders of the two organizations said that they would open discussions immediately with other political parties to investigate prospects of electoral alliances.

They did not name the parties with which they would discuss but indicated their preference for an "alliance of progressive forces" and said that such alliance "offered the best hopes for the future."

The Ceylon Workers' Congress and the Democratic Workers' Congress claim between them a total membership of over 400,000. On the basis of that claim the merged body would become the largest single trade union in the country.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3059:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. **Aircraft Production:** *Jane's All the World's Aircraft* published on December 16, 1959 said that China's State aircraft factory near Mukden was now producing the MIG-17 jet fighter at the rate of between 20 and 25 a month. The first Chinese version of this single-seater fighter was produced in 1956.

It added: "Engines, radio instruments and certain other items of equipment are imported from USSR which also supplies technical assistance".

Jane's devoted a section to communist China for the first time in its 1959-60 edition.

A feature of this section was the emphasis laid in China on glider-training and production.

With the help of Polish experts, it said, large gliding establishments had been set up at Tohan-tia-kou and Shen-lang and a central gliding school had been organized by Polish instructors at An-yan.

Licence-production of gliders of Polish origin began in these factories in 1955-56 and "substantial numbers" of four types had been delivered since.

A Chinese glider design office was formed towards the end of 1956 and the prototype of the "first glider of original design" flew in May, 1958.

It published seven photographs of Chinese-built aircraft and described ten in addition to MIG-17.

In a preface to its 50th edition, *Jane's* commented: "The aircraft and aero-engine industries of the Great Powers still depend very largely on military orders for their existence although there would seem to be scant hope for the continuation of this state of affairs for the future.

"Although it is unlikely that the manned military aircraft will ever be completely replaced by the missile, the number and type of specialized aircraft needed by the major air forces are likely to decline in the years to come".

It then went on to refer to the cancellation of the contracts for the Canadian Avro, Arrow and the North American F-108 Rapier by the Royal Canadian Air Force and the US Air Force respectively in 1959 and pointed out that the US and Canadian air forces were thus following the Royal Air Force in "abandoning the future development of piloted interceptors of the conventional type.

"This situation is having world-wide repercussions, exemplified by the new British aircraft industry to contract by amalgamation, and the American industry's vast self-imposed programme of diversification mainly into the field of electronics. The French industry, too, is having to trim its development programme, and here again diversification with the objective of lessening the dependence of the industry on Government support is being pursued."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2672:CHI:B]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Dr. T. Erlander's Visit; Mr. J. P. Narayan's Thesis On "Reconstruction of Indian Polity"; Durgapur Blast Furnace Inaugurated; Rajasthan Land Commission's Report.

A. **Dr. Tage Erlander's Visit:** The Swedish Premier, Dr. Tage Erlander, arrived in New Delhi from Karachi on December 18, 1959 on a 12-day visit to India.

He was received at Palam airport by Mr. Nehru, the Mayor of Delhi and a large gathering of diplomats and officials.

Accompanying Dr. Erlander were his wife and the head of the Political Division of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, Mr. Sverker Astrom.

In a brief statement at the airport, Dr. Erlander said that he had come to India on a "visit of goodwill and friendship" with great expectations".

He emphasized Sweden's similarity of outlook with India both in the approach to solving economic and social problems and in the field of foreign policy.

State Banquet:

Next day (December 19, 1959), Mr. Nehru held a State banquet in honour of Dr. Erlander, at which both Mr. Nehru and Dr. Tage Erlander underlined the similarity in the policies be-

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ing pursued by their countries and their approach to various international problems.

Mr. Nehru said that Sweden had been following a policy "which is dear to us and which we have tried to follow firmly and propose to follow in the future, that is, a policy of non-alignment—which is sometimes rather mistakenly called neutrality — non-involvement in military alliances and non-alignment".

Wherever India and Sweden had occasion to work together, whether in UN or elsewhere. Mr. Nehru added, there had been a great deal of co-operation between their representatives and delegations. Whether it was a policy of banning nuclear weapons or of progressive disarmament or something on racial inequality, representatives of both the countries had worked in co-operation.

Referring to the visit of the US President, Mr. D. D. Eisenhower, to India, he said: "A few days ago, India had the privilege of welcoming with great warmth and cordiality the distinguished head of a great nation. It is a peculiar pleasure now to welcome the Swedish Prime Minister. Your country is not nearly as big as USA or India, but we have long learnt to attach value not to bigness but to other qualities in a nation. And among those qualities your country appears to possess many in an abundant measure".

Replying to the toast, Dr. Erlander said that the people of Sweden were aware of the important role which India had to play owing to her key position in world affairs.

He added: "We find that your approach to international problems, be it inside or outside UN, often coincides with our own. As your relative weight and influence is much greater than ours, it is only natural that we study your words and actions with particular interest."

Civic Reception:

Dr. Erlander was given a civic reception by the citizens of Delhi on December 20, 1959.

The Mayor of Delhi, in his Address of welcome, said that Sweden had made a great contribution to world science, literature and art. Nobel Prizes were a true symbol of Sweden's faith in international co-operation, goodwill and world peace.

On behalf of the citizens, he presented Dr. Erlander with a Kashmiri carpet and Mrs. Erlander a scarf.

Replying to the Address, Dr. Erlander said: "If we devote our increasing resources to technological research, industrial progress and agricultural reform, we build a better future with greater freedom for coming generations."

There was, he added, a great similarity in the policies pursued by the two countries on international problems and on peace, freedom and democracy. When Mr. Nehru spoke in Sweden during his visit in 1957 on these matters, he said, "he spoke directly to our hearts." Democracy was firmly established in Sweden. Political movements representing totalitarian ideas had never been important in his country.

Mr. Nehru, in his speech, said that Sweden was an ideal country for India to emulate. "We want democracy and socialism in this country. This is our aim. While Sweden has achieved this aim with considerable success, we have yet to reach it."

Mr. Nehru also announced at the reception that Dr. Erlander had offered to give an Indian boy and a girl scholarships to study in Sweden.

Later, Dr. Erlander visited Meerut, Agra, Jaipur, Madras, Trivandrum, Mysore and Bombay.

He left Bombay for Karachi on December 30, 1959.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1531:INI:A]

B. **Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Visit:** The Prime Minister of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, arrived in New Delhi on December 27, 1959 for talks with Mr. Nehru.

He spent two days in New Delhi and before leaving on December 29, 1959 he said that the exchange of views he had had with Mr. Nehru would greatly help Cambodia "in the conduct of Cambodia's 'neutral' policy which is so hard to manage but in which our people have so much faith."

In a statement to the Press, he said that he was given opportunities of conversing "confidently with Mr. Nehru on topics of mutual interest concerning world and home affairs and we were once again in full agreement."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2599:CAM:A]

C. **"Reconstruction Of Indian Polity"—Mr. J. P. Narayan Explains His Thesis:** Speaking in New Delhi on December 28, 1959, the Sarvodaya and Socialist leader, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, set out the broad features of his plan for lasting and organic democracy in India.

This, he said, was the first authentic exposition of his thesis called "Reconstruction of Indian Polity," although some portions of it had appeared in a section of the Press giving a rather distorted picture.

Mr. Narayan envisaged a four-tier State structure with the village community rather than the individual as the foundational or basic democracy. The three tiers above them would be the Zila councils, State councils and the Union.

The emphasis in the entire scheme would be on the foundational democracy or the gram panchayat which would be elected not on the basis of adult franchise but by "general unanimity" of all the villagers above 18 years of age, or through a system of "drawing lots."

He discarded the present voting system in the country because it tended to divide the village communities by exaggerating their prevailing differences in caste, creed and property. The system was unsuited because the task before Indian democracy was to unite the community for national reconstruction.

He did not claim originality for the scheme. Village communities had existed in India until the British replaced them by the parliamentary pattern. Gram panchayats functioned for centuries, undisturbed by internal upheavals of external invasions because of their vitality and their unifying character.

Even the voting patterns he suggested, he said, were not new. The method of "general unanimity" was used in Northern India for electing gram panchayats while that of "drawing lots" was in use in South India until about a hundred years ago. He named a village in Madras where this system still worked. Qualifications for a candidate in both cases were strictly laid down.

He did not explain the methods of election for the other three tiers but hinted that some indirect method should be adopted there also.

Even Mr. Nehru, he said, had thrice mentioned the need for indirect elections during his speeches before the last General Elections though he did not pursue the idea.

He quoted Mr. U. N. Dhebar as another supporter of this idea.

In Mr. Narayan's opinion, the pattern suggested by him was the same as that envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi. Acharya Vinoba Bhave was working on it on a limited scale. He was convinced that the new pattern was superior to the parliamentary pattern. It was enough to say fear of controversy. It was enough to say fear controversy. It was enough to say that the parliamentary system was unsuited to India.

Parliamentary System Criticized:

His objections against the parliamentary system—as it functioned in India—were many. The system was against the spirit of India's rural traditions. Village communities in India were a live force but the parliamentary system did not assign any effective role for them in the functioning of democracy.

The parliamentary system, on the other hand, was based on the "atomized individual," a by-product of industrialization in Europe which disrupted the village communities. In India, village communities were not so thoroughly disrupted yet.

A majority of Indians did not understand the system. They were mere spectators to a system which functioned from above.

The political parties also did not help people in understanding the system. By constantly harping on and exaggerating the differences between them, these parties created dissension and disunity. The parliamentary system of election was, moreover, too expensive for even the smaller parties.

He described the Indian parliamentary system as an "umbrella democracy." It protected the people from above but did not encourage them to function on the theory of "Government of the people, by the people and for the people." It was uninspiring.

There was the danger that the people might opt for communist dictatorship or military rule because the "democracy from above is failing and we are not building up democracy from below."

He was not in favour of scrapping the parliamentary system in India until an alternative on the pattern suggested by him was built up. He would like, therefore, the foundations of the new pattern to be laid while Mr. Nehru was at the helm of affairs.

It was not difficult, he said, to establish gram panchayats in India's 556,000 villages within the next four or five years. A beginning had already been made in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and some other States.

If voluntary workers took up the scheme with understanding and determination, they could lay the foundation for a lasting democracy in India within the next few years.

Parliamentary democracy had failed in most Asian nations and dictatorships had taken their place. He, however, saw a redeeming feature in the dictatorships in Egypt, Pakistan and Indonesia. The dictators themselves were advocating democracy. The schemes envisaged by the "national union" in Egypt, "basic democracy" in Pakistan and "national front" in Indonesia were similar to the Gandhian ideal of Gram Rajya.

The only European nation conducting similar experiments was Yugoslavia.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2676:INI:P]

D. **Durgapur First Blast Furnace Inaugurated:** The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, inaugurated the first blast furnace of Durgapur Steel Works in Durgapur on December 29, 1959.

As the President pulled a lever, red hot molten iron poured into a ladle.

With the inauguration of the "last of the three major steel plants under the Second Five-Year Plan,"

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production formally began at this Rs. 140-crore Project, which is the largest British undertaking overseas.

[The plant was erected by a Consortium of 13 British engineering firms in pursuance of an Agreement signed in October, 1956 between Hindustan Steel Limited and the Indian Steelworks Construction Company, representing the Consortium.]

Inaugurating the blast furnace, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "With the completion of the three steel plants, in course of time, we hope not only to meet the internal requirements of steel but also lay aside a part of the output for export. It may now be said that the foundations of India's industrialization have been truly and firmly laid."

Sir Cyril Jones, Chairman of ISCON, said that the members of the Consortium would be happy to assist in the further expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant envisaged in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Mr. C. J. M. Alport, United Kingdom Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, who represented the British Government at the function, said that Durgapur symbolized the close relationship which existed between Britain and India.

He added: "Together, our people have been through good times and bad, and common experience has created between us strong affinities which make it impossible for either of us to be indifferent to the fortunes of the other."

The Indian Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, said that 1959 had been a year of substantial achievements for the public sector in iron and steel and announced that more than 400,000 tons of pig iron was produced with the result that not only were the country's requirements met but considerable quantities were exported.

He hoped that with the experience gained in the Second Five-Year Plan, there would be less reliance "on the help of friends from abroad."

He added that the shortage of pig iron would soon become a memory of the past. Rourkela and Bhilai had already started producing steel and the first consignment of billets left Bhilai for the re-rolling mills in Bombay a few days ago. "We will face the New Year with hope and confidence."

Mr. S. Boothalingam, Secretary to the Department of Steel in the Government of India, told a news conference on December 29, 1959 that he did not "bar the possibility" of private sector plants getting a share in further expansion of the steel industry under the Third Plan.

He, however, thought that priority should logically be given to raising the capacity of the three plants in the public sector, as two private units at Burnpur and Jamshedpur had already undertaken a phase of expansion in the Second Plan.

Asked about future steel prices, he said, the present surcharges contained in current selling prices provided an element of cushioning which could be suitably adjusted downwards should it prove necessary to stimulate the demand for steel.

He thought, however, that such "manipulation" of prices would be unnecessary because the demand would continue to be strong.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2745:INI:F]

E. Rajasthan Land Commission's Report: The Rajasthan Land Commission, in its report presented to the State Assembly by its Chairman, Mr. Mohanlal Sukhadia, in the third week of December, 1959, recommended that the process of resumption of jagirs in the State should be completed by the end of 1959 and that the process of abolition of zamindari and biswedari estates, which started on November 15, 1959, should be completed "as expeditiously as practicable".

[The Commission was appointed by the State Government in 1956 to "study the land reforms already introduced in Rajasthan, ascertain how far these have actually been implemented and make such recommendations for their implementation or for further reform as may be necessary."]

Since the Land Commission was set up, the report said, several important changes had taken place in the country and the entire conception of land tenure and tenancy had changed. Intermediaries and land-holders were no longer in the picture, ceilings on the existing holdings of agricultural lands had been imposed in the State and the emphasis now was on co-operatives.

The legislation for soil conservation, it said, should be undertaken and brought into force as soon as possible and the work of consolidation of holdings should be pushed with all possible speed. Even after the introduction of co-operative farming, the need for consolidation of holdings would remain, and the Government might consider the advisability of setting up a committee for the simplification of the tenancy and revenue laws.

In the opinion of the Commission, while there should be legislation about land management practices, it would be premature to apply any such legislation to the holdings of the ordinary cultivator as that would merely result in harassment of cultivators. Legislation about land management practices—generally on the lines indicated in the Second Five-Year Plan—might be undertaken but it should be applied to big agricultural farms in the first instance.

It thought that the co-operative farms deserved encouragement rather than discouragement, and co-operative farms should, therefore, not be singled out for the application of land management legislation. The question whether agricultural income-tax would be leviable on co-operative farms was an issue which might be separately examined.

It recommended that succession to agricultural tenancies in the State should not be governed by personal law but by a specified order of succession on the lines of those laid down in the old Jaipur Tenancy Act and the Marwar Tenancy Act. If succession was governed by personal law, it would lead to fragmentation of holdings, whereas the policy of the Government was to prevent fragmentation.

As regards the redemption of pre-existing mortgages, the Commission recommended that where a period of 20 years or more had expired since the mortgage was effected, the mortgage should be deemed to have been satisfied in full without any payment whatsoever by the mortgagor and the mortgaged land should be redeemed and possession thereof delivered to the mortgagor free from all encumbrances.

Other recommendations included that the concession of free house sites to tenants embodied in the Rajasthan Tenancy Act should be extended to all agricultural workers and village artisans who had been permanently residing in a village for ten years or more; that grazing areas should be properly demarcated expeditiously where it had not been done and surplus grazing lands made available for cultivation; that Collectors must see that culturable lands were not allowed to lie idle; and that legislation to regulate the collection of fees at the State cattle fairs should be undertaken.

It also recommended that the Government should consider the advisability of appointing a committee to examine the effect on the peasantry of the land reforms and tenancy legislation so far undertaken.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3005:INI:V]

F. Agricultural Land For Scheduled Castes—Commissioner's Report For 1958-59: In his report for 1958-59 presented to Parliament on December 22, 1959, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recommended first preference to members of the Scheduled Castes in the allotment of agricultural lands.

He said that land was the only means for the Scheduled Caste people to free themselves from the yoke of the superior classes or castes. Therefore, agricultural lands should be made available to them by giving them first preference.

It was true, he said, that the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes would improve side by side with the rest of the country, but their economic dependence on others, especially in rural areas, deprived them of the civic rights and the spirit of assertion.

In a reference to the extension of the constitutional reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by another ten years, he hoped that within this period untouchability would disappear and the confidence of these sections won over to such an extent that they might not need further reservations thereafter.

The progress relating to the assignment of cultivable waste lands to Scheduled Castes, he added, was far from satisfactory. The Bhoodan movement had rendered some help, but the distribution of lands had not been followed up by financial assistance for developing the land.

The progress in the direction of education had been satisfactory though it was slow in respect of the Scheduled Tribes. Every year, the number of students in colleges from these communities were increasing at a rapid rate. It, however, pointed out that the progress of education among girls from the backward classes was practically negligible and required special attention.

The training-cum-production centres for cottage industries for the benefit of these communities had still to prove their worth, as the trainees were more after stipends than learning a job to make it a means for their living.

As regards representation in the Services, he said that the delay in reaching the target of percentages fixed by the Government was justifiably causing dissatisfaction among backward classes. The excuse that adequate numbers of qualified candidates were not forthcoming could not hold good for all times and could not remedy the situation. Steps had been taken by Allahabad University to give special training to Scheduled Castes and Tribes for IAS and if that scheme succeeded it should be extended to other places.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3053:INI:G]

G. West Bengal-Orissa Food Zone —Five-Point Agreement: The Orissa Minister for Supply, Mr. Nilamani Routray, told the State Legislative Assembly during question-hour on December 29, 1959 that the composite food Zone of West Bengal and Orissa came into operation on December 21, 1959 on the basis of a five-point Agreement between Orissa and the Government of India for ensuring checks on possible draining of stocks from Orissa to Calcutta, local scarcity and price increase.

He said that the following were the points of Agreement:

(1) Building up of a buffer-stock of 75,000 tons of rice and paddy in Orissa for meeting internal requirements;

(2) Licensing of wholesale dealers in paddy and rice;

(3) Levy of 20 per cent on wholesale dealers to assist the State Government in building up the reserve;

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(4) Central subsidy to the State Government to maintain the consumer prices despite any rise in producers' prices; and

(5) Financial assistance of Rs. 10,00,000 to the State Supply Department.

Mr. Routray added that there would be a "five-mile no-movement belt" to check smuggling.

(*The Hindusthan Standard*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3078:INI:G]

H. **Manufacture Of "Dart" Avro-engines—Agreement With Rolls Royce:** The Indian High Commissioner in London, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, signed an Agreement with Rolls Royce Limited on behalf of the Government of India on December 30, 1959 under which the Rolls Royce "Dart" engines would be produced under licence in India.

The engines would be installed in the *Avro*-748 transport aircraft which would be manufactured in India.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2888:INI:D]

I. **Hindustan Shipyard Ltd Annual Meeting:** Addressing the 7th annual meeting of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd in New Delhi on December 21, 1959, the Chairman, Mr. G. L. Mehta, made a strong plea for giving first priority to making the Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakapatnam a more productive and efficient organization before launching on a second shipyard project at Cochin.

He said that in an industry "which has to face international competition and which is subject to cyclical and severe slumps," the country should be "concerned with the economics of ship construction and not merely with the number of shipyards."

In the ultimate analysis, the burden would have to be borne by the tax-payers and the consumers of the country.

Faced with severe competition in world shipping, he said, Hindustan Shipyard was finding it very difficult to secure orders from Indian ship-owners.

The Government and Indian ship-owners should consider this problem, and the inter-linked questions of price and subsidy should be reviewed.

Referring to the progress of the Vishakapatnam yard, he said that the Company was now in a position to increase its output provided the necessary foreign exchange was made available by the Government. The current level of production was about 2½ ships per annum.

He also emphasized the need for setting up a central agency to assist and encourage the development of indigenous capacity for ship-building materials.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2614:INI:I]

J. **A-II And IAC Annual Reports For 1958-59:** The annual reports of Air-India International (A-II) and Indian Airlines Corporation (IAC) for 1958-59, placed before Parliament on December 18, 1959, said that A-II's operating profits registered a "substantial" drop in 1958-59 while the trend of "declining losses" in IAC continued.

The report of A-II explained that although the profits were lower than in 1957-58 (by about Rs. 56,00,000), they were made in a difficult year marked by a severe recession in USA and Europe and by restrictions on air travel from India, coupled with a substantial increase in the capacity offered.

The air transport industry throughout the world, it added, suffered a financial set-back during the year and the fact that A-II was able to meet its expenses, including allocation to depreciation and for obsolescence on spares, on its enlarged fleet and to produce a modest profit, might be considered satisfactory.

In ordering Boeing-707 aircraft, the A-II had taken the first essential step to ensure the maintenance of its competitive position on its "blue ribbon route" to the continent and UK.

The IAC incurred a loss of Rs. 91,19,000 as compared to Rs. 103,07,000 in 1957-58.

The report of IAC disclosed that the Government of India had agreed to subsidize the losses of the Corporation on the basis of a standard cost and to re-organize the capital structure of the Corporation by writing off the past losses and treating a part of capital as interest-free.

Discussing future trends, the report said that based on the results of the year, the Corporation could look forward to further improvements in its services and better financial results of its operation which should bring satisfaction to Government, to passengers and other clients and to its employees.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2169:INI:E, 2406:INI:F]

K. **Indian Telephone Industries Ltd Report For 1958-59:** The annual report of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd (Bangalore) for 1958-59 revealed that the Company had undertaken the mass production of several new items and soon hoped not only to make the country self-sufficient in all types of tele-communication equipment but also produce exportable surplus in course of time.

During the year, the industry made a net profit of Rs. 26,97,582 and declared a 2½ per cent dividend on it.

An achievement of the industry during the year had been the reduction in manufacturing costs and a corresponding lowering of the sale price. The turn-over during the year was nearly Rs. 3½ crores, representing an increase of a little over Rs. 26,00,000 over the previous year.

The production targets had been reached and in certain items exceeded.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 930:INI:A, 1092:INI:D, 1912:INI:E]

L. **Sindri Fertilizers And Chemicals Ltd Report For 1958-59:** The annual report of Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd for 1958-59 revealed gross profits of the order of Rs. 3,83,39,218, dividend to the shareholders amounting to Rs. 85,00,000 and the completion of Sindri's Rs. 13-crore expansion scheme.

The gross profits for the year amounted to Rs. 3,83,39,218, after providing Rs. 199,23,496 for depreciation and utilizing Rs. 13,18,168 in paying interest on the loan to the Government of India and Rs. 11,78,371 for Wealth Tax.

After adding Rs. 2,00,00,387—the amount brought forward from 1957-58 account—the balance available was Rs. 1,79,19,570. Out of this amount, Rs. 30,49,773 had been provided as reserve for repairs and renewals Rs. 31,97,600 for development reserve as required by the Finance Act, Rs. 16,14,959 as taxation reserve and Rs. 85,00,000 as dividend to shareholders. This left Rs. 15,57,238 to be carried over to next year's account.

The total production of ammonium sulphate during the year was 3,30,122 tons as against 3,32,031 tons in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,909 tons. However, 668 tons of ammonia was sold during the period corresponding to a production of 2,301 tons of ammonium sulphate.

The fertilizer despatches to the various States during the year were 3,32,305.2 tons.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2279:INI:H]

M. **New Auditor-General:** It was announced in New Delhi on December 30, 1959 that the President of India had appointed Mr. Arun Kumar Roy as Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in succession to Mr. Asoka Kumar Chanda when the latter vacates his office.

Mr. Roy has so far been Finance Secretary in the Government of India.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 984:INI:L]

N. **Mr. D. Sarmah Relieved Of Portfolios:** It was announced in Shillong on December 29, 1959 that the Assam Minister for Education, Jails, Roads and PWD, Mr. Debeswar Sarmah, had been relieved of his portfolios.

The Chief Minister, Mr. B. P. Chaliha, took over Mr. Sarmah's portfolios.

No reasons were given for the step.

Mr. Sarmah had been a Minister in the Assam Government since 1957.

There were serious charges against Mr. Sarmah—that he had worked against the Congress nominee, Mr. D. K. Barooah, in a recent by-election to the State Assembly from Nowgong in which a communist candidate was elected.

(*The Hindusthan Standard*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1447:INI:C]

O. **Heart Operation On Dog:** Dr. Pritam Das, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi Memorial Medical College in Kanpur, told the Kanpur branch of the Indian Medical Association on December 26, 1959 of how he had performed a successful heart operation three weeks earlier on a dog after stopping the heart deliberately for almost half-an-hour.

He said that the body of the dog was first cooled in ice-water under anaesthesia. The chest was then opened and the heart exposed. Subsequently, the circulation of blood through the heart was stopped by clamping the superior and inferior vena cava. A mixture of special drugs was then perfused into the coronary artery. This led to the complete stoppage of heart beats.

An operation on the heart, he said, was then performed and its interior was cleaned. When the heart remained inactive, there was no respiration. The brain had also lost all activity and from all tests, a condition similar to clinical death had occurred. At the end of 27 minutes the heart was made to resume activity by an injection of another set of medicines.

The dog was demonstrated at the meeting.

(*National Herald*, Lucknow)

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P. **Top US Ranking For Indian Film "Aparajito":** The United States National Board of Review of Motion Pictures named on December 23, 1959 the Swedish film, *Wild Strawberries*, the British film *Room At The Top* and the Indian film *Aparajito*, in that order as the best foreign movies of 1959.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3058:INI:Y]

INDONESIA

A. **Action Against Aliens:** The Defence and Security Minister, Lieut.-Gen. A. H. Nasution, gave Parliament on December 16, 1959 a survey of the security situation in the country.

He said that Chinese settlers, owing allegiance to Peking and Taipeh, had banded together to oppose the ban on alien traders in rural areas and the Army had been instructed to watch the movements of aliens.

The same day (December 16), a spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Department said in Djakarta that the Government and the Indonesian people were very much astonished at the anti-Indonesian campaign in China.

He said: "We all know that People's China, in her fight for taking Taiwan and in her international struggle in general, is striving hard to attract the loyalty of all overseas Chinese towards Peking. In this matter, the Government of Indonesia sincerely supports the Chinese by especially recognizing the existence of only one China and by firmly joining the struggle for the inclusion of People's China in UN.

"In winning the loyalty of the overseas Chinese, however, China has sacrificed the friendship and interests of the Indonesian people and put aside the principles of socialism.

"If a big country is employing its strength to sacrifice the interests of a neighbour—a small country—to achieve its national objective, then such an attitude harbours the seeds of menace which should be scrupulously watched."

Meanwhile, it was stated, the shifting of aliens from the rural areas in Sukabumi district had been completed in spite of some minor hitches. Official sources claimed that in all 1,563 persons had been moved from rural areas in the district. About 400 persons were allowed to continue to stay due to illness or for similar reasons.

In Djakarta, the War Administrator Lieut.-Col. Wirhardikusuman, issued on December 15, 1959 a regulation prohibiting the capital's residents from giving shelter to aliens (from rural areas).

This measure, it was explained, was taken as attempts had been made by alien nationals to enter the capital and seek shelter or hiding places with relatives though there was a regulation prohibiting them to enter and settle in the Djakarta Raya area. Punishment for violation of the new Order was three years' jail term and a fine of 10,000 rupiahs.

Closure Of Bank:

Lieut.-Gen. A. H. Nasution, in his capacity as Central War Administrator, ordered on December 16, 1959 the closing down of the Great Eastern Banking Corporation and all its branches.

He said that the action was taken "on grounds of the regulation on banking organizations and bodies which have been set up by or for the nationals of a foreign country having no diplomatic relations with the Republic of Indonesia."

The Corporation is a Kuomintang Chinese Bank.

Marshal Chen Yi's Letter:

On December 25, 1959, the Chinese official *Hsinhua News* reported the contents of a letter sent by the Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, to the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. R. Subandrio, on the question of Chinese nationals in Indonesia.

It suggested that the two Governments hold immediate talks on the question and said that China had already appointed its Ambassador in Djakarta, Mr. Huang Che, to represent her at such talks.

It said that the Indonesian ban on Chinese traders in rural areas had been "utilized to make a concentrated attack on overseas Chinese."

The letter was in reply to one from Dr. Subandrio on December 13, 1959 rejecting a Chinese protest about the treatment of Chinese citizens, whom Indonesia accused of "capitalistic and monopolistic behaviour."

The latest letter said that China hoped that Indonesia would agree to immediate talks on the subject "considering the present grave situation—and for the sake of safeguarding the friendly relations between the two countries."

It said that Dr. Subandrio's contentions about the role of overseas Chinese in Indonesia, the cause of the "present activities of antagonism and discrimination against the Chinese" and charges levelled against China's representative organs in Indonesia, were all unacceptable to China.

The majority of Chinese in Indonesia were working people and had lived amicably and had played their part in Indonesia's economic development. A very small number of them did not behave well, but it was unfair to say that the entire ovearseas Chinese community was a "monopoly group" hindering development.

The ban on Chinese traders had resulted in "tens of thousands" of Chinese losing their homes and properties, being displaced and "landed in a desperate situation."

It suggested that the two countries promptly ratify in Peking the Sino-Indonesian Treaty on Dual Nationality and at the same time set up a joint committee in Djakarta "in accordance with the Notes exchanged between the Prime Ministers of the two countries."

It urged a speedy agreement so that the pressing question of Chinese who wanted to return to their homeland could be settled.

It also called on the Indonesian Government to lift the restrictions on Chinese diplomats.

(*Information Service Indonesia* and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3065:IND:B, 3079:IND:B]

B. **Compulsory Military Training Proposed:** The Defence Minister, Lieut.-Gen. A. H. Nasution, told a group of recruits for military training in Djakarta on December 23, 1959 that compulsory military training would be introduced in Indonesia from 1960.

He added that Indonesia's defence system must be based on the people's potential and a perfect territorial defence organization must be created. Indonesia's military build-up would continue until the entire nation could be called up for the defence of the country at any moment.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 2907:IND:C]

IRAN

A. **Tension On Iran-Iraq Border:** According to official reports from Abadan on December 23, 1959, jet fighters of the Iranian Air Force were moved to the Iraq frontier to reinforce tanks and heavy artillery transferred there earlier in the week owing to tension following a claim by the Iraqi Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem, to a three-mile strip of territory near the oil centre of Abadan.

The Persian Gulf Naval Commander, the Frontier Guards Commander and members of the General Staff from Tehran had inspected the Army, Navy and Air Force units along the frontier and ordered them to deal with any emergencies.

Despatches from Tehran on December 28, 1959 said that although Iran believed in an amicable settlement of her dispute with Iraq over the Sharett-el-Arab, she was nevertheless fortifying her defences against a possible Iraqi attack.

The Sharett-el-Arab, near Abadan, forms the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, and tension between Iran and Iraq had arisen over Iraq's claim to a three-mile border strip in that area.

It was reported on December 28, 1959 that Iran's main re-inforcements were stationed at the strategic commercial port of Khorramshahr, which had almost been turned into a fortress, and around the Abadan Refinery, which is within easy range of Iraqi guns.

Iranian anti-aircraft guns, heavy tanks and artillery were in position, camouflaged, along the Sharett-el-Arab. Several rows of trenches had been dug at Khorramshahr and at several other strategic points. Several gunboats equipped with guns and machine-guns were patrolling the Sharett-el-Arab on a round-the-clock basis.

All military leave in the area was cancelled and all troops and officers of the Iranian land forces were put on a 24-hour stand-by basis.

The Iranian Prime Minister, Mr. Manouchehr Eghbal, said that Sharett-el-Arab belonged to Iran as two-thirds of its water flowed from Iran and the usage of centuries had set its seal on Iran's sovereignty.

Gen. A. K. Kassem's Statement:

At a dinner given in Baghdad on December 23, 1959 by the 19th Infantry Brigade, the Iraqi Prime Minister, Gen. A. K. Kassem, was reported to have accused imperialists of inciting Iran to commit aggression against Iraq. [Gen. Kassem deployed this Brigade to stage the Iraqi Revolution in July, 1958.]

The dinner was in celebration of General Kassem's recovery after the attempt to assassinate him on October 7, 1959.

He was reported to have said: "We know the inciter and we will crush both Iran and the inciter."

He accused the Iranian Government of many frontier violations, encroaching on Iraqi territory to a depth of 7 to 11 kilometres and building police posts and diverting the waters of the river Alwand, causing floods in Iraq.

The borders of Iraq and Iran, he added, had been established since 1913 and advised those massing troops on Iraq's border to withdraw.

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American Advice:

The American and British Ambassadors in Tehran, Mr. Edward Wailes and Sir Geoffrey Harrison, called on the Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr. Abbas Aram, on December 23, 1959 and were understood to have discussed the border situation with him.

In Washington, the US State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, told a news conference on December 24, 1959: "We find it difficult to believe that these two neighbouring countries cannot, with goodwill on both sides, resolve their differences by peaceful negotiations."

He said that the State Department had received some information that troop movements were taking place on both sides of the border but not to the extent reported by Press despatches.

He denied another Press report that the US State Department was actively using its influence to persuade Iraq and Iran to negotiate an amicable settlement.

He added: "Contrary to certain Press reports, the United States is not playing a mediatory role in this dispute."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi *The Hindu*, Madras and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3079:IRQ:A]

JAPAN

A. **Exchange Restrictions To Be Relaxed:** A spokesman of the Japanese Finance Ministry said on December 18, 1959 that the Government would liberalize the foreign exchange restrictions to the extent of eliminating the need of the Ministry's prior approval in the remittance of foreign exchange by Government agencies.

He added that foreign insurance companies would simultaneously be allowed to remit 100 per cent of their re-insurance premia in foreign exchange from their offices compared to the present limit of 20 per cent.

This action coincided with a recent announcement that the nation's foreign exchange reserves now stood at a record $1,250,000,000.

The spokesman said that further liberalization would take place probably in January, 1960 with the easing of restrictions on non-trade foreign exchange transactions.

Liberalization Of Imports:

On December 26, 1959, the Minister for International Trade, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, said in Tokyo that a Conference of Finance and Commerce Ministers had decided that liberalization of imports of raw cotton and raw wool be put into practice on April 1, 1960.

He added that the Government would announce early in January, 1960 a list of some additional commodities which would be liberalized for import in addition to the list already announced.

The announcement on wool and cotton developed from promises Japan had made to loosen import restrictions in response to pressure from the parties to the Geneva Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

It made the first major break-through, although some concessions had already been announced notably in adding a number of commodities from the United States to the list of goods whose imports are automatically approved.

It was the view in Tokyo that liberalization on Japan's part would strengthen her argument against those GATT parties, especially in the Commonwealth which invoke Article 35 of the Agreement against Japan.

[Under Article 35, parties to the GATT may provide for exceptions to the equal treatment all members should receive.]

The announcements of trade liberalization from London and Paris gave Japan further sharp reminders of the need for reciprocity from its end.

In anticipation of the December 26 announcement, textile prices dropped the previous day on the Osaka markets with dealers fearing that increased imports would disturb the supply and demand situation.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2632:JAP:A]

LAOS

A. **Government Re-shuffle:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Phoui Sananikone, in a major re-shuffle of his Government on December 19, 1959, dropped six Ministers and eight Secretaries of State, all of whom belonged to the Committee for Defence of National Interests (CDIN).

Diplomatic sources in Vientiane and elsewhere described CDIN as extreme 'Rightist.'

The main members who were dropped were the CDIN President and Defence Minister, Gen. S. Patmannavong, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Khamphan Panya, the Secretary of State for Defence, Col. Phoumio Nosavan, the Secretary of State for Information, Mr. Sissouk Champassak, the Secretary of State for Social Affairs, Lieut.-Col. Oudone Sananikone, the Secretary of State for Education, Mr. Impeng Suryahhal, and the Secretary of State for Justice, Mr. Tan Choklamountry.

Mr. Sananikone himself took over Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Public Works, Information and Social Affairs portfolios.

Laotian sources said it was correct to assume that the change would signify a more elastic policy towards Pathet Lao rebels but said that they did not have information whether the new Government planned to resume negotiations with rebels.

CDIN was opposed to such moves and branded the Pathet Lao as "traitors."

Observers suggested that the Cabinet reshuffle possibly resulted in part from the report of the UN Fact-finding Sub-committee on Laos which had not fully backed charges of communist aggression.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3027:LAO:A]

B. **Restrictions On Aliens:** The Government has announced that from January 22, 1960 it would ban non-Laotians from 12 kinds of business.

They included importing arms and ammunition, radio and radio spare parts, printing, owners and drivers of taxis and lorries, charcoal and wood dealers, pawn-brokers, butchers, fishmongers and hairdressers.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

MALAYA

A. **Loans For Foreign Firms:** The Finance Minister, Mr. Tan Siew Sin, said in Kuala Lumpur on December 28, 1959 that foreign-owned or controlled business houses in the Malayan Federation would be allowed to borrow from banks and other finance agencies in the Federation for purposes of their business, provided the companies were willing to bring into the Federation a reasonable proportion of their initial capital needs.

He added that in considering applications from such companies for permission to borrow money locally, the Government would also pay due regard to the value of the industry concerned to the Federation's economy.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2963:MAL:B, 3066:MAL:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: UN Debate On Algeria; UN General Assembly Vote On Korean Re-unification, On Expansion Of Membership Of Security Council, Economic & Social Council And World Court And On Treatment Of People Of Indian Origin In South Africa; UNRWA Mandate Extended; End Of UN General Assembly Session.

A. **UN Debate On Algeria:** A debate on Algeria was opened in the United Nations main Political Committee on November 30, 1959.

The French delegation boycotted the meeting, as it did later during the debate in the General Assembly, in protest against UN "interference" in what it considered to be "a domestic problem of France."

This was the fifth year running that the issue had come up before UN. In 1958, the General Assembly failed by a single vote to muster the required two-thirds' majority for the endorsement of a resolution to recognize the right of Algeria to independence.

The first speaker on November 30, 1959 was Mr. Mongli Slim (Tunisia) who said that the Political Committee confronted the question this time in different conditions from those of 1958. New prospects for the restoration of peace in Algeria had emerged—restoration by a democratic solution which would be in harmony with UN principles.

He added that the Tunisian Government had consistently preached the need of a freely negotiated solution which would create good relations between France and the "great Magreb".

On December 2, 1959, France's principal allies cautioned UN against adopting any resolution on the Algerian question in 1959 lest it should hamper progress already made towards a solution.

Sir Pierson Dixon (UK) and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (USA) made their appeals as envoys of Afro-Asian nations prepared to table a draft resolution urging French and Algerian representatives to begin informal discussions on the issue of Algerian independence.

Sir Pierson said that Great Britain was very mindful of the danger that any resolution, however moderately worded, might set up new pressures which, far from promis-

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ing a satisfactory outcome, would in practice retard and complicate it.

He said it was his Government's considered view that the right course for the General Assembly was not to express itself through a resolution on the substance of the matter. Quite apart from judicial doubts connected with the Article of the Charter which bars UN intervention in a member-State's domestic affairs, it seemed that "in view of the promising, yet delicate and sensitive point now reached, this would, on purely practical grounds, be the course of wisdom and prudence."

He went on to say that new prospects had been opened up by the far-reaching and imaginative programme which had been put forward by France, and an offer had been made to discuss the conditions for a cease-fire which, all were agreed, must be the first step in this programme. "On the other side also, there are men of goodwill and statesmanship who share the desire to reach a final settlement as speedily as possible." (For General de Gaulle's proposals on Algeria, see at the end.)

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (USA) said that it was evident that there was a spirit of conciliation which his Government welcomed.

The United States also hoped, he said, that the members of the Committee would see the wisdom of avoiding a resolution on the Algeria problem. The utmost caution now was not only warranted but essential. If the members weighed the situation carefully, they will surely see that the threshold of a historic occasion had been reached, in which the principals should be unhampered and allowed to seek a solution.

Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi (UAR) took issue with Sir Pierson Dixon's proposal and asserted that the Assembly must not agree to take a passive attitude.

He said that members should keep in mind that not only no action must be taken which would prejudice a just solution but also that they should maintain positiveness and contribute to the attainment of the solution required.

He added that the Assembly would be well advised to urge France and the Algerians promptly to start discussions.

The Committee heard the delegates of Saudi Arabia and Iran on December 1, 1959.

Mr. Ahmed Shukairy (Saudi Arabia) said that France had two alternatives to break the deadlock on the Algeria question. France should either agree with the "Government of Algeria" on the guarantees for freedom of choice or leave the processes to be worked out and implemented under UN auspices.

He spoke of Gen. de Gaulle's "confused ideas" and said that he had reduced the principle of self-determination to "a fiction."

Referring to the Algerian nationalists' proposal that a group of their leaders now in French detention should begin discussions with France, he said: "In all liberation movements, negotiations have started with leaders rushed from prison to the conference hall."

He cited the examples of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, and Said Zaghlul Pasha of Egypt as "vivid illustrations." There was also a memorable precedent in French history. Both the King of Morocco and the President of Tunisia had been invited to negotiate with France when they were in French hands.

Mr. Shukairy set four principles behind which, he said, UN must stand:

"(1) We have to view the problem as belonging to a people, not to individuals, and to a territory forming one unity. We should not agree to divide the people or to partition their homeland. (2) The United Nations must voice unreserved support for the principle of self-determination as an inherent right of the people of Algeria, (3) The United Nations must urge the two parties to enter without delay into negotiations or conversations with a view to agreeing on the political and military terms of a cease-fire. (4) The United Nations should urge that the two parties must reach agreement on the guarantees that will enable the people of Algeria to express their will under conditions of complete freedom and democracy."

Afro-Asian Resolution:

After the several delegations had presented their points of view, U Thant (Burma) introduced a resolution on behalf of 21 Asian and African countries.

The resolution urged French and Algerian representatives to enter into informal discussions to determine conditions necessary to give the Algerian people the right of self-determination as early as possible. Such discussions should lead to a cease-fire.

It also noted with satisfaction that the two parties had accepted the right of self-determination as the basis for a solution of the Algerian problem.

Introducing the resolution, U Thant said that the primary concern of its sponsors was to help France by helping the Algerian cause.

In the debate on December 3, 1959, the delegate of Ghana, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, said that the Algerian situation was causing concern to UN members as untold suffering was being inflicted on the Algerian people.

Mr. Ali Suleiman (Iraq) said that countless lives would have been saved if France had recognized Algeria's right to self-determination from the very beginning.

Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan) said that both parties should be encouraged to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the problem. This argument was supported by Mr. Nong Kimny (Cambodia).

Before the Committee adjourned for the day, it was announced that Malaya had also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

The following day (December 4, 1959), Mr. R. Venkataraman (India) told the Political Committee that it was somewhat surprising that the French Government should refuse to negotiate with the nominees of the Algerian "Provisional" Government because those persons happened to be in French detention and not fighting in Algeria.

He cited India's experience in its independence movement and said: "Not only were the British prepared to negotiate with the leaders who were then in jail but they were also prepared to release them without conditions to enable them to conduct the discussions in liberty. The spirit which animated this grand gesture found ready response among the nationalist leaders. There were several such occasions in our history and on each occasion the British accepted the claim of the people of India that our leaders who were in detention should be the ones with whom the British authorities could negotiate."

He said he was sure everyone would agree that nothing should be done in UN that would in any way endanger the chances of the parties concerned getting together as early as possible. India was one of those countries which would not do anything either in United Nations or outside which would in any way hamper the peaceful solution of problems.

But after examining the resolution before the Committee, India felt convinced that it contained nothing to which either the French or the Algerians could take exception. France had a glorious record of helping dependent peoples to grow to freedom and independence, and India was sure that the same spirit would animate French dealings with Algeria.

He appealed to the French Government to accept the objectives underlying the resolution in the same spirit in which the authors offered it.

Mr. Arkady Sobolev (USSR) said that the French proposals could play an important role in an Algerian settlement if they were bolstered by concrete measures to secure accommodation of mutual interests.

He said that Gen. Charles de Gaulle's offer of self-determination and the response by Algerian nationalists meant that for the first time in many years, actual steps had been taken towards settling the problem by peaceful means.

He added that there were possibilities now of a swift settlement, and it was the duty of UN to contribute in all ways to the attainment of a peaceful and just solution.

Mr. H. F. Cooper (Liberia) said that it was futile to try to thwart the rights of the people to self-determination by arguing that this was a domestic matter for France.

Prince Aly Khan (Pakistan) said on December 5, 1959 that his delegation believed that guarantees for the application of self-determination were as necessary to a just solution of the Algerian problem as a cease-fire and a referendum was necessary to a peaceful and democratic solution.

Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi (UAR) said he hoped that the General Assembly would assume its full responsibilities and not be deflected by manoeuvres derived from reactionary trends and alliances.

Mr. D. Vidicof (Yugoslavia) observed that the basis for a solution of the Algerian problem by peaceful means with the application of the right of self-determination had been accepted by France and Algeria. All that now remained to be solved were the conditions for self-determination and the necessary safeguards and guarantees for a cease-fire. These could be settled only by means of negotiation.

Mr. Omar Abdel Hameed Adeel (Sudan) told the Committee on December 7, 1959 that his Government had never agreed with the argument that Algeria was a domestic matter for France.

He said that Gen. de Gaulle had taken a bold move in declaring that the Algerians had the right of self-determination. "But we must confess that General de Gaulle's proclamation of September 16, 1959 contains so many flaws that it tends to rob it of much of its content." There was a threat to partition Algeria. But Algeria was a national entity, and any suggestion of partition would be unacceptable.

Another flaw was the fact that the choice made by the Algerians would have to be endorsed by the French people.

He added that despite these flaws Gen. de Gaulle's proclamation was to be welcomed because it accepted the principle of self-determination.

Mr. Ahmed Shukairy (Saudi Arabia) criticized Western delegates who had urged the Committee to adopt no resolution on Algeria in 1959.

Noting the advice of the Australian delegate, Mr. James Plimsoll, that a resolution unacceptable to France would not be helpful, Mr. Shukairy said that this was "highly dangerous advice." Were the United Nations to accept it, it would have to abandon its responsibilities, for in any dispute there was always a party resisting UN intervention.

Commenting on French objections to the draft resolution, he said that the resolution was not intended to "elicit recognition of the Algerian Government by the United Nations or France". A vote for the resolution should in no way be constructed as recognition of the "Algerian Government". A vote against the resolution would dim the

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prospects of peace. "No resolution means no pourparlers. It means no cease-fire. It means no peace."

Resolution Adopted By Political Committee:

At the end of the debate on December 7, 1959, the Political Committee adopted the Afro-Asian resolution urging the "two parties" to the Algerian dispute to begin as early as possible informal discussions about conditions for self-determination and for a cease-fire.

The vote was 38 to 26, with 17 abstentions. This left the fate of the resolution in doubt when it goes before the General Assembly.

In the General Assembly it needs a two-thirds' majority for endorsement. Abstentions do not count as votes.

According to a dispatch from UN Headquarters, intensive lobbying by the French delegates outside the Assembly chamber and by French envoys in key capitals of the world was reflected in the vote.

The French objected to the phrase "two parties" to the dispute, because they considered that this gave United Nations' sanction to the Algerian Nationalist movement and that there were, in any case, more than two parties to it.

The French also took strong exception to the bid to link the political aspects of the problem with the question of a cease-fire, which was all that Gen. de Gaulle had offered to discuss initially with the Algerian representatives.

Amended Resolution:

When the Afro-Asian resolution failed to get the required two-thirds' majority in the Committee to ensure its passage in the General Assembly, the sponsors met and produced an amended resolution.

The operative part of the original resolution urging the two parties to the Algeria dispute to enter as early as possible into informal discussions on conditions for self-determination and a cease-fire was substituted by the following paragraphs:

"The General Assembly recognizes the right of the Algerian people to self-determination:

"Urges the holding of pourparlers with a view to arriving at a peaceful solution on the basis of the right to self-determination in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

Several delegations to which the proposed amended resolution was shown were said to have expressed serious reservations about it. Much was said to hang on the attitude of the Latin American nations.

Debate In General Assembly:

The General Assembly took up the Algerian question with two resolutions before it on December 12, 1959.

One, submitted by its main Political Committee, would urge that the 'two parties' to the dispute enter 'as early as possible' into informal discussions on conditions for self-determination and for a cease-fire.

The other, sponsored by Pakistan, Chairman of the Afro-Asian Group for December, 1959, would have the Assembly recognize the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and would urge the holding of pourparlers with a view to arriving at a peaceful solution on the basis of the right to self-determination in accordance with the principles of UN Charter.

Dr. Mario Amadeo (Argentina) said that there was nothing in the new version (the one sponsored by Pakistan) which could directly or indirectly impair the honour and interests or offend the sensibilities of France.

U Thant (Burma) said that his country believed that the Assembly's deliberations should end with a positive conclusion on the Algeria question.

He said that passage of this helpful and conciliating resolution alone could, once and for all, shut the doors of UN to the very distressing item of Algeria.

Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon) said that the Algerian conflict had a world-wide significance. Ceylon's sympathies went to both the people of Algeria and France.

Mr. R. Venkataraman (India) said that India could not accept the argument that there should be no resolution on this or any other difficult problem. It was the right and duty of the Assembly to give its guidance.

Sir Pierson Dixon (UK) said the British Government's view was that a resolution on Algeria could only do harm, and Britain would vote against Pakistan's resolution.

Mr. Rishikesh Shaha (Nepal) said that the amended resolution contained no element which the overwhelming majority of the Assembly had not approved in the past in some form or other.

The Assembly then began a paragraph-by-paragraph roll-call vote on the Pakistan resolution.

Amended Afro-Asian Resolution Rejected:

The amended Afro-Asian resolution was rejected by the Assembly. It failed to get the required two-thirds' majority. The vote was 39 in favour and 22 against, with 20 abstentions.

The Assembly also rejected recognition in the resolution of 'right of the Algerian people to self-determination'.

Both the operative paragraphs of the amended resolution had been adopted separately by the required two-thirds' majority when they were put to vote paragraph by paragraph. But the Assembly declined to endorse them in the resolution as a whole.

Observers at UN said that they could not immediately recall a precedent for this action. Customarily, adoption of separate paragraphs of a resolution presaged its endorsement as a whole.

The vote on the entire resolution meant that it failed to get adoption by two votes.

The Algerian Nationalist delegation which was in New York to watch the debate blamed "manoeuvres and pressures of the Atlantic Coalition" for the defeat of the resolution.

They said that these "pressures and manoeuvres" could only strengthen their conviction that there could not be and would not be a cease-fire in Algeria without an agreement between the two parties on the conditions and guarantees of implementation of the Algerian people's right to self-determination.

A French spokesman said that the Algerian Nationalist movement had suffered a definite defeat.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (USA) explained why he had not voted for the resolution.

He said that his country believed that notwithstanding the modifications made in the original resolution, it was not likely to be helpful in attaining an early and hopeful solution. "The resolution embodies two principles of fundamental importance—the principle of self-determination and the principle of seeking solution to difficult problems through peaceful means. These principles we strongly endorse".

Formation Of "Free Algerian Government":

A "Free Algerian Government" was proclaimed in Cairo on September 19, 1959 by the Algerian rebel leaders. It was immediately recognized by Iraq and UAR.

The Prime Minister of the "Free Algerian Government", Mr. Ferhat Abbas, formally declared the setting up of the new Government at a crowded news conference.

The new Government, he said, would provisionally have its headquarters in Cairo. The flag of the new Government would be green and white with a crescent and a star.

Within minutes of the announcement on the formation of the new "Government", its Information Minister, Dr. Mohammed Y. Azad, declared: "Algeria is at war with France."

He said that there were several Governments which refused to recognize that there was a war in Algeria. "I hope they will now recognize it."

The Government would be responsible to a 52-member Council of the National Algerian Revolution.

Two Ministers of the "Free Algerian Government", Dr. Francis and Dr. Mohammed Y. Azad, called on the Indian Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. R. K. Nehru, late at night on September 18, 1959 to present documents to him about the new Government.

Gen. de Gaulle's Offer To Algerian Nationalists:

On September 16, 1959, the President of France, General Charles de Gaulle, made a "political offer" to the Algerian nationalists.

He said that the Algerians would be free to choose integration with France, or secession from France, or internal autonomy within the French Community.

In case of secession, France would have to endorse the arrangement. Self-determination by the Algerians of their future could not take place until there was peace in the land.

In a television interview in New York on October 11, 1959, the French Foreign Minister, M Maurice Couve de Murville, said that France was willing to discuss a cease-fire in Algeria with the Algerian Nationalist leaders.

On November 20, 1959, the Algerian "Provisional Government" issued a *communique* in Tunis assigning to Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella, Mr. Hocine Ait Ahmed, Mr. Mohammed Boudiaef, Mr. Rabah Bitat, and Mr. Mohammed Boudiaef, Mr. Rabah Bitat and Mr. Mohammed Khider, in French custody, the task of starting talks with the French Government.

Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella is a military leader captured and Deputy Minister in the "Provisional Government". The other four are Ministers of State.

Mr. Ben Bella, Mr. Khider, Mr. Ahmed and Mr. Boudief were captured by the French authorities in October, 1956, when their aircraft was intercepted while flying from Morocco to Tunis. Mr. Bitat was captured separately.

The *communique* said that there could not be a cease-fire without an accord on the guarantees of a healthy application of the principle of self-determination.

If the French Government agreed to the principle of the meeting with the five Algerian leaders, the "Provisional Government" would send immediately a mandate to its delegates and the necessary instructions for the accomplishment of their mission.

Officials at the French Prime Minister's office in Paris on November 20, 1959 made clear that the insur-

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gents' proposals were not acceptable to the French Government.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi, *The Times*, London, *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2423:AOA:C]

B. **UN General Assembly Resolution On Korea:** A resolution submitted in the UN Political Committee by Britain, the United States and 12 other nations (Korean war allies) on November 24, 1959 expressed regret at the non-co-operation of the communist authorities in seeking the re-unification of Korea through free elections.

In the debate on November 24, 1959, the UK delegate rejected the communist plea that since the Chinese "Volunteers" had been withdrawn from Korea, UN forces should also withdraw.

He said that UN forces were in Korea legally as custodians of the right of the Korean people to unity and independence.

The Political Committee had before it the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK).

On November 23, 1959, the Political Committee had turned down a proposal that a North Korean representative be invited to take part in the debate.

An American resolution to invite South Korea only was approved by 49 votes to 30, with 15 abstentions.

On November 24, 1959, Mr. I. I. Tugarinov (USSR) said it was no accident that each year resolutions were imposed on United Nations in which solutions were proposed contrary to the will of the people.

He said: "Can one consider seriously that voting before the muzzles of foreign cannon will really be free? Every right-thinking human being will find it clearly that the Government of North Korea can never agree to such preposterous demands."

The presence of foreign troops in Korea was a hurdle which must be removed before any solution could be found. The activities of the UN Korean Commission were at variance with the aim of unification, and should be abolished. He called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea.

Mr. Visutr Arthayukti (Thailand) said the Korean Commission's report revealed that the Republic of Korea (South Korea) had grown in strength.

Speaking in the discussion on the report of the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, the South Korean Foreign Minister, Dr. Chung W. Cho, told the Political Committee on November 25, 1959 that the unification of Korea was the oldest problem of its kind in the world today.

The Political Committee had before it a 15-Power draft resolution re-affirming the United Nations' objective of attaining a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative government.

It also called for the early holding of genuinely free elections.

Dr. Cho, who was invited to participate in the debate, said: "If there is to be a resolution of global tension and conflict, what better place to start it than in Korea?

"We have differences with the Soviet Union, but that should not preclude unification of Korea any more than it prevents the independent existence of other neighbouring countries of USSR.

"I submit that if the communists anywhere, at any time, ever had the intention to trust their cause to the free competition of fair discussion, multiple party nominations and the secret ballot, then they should not and could not shrink from the test in the northern part of Korea."

He said that economic difficulties had been forced on South Koreans by the "unnatural division" of the country.

He demanded the unconditional withdrawal from "our territory of all the aggressive invading troops from communist China."

The Indian delegate, Mr. H. Dayal, said he regretted that the Committee would not hear a representative of the North Korean Government.

He said: "There is nothing in the Commission's report to cause to hope that the lines on which we are proceeding will lead to an early realization of the common objective of us all. We are convinced that the future of Korea cannot be effectively discussed, still less can solutions for the present division and difficulties be found in the absence of the Government responsible for more than half the area and nearly a third of the population of Korea.

"We are equally convinced that no solution is likely to come out of a simple reiteration of previous resolutions of the General Assembly."

He said that the withdrawal of troops from South Korea might be helpful to progress. The country must be treated as a whole and the unnatural division must be eliminated.

He observed that India could not support the resolution, nor could she support any proposals that "might have the effect of freezing the present division of Korea". A solution would only be found when Korea ceased to be an item in the "general complex of Great Power disagreement in East Asia and throughout the world".

Political Committee Adopts Resolution:

The Political Committee adopted the resolution on November 27, 1959 recommending that the General Assembly call for genuine free elections at an early date in divided Korea.

Forty-nine States voted for the draft resolution and 19 countries, including India, abstained. With the exception of Britain and Yugoslavia, all the abstentions were cast by members of the Afro-Asian Group. Nine Soviet bloc countries voted against the resolution.

A number of Afro-Asian delegates declared that while they were in sympathy with the aims of United Nations in Korea, they felt that the resolution did not contain any new approach to the problem.

For instance, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo (Indonesia) said that year after year United Nations had stated its objectives in regard to Korea. The first step must be to create a climate of conciliation.

He said: "We have heard that everything is wonderful in one part of Korea and horrible in the other. Can there really be unification in this type of atmosphere?"

General Assembly Passes Resolution:

On December 9, 1959, the General Assembly called on the "communist authorities concerned" to agree to holding "free elections" in Korea at an early date.

Passed by 54 votes to nine, with 17 abstentions, the resolution also re-affirmed the Assembly's intention of bringing about by peaceful means a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government.

It also asked the "communist authorities concerned" to accept this objective and asked the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2424:AOA:F, 3007:KRN:A]

C. **UN Security Council, Economic & Social Council And World Court—Expansion Of Membership Postponed:** A debate on the question of amending the UN Charter to provide for increasing the membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and the number of Judges of the International Court of Justice began in the UN Political Committee in the middle of October, 1959.

The Security Council has now five permanent members—Britain, United States, France, Soviet Union and Kuomintang—and six elected members.

The Economic and Social Council has 18 members, including the five permanent members.

Mr. Harold Beeley (UK) told the Special Political Committee on October 15, 1959 that Britain would support proposals for a reasonable addition to the membership of both the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

Mr. C. S. Jha (India) said that an expanding world organization like UN had a static composition of principal organs. This inevitably gave rise to unhealthy pressures.

He said that gross under-representation of Asian and African States meant over-representation of other areas. Since the Security Council was concerned with the maintenance of international peace and security, geography played an important part. Large parts of the world could not be left unrepresented.

He added that India favoured expanding the members of the various Councils, but it realized that unless there was Great Power unanimity, no revision of the Charter to enlarge membership would come about.

Mr. Leon A. Guerrero (Philippines) suggested that Asian and African countries be invited to participate in the discussions of the Economic and Social Council but without a vote.

He cited Article 69 of the Charter which allowed the Economic and Social Council to invite any member of UN to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that nation and pointed out that Asian and African countries had the most interest in economic development, yet they were denied their proper vote in ECOSOC.

He appealed to the Soviet bloc of nations to confine their stand on China's admission to the question of expanding the Security Council only.

On October 17, 1959, Mr. Zaiton Bin Ibrahim (Malaya) rejected the argument that no move could be made to increase the membership of the principal organs of United Nations without the participation of China.

Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon) said that it was the prevailing sentiment of the great majority of members

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that the membership of the two bodies be increased.

As any revision of the UN Charter would require the endorsement of the five permanent members of the Security Council, he said, he could do no more than to appeal to the Soviet Union to consider whether it could move away from the rigidity of its position to make some amendment of the Charter possible.

Mr. Turguet Menemencioglu (Turkey) told the Committee on October 19, 1959 that United Nations should give top priority to the matter of increasing the membership of the Security Council and two other bodies—the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice.

He pointed out that in the very near future a number of new States would be joining United Nations. Steps should be taken to ensure that new-comers were allowed to participate fully in the work of United Nations.

Mr. Rafik Asha (United Arab Republic) said that he shared the views of the Afro-Asian Group of the member-States that the membership of the two Councils should be increased.

He added: "These two great continents of the world are inadequately represented in these two Councils."

Afro-Asian Bid To Defer Enlargement Of UN Bodies:

On October 21, 1959, several States of Africa and Asia decided to postpone for a year their efforts to have the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council enlarged.

A draft resolution co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia was tabled in the Special Political Committee.

Tabling the resolution, Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon) said that because it was impossible to make progress at the present session, the sponsors wanted to postpone the question till the next session in 1960.

He added that the great majority of the UN member-States were in favour of the expansion of UN organs and the need to give the Afro-Asian countries a stronger voice.

The Afro-Asian resolution was tabled to counter a Latin American proposal that the General Assembly appoint a Good Offices Committee to try to break the deadlock, which has for years prevented the expansion of the Councils.

The Soviet Union, whose assent as a permanent member of the Security Council is essential, refused to consider the necessary alteration in the UN Charter until China was admitted to United Nations.

Speaking in the Special Political Committee on October 21, 1959, Mr. Arkady Sobolev (USSR) said that Russia could not and would not agree to a review of the Charter under the existing circumstances.

On October 23, 1959, El Salvador sponsored a resolution proposing the establishment of a Good Offices Committee for the purpose of obtaining agreement among the Big Five Powers on increasing the membership of the UN Security Council and other Committees.

Mr. C. S. Jha (India) said that any Charter amendment to allow for increased membership of the three bodies would require the agreement of all the five permanent members of the Security Council.

He said: "The creation of a Good Offices Committee would be tantamount to applying a degree of pressure on the Soviet Union. The key to the whole question is persuasion and not pressure."

Mr. Rafik Asha (UAR) said that he too would support the Afro-Asian draft resolution.

On October 26, 1959, Japan and France declared themselves to be in favour of establishing a Committee to seek agreement among the Big Five Powers on amending the UN Charter to allow an increase in the membership of three of its principal organs—the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice.

India and Ceylon, however, re-iterated their opposition to establishing a special Committee to seek agreement among the Big Five Powers. They simply asked that the question be postponed until 1960.

Both these countries rejected a suggestion by Dr. Rafael Uruquia (El Salvador) that the sponsors of the Afro-Asian draft appeared to be suffering from amnesia by forgetting that they had themselves suggested in 1956 the establishment of a Negotiating Committee of the type envisaged by El Salvador.

Decision By Political Committee:

The Special Political Committee decided on October 28, 1959 to defer action to increase the membership of the three UN organs until the 1960 session.

The vote was 47 in favour and 25 against. There were 10 abstentions.

The Committee decided to establish a body composed of five States "to study the possibility of arriving at an agreement which will facilitate the amendment of the Charter so as to increase the membership" of the three UN organs.

UN Assembly Agrees To Postponement of Question:

The UN General Assembly agreed on November 25, 1959 to postpone for a further year any expansion of the Security Council.

It also postponed the question of increasing the membership of the Economic and Social Council and the number of judges of the World Court.

The vote was 48 in favour of postponement, 10 against and 22 abstentions.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi, *The Times*, London, *The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2427:AOA:L, 3045:AOA:P]

D. **UN General Assembly Resolution On Treatment Of People Of Indian Origin In South Africa:** On December 7, 1959, India again accused South Africa in the UN Special Political Committee of flouting the UN General Assembly resolutions by refusing to negotiate with India and Pakistan on the treatment of half-a-million people of Indian and Pakistani origin in South Africa.

The debate arose from the General Assembly resolution of 1958 which appealed to South Africa to enter into negotiations with India and Pakistan, invited the member-States to use their good offices to bring about negotiations and asked the parties concerned to report to the Assembly regarding any progress that might be made.

The Indian delegate, Mr. M. Govinda Reddy, told the Committee that since the 1958 resolution, the Government of India had written to the Government of the Union of South Africa, both through South Africa's Permanent Representative at UN and her High Commissioner in London, offering negotiations without prejudice to the juridical stand of the different parties to the dispute and that no reply of any kind had been received to these communications.

Every speaker who took part in the discussion on December 8, 1959 condemned South Africa's racial policies and her failure to negotiate with India and Pakistan.

The United States was no less strong than the other delegations in condemning South Africa.

A 10-nation resolution renewing the appeal to South Africa to open negotiations with India and Pakistan was introduced in the Special Political Committee.

On December 9, 1959, Lord Birdwood (Britain) said that India seemed to suggest that the United Kingdom still retained certain obligations regarding the Capetown Agreement of 1927.

He said: "Whatever the particular status in international law of the outcome of the discussions which took place at various times between the representatives of the Indian and South African Governments, I should like to make it clear after very careful study that we are satisfied that the United Kingdom has no longer any obligations from that outcome, if it ever had them."

Mr. M. Govinda Reddy replied that he had not suggested that Britain had any legal or constitutional obligations in the matter. "All I meant was that the United Kingdom has a moral obligation to help solve this question."

Explaining his vote, Lord Birdwood said that Britain retained genuine doubts regarding the competence of the Assembly to intervene in the question. "Even if these doubts did not exist, however, we are far from convinced that further discussion in the United Nations has really brought any nearer to solution a problem which has now been discussed here for so many years without result. I would certainly not wish the United Kingdom Government's general attitude to this matter to appear unhelpful or ungracious."

Mr. M. D. Yakovlev (USSR) said that the South African racial policies were in flagrant conflict with the United Nations Charter.

Mr. Rafik Asha (UAR) said: "If the volcano has not erupted in South Africa, it is because the people of that country have not lost faith in United Nations."

Political Committee Adopts Resolution:

The General Assembly's Special Political Committee renewed its appeal to South Africa on December 9, 1959 to enter into negotiations with India and Pakistan on the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa.

A resolution containing the appeal was adopted by 58 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

The vote was taken by a show of hands. Britain indicated before the vote that she would abstain.

The resolution would have the Assembly regret deeply that the Government of South Africa had not replied to the communications from the Governments of India and Pakistan on the subject.

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This provision was adopted in a separate vote by 57 to none, with 12 abstentions.

A separate vote on the paragraph appealing to South Africa to enter into negotiations resulted 57 to none, with 12 abstentions.

A clause inviting the member-States to use their good offices to bring about negotiations was adopted by 58 to none, with nine abstentions.

The parties were invited to report, jointly or severally in 1960 on any progress that might be made. This provision was adopted by 60 to none, with six abstentions.

The Committee adopted the resolution as a whole by 58 votes to none, with 10 abstentions. Fourteen countries were absent when this vote was taken.

General Assembly Passes Resolution:

The General Assembly adopted the resolution on December 10, 1959.

The vote was 66 to none, with 12 abstentions. Four countries were absent.

The resolution was similar to the one adopted by the Assembly in 1958.

The abstaining countries were: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Kuomintang, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Britain.

Almost all the Latin American countries voted for the resolution. Among other countries which voted for it were: Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

(*UN Information Centre* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi, *The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3043:AOA:G]

E. UN General Assembly Extends UNRWA Mandate: Speaking in the debate on the problem of Palestine refugees in the UN Special Political Committee on November 19, 1959, Mr. C. S. Jha (India) urged the continuance of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

He said that not only on the basis of human considerations was continuance of the Agency justified and desirable but also because it had helped to maintain a climate in which forces "that can and will solve the problem in its various aspects" could operate. (The present mandate of UNRWA is due to expire on June 30, 1960).

Mr. Jha emphasized that the problem could not be treated in isolation and purely in terms of economic rehabilitation; it was an inseparable element of the whole West Asian situation. If it were merely a question of resettling a million refugees in certain areas, the problem, though onerous, would not have been of such difficulty and severity. India had succeeded in settling and re-integrating nearly 9,000,000 refugees who came to India—some still coming—as a consequence of Partition.

He said: "If we are to believe the numerous and successive reports of the Directors of the Agency (UNRWA) and all observers, the Palestine refugees are unreconciled to their plight and continue to display by and large an intense longing and determination to return to their homelands, now part of Israel. The Israeli representative had said that past UN resolutions did not confer on the refugees the unconditional right to return. Varying interpretations are possible on any formal document and we have no desire to enter into any legal argument. The plain meaning of the resolutions seems to us to indicate that it was clearly the intention of UN that the refugees should be given the choice either of returning or not returning to their homes with compensation for loss or damage to property and that whatever choice they made should be respected."

Recalling India's efforts to avoid the partition of Palestine, he pointed out that India had striven for the establishment of a federated Arab State with autonomous Arab and Jewish regions in Palestine. "We shall never cease to regret that this proposal did not find favour. We believe it would have been the wisest solution that would have preserved peace and stability in West Asia and saved us from facing the problem of the Palestine refugees and many other headaches."

Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo (Indonesia) urged the Committee to re-affirm the validity of the 1948 resolution dealing with repatriation or compensation.

In the General Assembly on November 23, 1959, Pakistan and Indonesia jointly sponsored a draft resolution asking for extending the mandate of UNRWA by five years.

Later, the five-year period was amended to three years.

During the discussion of the Indonesian-Pakistan resolution on November 26, 1959, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien (Eire) offered UN a stage-by-stage plan for solving the 11-year-old problem of the 1,000,000 Palestine Arab refugees.

Dr. O'Brien said that a limited number of refugees could be permitted to return to their homes in Israel to "take stock" of the situation. These refugees could then be encouraged to return to the refugee camps to give an account of their new life to those of the refugees who had remained behind. "In this way, a knowledge of actual conditions in Israel would gradually permeate the refugee camps."

If, as a result, there appeared to be a substantial demand for compensation from Israel for properties the refugees had left behind, a compensation-payment programme should be launched with the full weight of UN behind it.

M Pierre de Vaucelles (France) said that his delegation was gratified that UNRWA had, during 1959, not only managed to maintain its level of assistance to the refugees but had actually been able to improve living conditions, educational and vocational training in the refugee camps.

He said that the French Government, for many years, had set aside, in addition to its contribution to UNRWA, about 10,000,000 francs for providing fellowships to refugees. Unfortunately, an extremely disquieting problem remained—that of UNRWA's limited resources. France regretted that only three major Powers had had to assume about nine-tenths of the burden of supporting UNRWA. France planned to raise its own contribution to 100,000,000 francs in 1959 from 60,000,000. France hoped that other Governments would follow suit. (USA, Britain and Canada are the three main contributors to UNRWA.)

He believed that it would be unwise to transfer UNRWA's responsibilities to some other agency, and United Nations could not now abandon the 1,000,000 refugees. Therefore, UNRWA's work must continue.

In the debate on November 27, 1959, Mr. Taib Salim (Tunisia) said that the refugee problem was closely linked with all the political problems which made the Arab world a region of unrest and instability.

[UNRWA, established ten years ago and supported by voluntary contributions, had been the main means of channelling aid to the 1,000,000 Palestine Arabs who fled to neighbouring Arab countries during the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict.]

Mr. Arkady Sobolev (USSR) said that any failure to make progress towards a solution of the problem could only add to the misgivings of those who cherished peace in West Asia.

India's Contribution:

Mr. Harishwar Dayal (India) announced on December 10, 1959 an Indian Government contribution of Rs. 100,000 to UNRWA.

He told a Special Pledging Conference for Refugee Aid Funds at UN Headquarters that the Government of India, out of its resources, had cared for its own refugees who had recently been "augmented by some 13,000 new (Tibetan) refugees who have entered our northern borders."

Speaking for Israel, Mr. Michael Comay said he wanted to point out that the new draft resolution represented a compromise on which Israel was not consulted and to which Israel was not a party.

Political Committee Agrees To Extension:

The Special Political Committee recommended a three-year extension of the mandate of UNRWA on December 8, 1959.

The vote was 71 in favour of the resolution, with none against and one abstention.

The vote was on a joint Pakistani-Indonesian resolution, asking the Assembly to extend UNRWA's mandate from June 30, 1960 (when the current mandate expires) and to review the Agency's relief operations again in two years.

The draft also asked the Assembly to reactivate the long-dormant Palestine Conciliation Commission and to direct that body to seek the repatriation of the Arab refugees to Israel or to seek Israeli compensation for them.

It would also have the Assembly appeal to member-States for more and bigger contributions for UNRWA's work.

General Assembly Agrees To Extension:

The UN General Assembly agreed without debate on December 9, 1959 to extend the mandate of the UN Relief and Works Agency for three years from June 30, 1960.

There was no negative vote against the proposal. Eighty members voted for the resolution. Israel abstained.

The resolution embodying the proposal also called on the Palestine Conciliation Commission to make further efforts to obtain the repatriation of the refugees or payment of compensation by Israel.

Israeli View:

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, said in Tel Aviv on November 27, 1959 that Israel was prepared to discuss a solution of the problem of the Palestine Arab refugees either directly with the Arabs or through a mediator.

He added that such a discussion could take place independently of peace negotiations, but they would have to be based on plans for re-settling the refugees in Arab countries.

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, told a group of British journalists in Jerusalem on December 7, 1959 that Israel would not accept any of the Palestine Arab refugees.

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She said that as a part of an overall Israeli-Arab settlement some Arab refugees might be allowed in under a scheme of reunion of families, but that was all, although Israel was prepared to pay compensation.

Explaining the reason for this, she said that those refugees who were children 11 years ago had in the intervening period been indoctrinated in their schools, through specially prepared text-books, to hate Israel and to aim at Israel's destruction.

If Israel accepted these refugees, she added, Israel would be committing suicide.

(*UN Information Centre* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2730:AOA:F]

F. **UN General Assembly Takes No Action On Hungarian Delegation's Credentials:** The UN General Assembly formally decided on December 10, 1959, for the fourth successive year, to take no action regarding the credentials of the Hungarian delegation.

It did so by adopting by 72 votes to one (Hungary) with one abstention (Rumania) a recommendation by its Credentials Committee. Eight countries were absent.

Dr. Endre Ustor (Hungary) said that this "systematic abuse of the rules of procedure and discrimination against a member-State is illegal and discriminatory."

He added that it was quite obvious that the United States was behind the recommendation of the Credentials Committee.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2798:AOA:B]

G. **End Of 14th Session Of UN General Assembly:** The United Nations General Assembly ended on December 13, 1959 after a traditional minute of silent prayer or meditation.

The Assembly had been originally scheduled to end on December 5, 1959 but pressure of outstanding business made it necessary to prolong the session by a week.

Closing the Assembly session, the President, Dr. Victor Belaunde (Peru), said that at the start of the session he had prayed to God that the session might go down in history as the assembly of peace, and the general feeling was that his prayer had been answered.

He said: "We have arrived at unanimous resolutions on disarmament, on outer space and on matters of the greatest importance relating to the social and economic order and to the sacred trust of trusteeship. The discussions, generally speaking, have been marked by objectivity and by praiseworthy moderation and dignity".

The other items which had aroused the keenest interest had been economic and technical assistance to the less-developed countries. "Our technical assistance programmes are inspired by the idea of fostering a sense of vocation, of encouraging effort, or in a word, mobilizing the energy of youth and, at the same time, directing them towards mastery over Nature and the zealous continuation of spiritual values."

He added that the increasing growth of population and the justifiable eagerness for a better life made it necessary to arouse in the new generation a zest for work and a pioneering spirit.

(*UN Information Centre* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2984:AOA:A]

H. **Rocket To Record Radio Signals From Stars:** A four-stage rocket designed to record signals emanating from the stars was launched at Wallops Island (Virginia—USA) on December 22, 1959 by Canadian and US scientists.

The rocket carried a new X-248 engine as its fourth stage in an experiment to see how such an engine would work in the vacuum of space.

The US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said that the rocket was set to reach a height of 560 miles. The rocket "went off good".

It was in flight for about 18 minutes and then came down in the Atlantic Ocean about 600 miles from Wallops Island.

The 48-lb pay-load of the rocket carried a three-megacycle radio-receiver to collect signals from the stars. These signals were telemetred back to Earth.

The vehicle was made up of an *Honest John* missile and two *Nikes* as well as the X-248 engine. It weighed 7,000 lbs at take-off.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3046:AOA:U]

I. **Britain's "Zenith" Reactor Goes Into Operation:** The *Zenith* reactor at the British Atomic Energy Establishment at Winfrith Heath (Dorset) was put into operation for the first time on December 19, 1959.

It was announced that the final stages of commissioning the plant would be carried out in the next few months.

The *Zenith*, the first reactor to be built at Winfrith Heath, cost about £400,000. It will be first used to establish characteristics for a 20MW high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor experiment called *Dragon*, which is to be built at Winfrith.

An Agreement with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation provides for a joint research and development project over a five-year period from April 1, 1959, with headquarters at Winfrith.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3042:AOA:D]

J. **A New World Speed Record For Jet Aircraft:** The United States Air Force claimed a new world record for one of its jet planes on December 16. 1959.

The aircraft achieved a speed of 1,521 miles an hour during a flight over California. This is nearly 38 miles an hour faster than the speed claimed by a Soviet fighter plane in October, 1959.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2718:AOA:F]

K. **Another Nuclear-Powered Submarine Launched In USA:** The United States launched on December 20, 1959 another nuclear-powered submarine.

The submarine named *Scorpion* is 252 feet long. It was launched at the Groton Shipyard in Connecticut.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2908:AOA:D]

L. **America's First Rocket Engine Powered By Liquid Hydrogen Fired Successfully:** The American Defence Department announced on December 6, 1959 that America's first rocket engine powered by liquid hydrogen had been successfully test-fired.

The engine, XLR 115, will boost the *Saturn*, the big rocket to be used to send a 12,000 lb. space probe to Venus or Mars.

The Defence Department said that the engine had been operated for several minutes at a time, starting and running under the same conditions it would meet in outer space when used as a booster.

The engine's thrust per pound of fuel per unit of time was 30 per cent greater than the present paraffin-fuelled rocket engines.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3042:AOA:B]

M. **India Elected To Administrative Council Of ITU:** On December 8, 1959, India was elected as the 101st member of the Administrative Council of the International Tele-communications Union meeting in Geneva.

This is a Specialized Agency of UN dealing with all international tele-communication problems—those concerned with telegraph, telephone and radio.

The new Council will direct the organization until the next Conference is held in Geneva in 1965. The other countries elected to the Council included the United States Canada, France, Italy, West Germany, Britain, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, Japan and Iran.

The Conference, the governing legislative body of the 96-member ITU, meets in principle every five years and is the only body empowered to revise the International Telecommunications Convention, which governs the Union.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev ref.

N. **International Lenin Peace Prize For Mr. Danilo Dolci Of Italy:** The International Lenin Peace Prize was presented in Rome on November 24, 1959 to the Italian leader and writer, Mr. Danilo Dolci.

Making the presentation, Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg, a member of the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee, said: "You have championed man's right to labour, peace and happiness. You have fought against enmity, for friendship among all people and all the nations. You are an old enemy of war. We can only admire a nation which creates and does not destroy, which loves but does not hate and which knows for sure that its olive groves are cultivated not to provide shelter for lethal weapons. I rejoice at presenting this Peace Prize to you at a time when mankind is full of great hopes."

Accepting the Prize, Mr. Dolci said: "I accept this Prize with the hope that by my future activity I shall be able to justify this great honour."

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2718:AOA:J]

SPORT

A. **New All-India Golf Champion:** The All-India Golf Championship ended in Calcutta on December 27, 1959 in a triumph for Capt. P. G. Sethi who defeated John Forman by three and two in a thrilling 36-hole final after being two up at the half-way stage.

This was the first time in his career that Sethi had won the title. His form over the semi-final round was so consistent that he was strongly favoured to win the title.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

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ASIAN RECORDER

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PAKISTAN

A. F-M Ayub Khan On Kashmir And Prospects Of Military Government In India: In an interview published in the *Reynold's News*, a Left-wing London Sunday newspaper, on December 20, 1959, the President of Pakistan, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, said that no military alliances with India could be considered by Pakistan until the Kashmir issue was solved.

He said: "Today, 85 per cent of the Indian Army is facing us. It has been built up against us. We have to keep on watching it.

"No amount of talking by Mr. Nehru can make us blink at the hard facts of life about Kashmir. He has got to be reasonable—his country's interests demand it.

"Kashmir is a matter of life and death to us. It is absolutely vital, because under the Canal Waters Agreement, we will be restricted to the use of three Western rivers only. Progress in (Pakistan) can only take place if we can conserve every single ounce of water. This is possible only in the hill areas of Kashmir."

India, he added, would be in a far better state to face China if Mr. Nehru's attitude towards Kashmir could be changed. "When I talk of mutual defence, I mean the solution of problems between us."

He was asked whether India would eventually have a military *regime* similar to Pakistan, and he replied that he believed that it was "inevitable." "As I read events in history, all the new countries in the East and Africa which are without strong armies and a strong civil service will remain in a mess for a long time."

A military *regime* had come to Pakistan before India because, when the Muslim League in Pakistan broke up, so many parties emerged that it was impossible to have a strong Government. "Please understand that when I talk of a strong Government, I do not mean dictatorship."

India had until recently been more fortunate. The Congress Party had remained strong, and they had a good leader in Mr. Nehru. Now, the Congress was in the process of breaking up and there was no likelihood of another powerful Party arising, except perhaps the communists. "When that happens, they will face the same difficulties that made a military *regime* necessary in Pakistan. We got our independence in order to live a decent life—to progress. Our creative energies can only be fully released if we have reasonable freedom and security. To have these conditions, we must have a representative form of Government but of a type that does not permit quick changes of power."

A Denial Of Statement:

On December 22, 1959, however, F. M. Ayub Khan denied that he had predicted "a military take-over in India."

The following statement was issued by the President's Public Relations Officer:

"A section of the Press in Pakistan has reproduced the account of an interview which the President of Pakistan gave to a special correspondent of *Reynold's News*. The manner in which this interview has been presented is likely to give an impression that the President thought that India was bound to get a military *regime*. This presentation is not correct.

"While analyzing the circumstances leading to the Revolution in Pakistan, the President had juxta-posed the collapse of the Muslim League in this country with the stresses and strains which are now visibly bearing down on the Congress Party in India.

"He was of the view that if the Congress Party broke up, India would face the same difficulties that confronted Pakistan before the Revolution. Whether or not India will have a military *regime*, as a result, is a matter for journalistic speculation and must not be attributed to the President."

Interview With "Le Monde":

F-M Ayub Khan also referred to Kashmir in another interview he gave to the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* on December 19, 1959.

He told that paper that "Kashmir was a question of life and death for Pakistan."

He said: "There should not be any military problem between India and Pakistan, for the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent is very vulnerable. If the Kashmir question is not settled, it would bring ruin on India and Pakistan. Both countries would lose their independence over it.

"Not only are we joined with the Muslim populations of that province, not only does the Kashmir territory present a vital interest for us and our allies from a strategic point of view, but most of the water courses on which our existence depends have their sources in Kashmir.

"We are doing our utmost to bring the Indian leaders to understand our point of view, and we believe that President Eisenhower, for his part, was able to discuss the question in New Delhi."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2844:PAK:A]

B. World Bank Team Discussion On Construction Of Canal Water Replacement Works: The first round of discussions between the World Bank team and the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority ended in Lahore on December 15, 1959.

Discussions on that day (December 15, 1959) mainly revolved round the engineering details of the Canal Water replacement works to be constructed in West Pakistan.

The World Bank team, headed by Mr. S. Eldewereld (Holland), was in Pakistan to assess the financial and technical capacity of Pakistan to accomplish the plan for the construction of replacement works and link canals.

The following day (December 16, 1959), the team left for Rawalpindi.

The team was composed of financial and engineering experts.

On December 16, 1959, the World Bank team discussed with the Pakistan Finance Minister, Mr. M. Shoaib, details connected with the preparation of a plan for the construction of the Canal Waters replacement works.

The leader of the team, Mr. S. Eldewereld, told newsmen in Rawalpindi that the discussions were "progressing well."

From Rawalpindi, the World Bank team returned to Lahore on December 16, 1959 to continue discussions with the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority.

Answering questions at a reception held in Lahore on December 14, 1959 in honour of the team, the Chairman of the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority, Mr. S. Faruque, said that the Mangla Dam proposed to be constructed in Kashmir territory had been included in the Pakistan plan for the construction of replacement works.

He said he was thinking of re-designing the blue-print of the Mangla Dam so that it could be completed in five years instead of eight years as originally scheduled.

[The Mangla Dam, to be constructed on the river Jhelum, is estimated to cost Rs. 1,400,000,000].

Mr. S. Eldewereld told newsmen in Lahore on December 18, 1959 that the team had approved Pakistan's plan for the construction of the replacement works.

He said that the cost of the works to be built with foreign aid would be $1,000,000,000 and described the plan as the biggest ever taken up by the World Bank.

Implementation of the plan would begin as soon as the proposed Treaty between India and Pakistan on the use of the Indus Basin waters was signed. The plan would be embodied in the Treaty.

He could not indicate the exact time when the Treaty would be finalized and signed, but he expressed the hope that it would be early in the New Year (1960).

The replacement works were to be completed in ten years. A team of World Bank experts would be stationed in Pakistan to maintain close contacts with the Pakistani authorities during the period of the construction.

The World Bank team left Pakistan on December 19, 1959.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2732:INI:A, 2930:PAK:F]

C. Wheat Rationing To Be Withdrawn: The Food Minister, Mr. Hafizur Rahman, told a news conference in Rawalpindi on December 24, 1959 that wheat rationing in West Pakistan would be withdrawn from April, 1960 and free trade in wheat would be restored.

[At present, wheat rationing exists in about 100 towns covering 15 per cent of the total population of 40,000,000 in West Pakistan].

Mr. Rahman said that the United States Government had promised to give Pakistan 500,000 tons of wheat in 1960 to enable the country to build up a reserve stock to back up the decision to do away with rationing. Wheat requirements of Pakistan were about 4,000,000 tons annually. The estimated yield in 1960, due to a special production drive, was about 3,800,000 tons.

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He also announced the removal of all existing restrictions in the movement of wheat throughout West Pakistan, including the Karachi Federal Area.

He said that the effect of these decisions would be that the trade would have full freedom to buy wheat wherever available in the Province and sell it at a fixed price of Rs. 15-8-0 per maund when prices went beyond a reasonable level.

The Government had fixed the floor-price of wheat at Rs. 13-8-0 per maund against the 1959 price of Rs. 12-8-0 to provide an incentive to the growers for bringing large areas of land under wheat.

The Government's new wheat policy would not be applicable to "Azad Kashmir" which was deficit in wheat. The Central Government would continue to meet the requirements of "Azad Kashmir" out of imported stocks.

He indicated that Pakistan would continue to buy wheat from "traditional markets" abroad out of the country's foreign exchange resources to meet the gap between production and consumption.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2949:PAK:D]

PHILIPPINES

A. **Agreement With Kuomintang:** The Kuomintang Administration undertook on December 18, 1959 to accept Chinese nationals ordered to be deported by the Philippine Government "after the due processes of law had been afforded to them."

The acceptance was contained in a Memorandum of Agreement signed in Manila on December 18, 1959.

The Kuomintang Ambassador in Manila, Mr. Tuan Maulan, representing his country, and the Filipino Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Felixberto Serrano, signed the Agreement.

It provided that the ban on the entry of Kuomintang Chinese citizens into the Philippines imposed in November, 1959 would be lifted as soon as the 31 Chinese deportees had left for Taipeh. The imposition of the ban followed the Kuomintang Government's refusal to accept the 31 deportees.

It specified that the question of about 2,700 temporary Chinese visitors whose authorized period of stay in the Philippines had already elapsed would be subject to separate negotiations between the two countries.

(*The Manila Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3039:PHI:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Russia To Prepare A Project Report For A Dam On Euphrates:** It was announced in Damascus on December 24, 1959 that the Syrian Region had signed on that day (December 24, 1959) a contract with the Soviet organization, Techno-Export, for preparing a preliminary project report for the establishment of a dam on the Euphrates.

Dr. Nureddin Kuhala, President of the Executive Council of Ministers, told a news conference in Damascus that work on the dam, which was as important as the building of the Aswan Dam for the Egyptian Region of UAR, was due to start in 1962.

He added that the first stage of the project would cost 300,000,000 lira (about £30,000,000) and would take four years to complete.

The dam would help to irrigate 1,500,000 acres of land and would generate 100,000 kilowatts of electricity.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2916:UAR:A]

B. **Progress Report On Industrial Development Plan For Syrian Region:** A progress report (available in New Delhi on December 20, 1959) on the Syrian Region's Five-Year Plan for Industrialization (1959-63) forecast that the Plan would probably be completed well ahead of schedule.

The report pointed out that while the estimated cost of the entire programme was £ (Syrian) 560,000,000 (about £55,000,000), projects costing £S113,400,000 had been completed by the end of 1959. These included a large number of projects of various sizes, ranging from very small workshops to full-size textile mills completed by the end of September, 1959 costing £S52,500,000. Another five factories, estimated at £S6,900,000, were scheduled for completion in the next few weeks. They were a carpet factory, a milk pasteurization plant, a detergents factory, a biscuit factory and a refrigerator factory.

The total of £S113,400,000 for the first year was arrived at by including the cost of the Homs Oil Refinery, which started operation in the Summer of 1959.

It was expected that 1960 would see the completion of two cement factories—one at Homs and one at Aleppo—costing respectively £S4,000,000 and £S7,500,000, the woollen textile factory at Damascus, a smaller woollen textile plant at Homs, a radio assembly shop and an iron foundry. A number of existing plants, mainly textile mills, would also be completed during 1960.

The Ministry of Industry put the total amount invested in the first two years of the Plan at £S154,000,000. With the exception of the oil refinery, these investments were all in the private sector of industry.

The bulk of the Plan, which included oil installations, a fertilizer plant, a paper mill, as well as larger textile and other plants, would be State-financed.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2448:UAR:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's Visit To Eleven Nations; Conference On Peaceful Uses Of Outer Space; Elections To UN Security And Trusteeship Councils.

A. **Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's World Tour:** Starting from Washington on December 3, 1959 on a world tour, the President of the United States, Mr. D. D. Eisenhower, visited Rome, Ankara, Karachi, Kabul, New Delhi, Tehran, Athens, Tunis, France, Madrid and Casablanca during nearly three weeks. He returned to Washington on December 22, 1959. [For the story of his visit to India see page 3074].

Purpose Of Tour Explained:

In a nation-wide radio and television address just before he started on his tour on December 3, 1959, Mr. Eisenhower said that peace and friendship in freedom expressed the aspiration of America and was America's real message to the world.

He said: "During this mission of peace and goodwill, I hope to promote a better understanding of America and learn more of our friends. In every country I hope to make widely known America's deepest desire—a world in which all nations may prosper in freedom, justice and peace, unmolested and unafraid. I shall try to convey to every one our earnestness in striving to reduce the tensions dividing mankind—an effort first requiring, as indeed Mr. N. Khruschev agrees, the beginning of mutual disarmament. Of course, I will stress that the first requirement for mutual disarmament is mutual verification.....

"Americans still can learn much from other cultures; and from the ideals and achievements of others we can gain new inspiration.

"If we can truly co-operate with other nations, especially our friends of the free world, we can first defeat the evils of hunger, privation and disease that throughout the ages have plagued mankind. Even more than this, we can help reduce the world tensions and troubles that are the material of explosions and disaster.

"I set forth, as your agent, to extend once again to millions of people across the seas assurances of America's sincere friendship.

"I hope all can understand that beyond her shores, as at home, America aspires only to promote human happiness, justly achieved."

News Conference In Washington:

The previous day (December 2, 1959), Mr. Eisenhower addressed a news conference in Washington, at which questions were asked about his tour.

Answering one question, he said: "I think we can conclude from all the reports that come to us from abroad that there is a great deal of doubt remaining in the minds of many people, including our friends, allies and other friends, as to America's real sincerity in pursuit of peace.

"We have tried to emphasize this point in every possible way, through diplomatic contacts, through the speeches of the Secretary of State, myself and others, and still it doesn't seem to come through.

"Now, I have relatively few months left (as President of USA) and I decided to make something, make an effort that no President ever was called on before to make; but I do feel a compulsion to visit a number of countries, and through them hoping to reach many others, and tell them exactly what I believe the United States is trying to do; that our basic aspiration is to search out methods by which peace in the world can be assured with justice for everybody.

"I want to prove that we are not aggressive, that we seek nobody else's territories or possessions; we do not seek to violate anybody else's rights. We are simply trying to be a good partner in this business of searching out for peace, which means in the long run, searching also methods in which we, the nations, independent nations together co-operating, can find a better life for all of us. And that means politically and materially.

"Now, this is what I am trying to do, and such prestige and standing as I have on the Earth, I want to use it, and as long as my other duties do not prevent me from doing so, I am going to work on this in every possible way I can."

In Rome:

Mr. Eisenhower arrived in Rome on December 4, 1959.

Welcoming Mr. Eisenhower at the airport, Mr. G. Gronchi, President of Italy, said he was certain that the US President would make an effective

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contribution to the cause of the West and of peace.

He added that despite the multi-party Italian system, which included a powerful communist faction, Italy's tribute to Mr. Eisenhower "is unanimous—I want to stress the word 'unanimous'."

Replying, Mr. Eisenhower said that he had brought a simple message from his country to the Italian people: "We want to live in peace and friendship and freedom."

He recalled that more than 10,000,000 American citizens claimed direct Italian origin. "Therefore, our friendship is not only an official one but one of people stretching their hands across the sea as relatives."

The Mayor of Rome, Mr. Urbano Clocetti, handed President Eisenhower the Keys of the City and said that he wished him well on his delicate and important mission.

Welcome By Italian Communists:

Italian communists extended a big welcome to Mr. Eisenhower.

The Rome branch of the Italian Communist Party, claiming to speak for 250,000 city workers, plastered the capital with posters welcoming the US President to the city and recalling the wartime comradeship of Italian Partisans with US and Soviet troops.

The posters said that Italy's communists hoped that President Eisenhower's visit to Rome would "contribute to achieving an end of the 'cold war' and bringing about conditions for a system of peaceful co-existence among the nations."

Describing Mr. Eisenhower as a "harbinger of peace", the posters said that the historic talks between the US President and Mr. N. Khruschev at Camp David "have opened the way for humanity to be liberated from the nightmare of atomic destruction and the intolerable burden of re-armament."

Italy's Communist Party is the largest among the communist parties in Western Europe.

Audience With Pope:

Before he left Italy for Turkey on December 6, 1959, Mr. Eisenhower paid a visit to The Vatican where he had a 25-minute audience with the Pope.

During the audience, the Pope was understood to have praised Mr. Eisenhower for his work in the interests of world peace.

Joint Communique:

At the end of the talks between Mr. Eisenhower and the Italian Government leaders, a joint *communique* was issued on December 5, 1959 by the US President and President Gronchi declaring that the two leaders had found themselves in full agreement on the vital role which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must continue to play.

The two Presidents also confirmed their firm belief that the way to world peace lay through full application of the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter.

The *communique* said: "They (the Presidents) exchanged views regarding appropriate ways and means to accelerate the economic growth of the less-developed countries with the purpose of increasing the combined economic strength of the 'free world' and the well-being of all peoples.

"The participants expressed their determination to pursue policies aimed at reducing the burden of armaments throughout the world."

Discussing the forthcoming visits to Russia of the two Presidents, the *communique* said: "They (the two Presidents) agreed that these visits are being undertaken in the hope that they will advance the cause of peace and contribute to the search for solutions to outstanding international problems."

In Ankara:

On landing in Ankara on December 6, 1959, Mr. Eisenhower said: "This visit will permit me to discuss with the leaders of your Government some of the problems that confront free nations to-day. We shall also take the opportunity to talk about opportunities that present themselves to achieve a world of plenty in which all nations can live, independent, prosperous and at peace with their neighbours.

"I want you to know that we in America greatly respect and highly regard our staunch friend and ally, Turkey. We know that you will be strong and persistent and dedicated in all efforts for peace and friendship in freedom."

Crowds estimated at half-a-million gave Mr. Eisenhower a big welcome when he arrived in Ankara.

Mr. Eisenhower, who stood in the car with arms outstretched to acknowledge the welcome, said later that it was the most stupendous welcome he had ever seen in a city of that size.

Soon after his arrival, Mr. Eisenhower held talks with the Turkish leaders.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Zorlu, said that Turkey had full confidence in Mr. Eisenhower in his forthcoming meetings with Mr. Khruschev.

He added that in the absence of any disarmament agreement, Turkey would continue with her defence preparations, which would include the establishment of American rocket bases on Turkish soil.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour by the President of Turkey, Mr. Celal Bayar, on December 6, 1959, Mr. Eisenhower said that America would continue its search for peace and would strive to reach agreements which could be enforced with leaders of the world communist movement.

He added: "With steadfast adherence to our principles and with faith in Almighty God, we will do our best to achieve the goal we are seeking."

He praised the achievements of modern Turkey and said he was confident that the United States, with other friends and allies, would continue to support the economic development and security of Turkey.

On the same day (December 6, 1959), Mr. Eisenhower received the honorary degree of Doctor of Political Science from Ankara University.

Joint Communique:

Mr. Eisenhower and the Turkish Government issued a joint *communique* in Ankara on December 7, 1959 which said that both the countries (USA and Turkey) had agreed that the lessening of international tensions, in order to be effective, should be based on justice and equality and provided with essential safeguards.

The *communique* which was issued at the end of the talks between Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Celal Bayar, the Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes, and other Turkish leaders, said: "Since it is not possible to divide the many problems at present separating East and West into separate compartments, they recognized that *detente*, like peace, had to be considered as an indivisible entity. It was understood that an efficient controlled system of disarmament is necessary."

The *communique* said that the visit of the US President re-affirmed in the most impressive way the existing strong friendship and close co-operation between the Governments and peoples of Turkey and the United States.

It added: "President Bayar expressed his sincere appreciation of the admirable efforts made by President Eisenhower in order to reduce international tensions, and both the Presidents voiced the hope that these efforts would bear fruit for the benefit of the whole world."

The *communique* disclosed that particular attention was paid in their talks to the question of subversive activities in West Asia.

Mr. Eisenhower expressed confidence that USA would continue to support, in concert with other friends and allies, the economic development and security efforts of Turkey.

Regarding economic co-operation, hope was expressed that European efforts in this field could be directed to the assistance of the less developed areas of the European continent, like Turkey.

Farewell Statement:

In a farewell statement as he left Ankara for Karachi on December 7, 1959, Mr. Eisenhower said:

"Through you, President Bayar, and your Government, I should like to express to the Turkish people my very warm thanks for the extraordinary reception they accorded to my party and to me as we went through Ankara yesterday (December 6). I have been deeply touched, and I take the demonstration as a symbol of the true affection that exists between the peoples of America and Turkey.

"Our two countries have been friends for a long time. I think that they have been growing stronger and firmer friends every year, every month, every day. I am confident that this will continue to be so. We stand together on the major issues of the world that divide the world. I can see no reason why we shouldn't be two of the sturdiest partners always, standing together for security, for freedom and liberty and for the pursuit of peace."

In Karachi:

Mr. Eisenhower arrived in Karachi on the afternoon December 7, 1959.

The people of Karachi and Pakistan gave him a great welcome. An estimated half-a-million people lined the tarmac at the airfield and the 12-mile drive into the city.

Mr. Eisenhower was given a 21-gun salute as he came out of his plane.

Welcoming Mr. Eisenhower, the Pakistan President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, said: "My country has been looking forward to receiving you joyously because, more than anybody else in this age, you symbolize in your person a dynamic manifestation and working of the principles of universal peace, freedom and goodwill.

"As you know, Mr. President, Pakistan is a firm and practical believer in the cause of world peace, and the fruitful partnership which has developed between our two countries in recent years is a heartening example of material and ideological co-operation between like-minded nations."

Replying, Mr. Eisenhower said: "We want to work together for peace, for our own mutual security, to work always for what is good, decent, just.

"Believing in our God, believing in the convictions that we have inherited from our forefathers, we will yet have a world in which a just peace will be the lot of men,

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in which they can realize and use the fruits of their own toil."

Nishan-e-Pakistan Awarded:

On December 7, 1959, F-M Ayub Khan awarded the highest civil award of the country—*Nishan-e-Pakistan*—to the US President.

The citation said: "The President, the Government and the people of Pakistan have the greatest admiration for the way in which you have always upheld individual freedom and human dignity as the President of the United States, your determination in upholding the traditions of the democratic life which is reflected in all your policies, your constant efforts in promoting the economic advancement of the community of free nations to better standards of life, your selfless dedication to the cause of social progress, your unfailing support to the Charter of United Nations to serve as a bulwark of peace.

"Your inspiring leadership in enabling the free nations to develop collective security against aggression has built a firm faith in the solidarity of our alliance with the great American nation.

"In recognition of your notable achievements for the free world in the cause of peace, and to give a heart-felt expression to our deep regard and cordial sentiments we present to you, Mr. President, a *Nishan* in the Order of Pakistan, which is the highest civil award in Pakistan."

State Banquet:

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour on December 7, 1959 by F-M Ayub Khan, Mr. Eisenhower said that America was a powerful nation, but she wanted to use her power for the good of mankind and to promote co-operation and goodwill among nations.

He added that he had taken it on himself as the Chief Executive of USA to clear up misunderstandings on the spot in the wider interests of peace, security and human dignity.

Speaking earlier, F-M Ayub Khan wished Mr. Eisenhower success in his great task of spreading peace.

Mr. Eisenhower found time on December 8, 1959 to watch the Cricket Test match between Pakistan and Australia.

In an informal meeting on December 8, 1959 with foreign and local newsmen covering the US President's visit at a reception given by him, F-M Ayub Khan said that it would be correct to assume that he had in his talks with Mr. Eisenhower given him a frank appraisal of Pakistan's views on Kashmir, developments in Afghanistan and the Chinese border incursions.

He also agreed with another newsman who suggested that Pakistan was hoping that Mr. Eisenhower would pass on these views to Mr. Nehru and might also use his own personal influence with Mr. Nehru in this respect. "That is the correct position. Mr. Eisenhower also realizes it."

He said that he had discussed with Mr. Eisenhower the question of arms supplies from USA to Pakistan. "We need a balancing up of our arms. We have got American and British arms all mixed up."

To a question whether he would like to have an all-American armament set up, he said: "We have got a lot of American arms, so it had better be all American."

Asked if Mr. Eisenhower would be putting forward certain proposals to Mr. Nehru on Kashmir, he replied: "How can there be any proposals? The other side must first be prepared to talk."

He said that Mr. Eisenhower's assessment was that the Chinese border incursions and growing Soviet influence on Pakistan's north-western border constituted a serious situation.

Asked what was Mr. Nehru's assessment of the situation, he said: "He has a different approach. Ours is more realistic."

Civic Reception:

The Karachi Municipality gave a civic reception to Mr. Eisenhower on December 8, 1959. About 15,000 people were present.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Eisenhower said that there were signs of increasing demands that some system of progressive and enforceable disarmament be agreed to among the nations. There was no reason to hesitate in this great undertaking. There could be no winner in any future global war.

The whole world must insist, he said, that the conference table rather than force be used for settlement of international differences. "Every national leader worthy of his name must participate in this effort. The American people especially hope that Pakistan and other nations in South Asia will succeed in their efforts and improve relations among themselves."

It was his firm conviction that Pakistan-American friendship was lasting and built firmly. He assured Pakistan of American co-operation in the economic development of the country.

His conversation with F-M Ayub Khan, he said, had shown that USA and Pakistan were two nations with common interests and common goals which co-operated for mutual security. When he returned home he would tell his fellow-Americans that Pakistanis were a courageous, energetic and loyal people who loved peace but who put justice and freedom—as did the United States—before all else.

He said that USA would continue to review and give important consideration to military and economic assistance to Pakistan.

Speaking earlier, F-M Ayub Khan said: "President Eisenhower is the extraordinary Head of an extraordinary State. Never before in the history of man has one single country taken upon itself so much to preserve the peace and freedom of others as the United States of America.

"A major part of the 'free world' takes it for granted that the maintenance of peace and promotion of universal prosperity is the bounden duty of the United States of America.

"In spite of its stupendous military power and vast resources, the wisdom, sincerity and generosity with which the great American people are playing this difficult role is a practical proof of their complete dedication to the ideal of peace and freedom.

"As leader of peace, President Eisenhower's contribution to human progress and goodwill is unsurpassed. All that we can say to him from the core of our heart is 'God bless you'."

A silver replica of the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore was presented to Mr. Eisenhower on behalf of the citizens of Karachi.

Helicopter Tour:

Mr. Eisenhower and F-M Ayub Khan and their *aides* then boarded five helicopters for an aerial tour of the new Korangi township built for refugees.

The township is claimed to be one of the world's biggest low-cost housing projects. About 15,000 two-room houses have already been built. The colony will be self-contained, with its own shopping centres, industrial establishments and schools. Ultimately, it is to contain 75,000 houses capable of accommodating half-a-million people.

Press Briefing:

Mr. Eisenhower's Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, told newsmen in Karachi on December 8, 1959 that Mr. Eisenhower and F-M Ayub Khan had discussed Kashmir in their review of Indo-Pakistan relations.

Pakistan's spokesman, Brigadier Fazlur Khan, was asked if it was hoped that Mr. Eisenhower would use his good offices in the Kashmir question with Mr. Nehru.

He replied: "Naturally, when you discuss these problems with another friendly country, it obviously follows that you do expect that one can exercise one's good offices within the framework of the requirements of the situation."

Mr. Hagerty broke in to add: "As President Eisenhower said before he left Washington, he is not on a negotiating trip. Neither is he going into any country and say, as President of the United States, what that country should do."

He said: "Should the Indian Government wish to discuss this matter with President Eisenhower, the US President would be more than happy to discuss it, but the initiative must come from the Indian Government."

Mr. Hagerty emphasized in reply to another question that President Eisenhower had no intention of telling Pakistan or India what they should do about Kashmir. President Eisenhower had no wish to be a negotiator but would be happy to discuss questions of importance with friends and allies.

A local newsman asked of Mr. Hagerty: "Why is President Eisenhower afraid to lend his weight in support of the country which he thinks is right in this dispute?"

Mr. Hagerty replied: "If there are going to be settlements of international disputes, they have to be primarily by the countries involved."

The same newsman then commented that Mr. Hagerty seemed to be sidetracking the question.

Mr. Hagerty retorted: "No, I am not sidetracking. I am afraid you are looking for headlines, which I am not going to give you."

Mr. Hagerty revealed that Pakistan had asked for more military and economic aid from USA.

Answering questions, he said he could not spell out the aid demanded because, before any such increase was made, Congress would have to agree. There would of course be no cut in the present quantum of aid.

Agreeing with a questioner, Mr. Hagerty said that Pakistan might hope for more aid from the United States in 1960.

He added that Presidents of USA and Pakistan had discussed the situation in Afghanistan and Russian activities there, but refused to discuss what President Eisenhower would talk to Afghan leaders at Kabul on December 9, 1959.

Joint Communique:

Following a series of talks between the US and Pakistan Presidents and their *aides*, a joint *communique* was issued in Karachi on December 8, 1959.

The *communique* said that the two Presidents had reviewed generally world-wide political questions and, in particular, problems of relations between the 'free world' and the Sino-Soviet bloc. They were in full agreement as to the essentiality of co-operation among the members of the family of free

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nations in the interests of their mutual security.

It added: "They (the two Presidents, discussed relationship among the nations of the area and the urgent desirability of finding solutions to existing disputes. In this way, the energies of the people and Governments may be directed more fully towards constructive programmes adding to stability and progress and a greater degree of co-operation among them may be achieved.

"They re-affirmed their satisfaction with the increasingly close co-operation between Pakistan and the United States. Relations between the two countries are based upon mutual respect and friendship resting on the firm determination of both to work together for the achievement of the purposes and principles of United Nations.

"They emphasized anew the importance of CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) and S-EATO as major factors in preserving the stability and security of the area covered by them. They re-iterated the determination of the two Governments to continue strongly to support these regional collective security organizations in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

"They recognized the heavy financial burden placed upon Pakistan in her efforts to undertake substantial development projects and, at the same time, to maintain armed forces consonant with her national security. They reviewed various elements of technical, economic and military aid which is extended to Pakistan by the United States as part of the two nations' mutual assistance which contributes to the security of both.

"The President of Pakistan explained the steps taken by his Government during 1959 to strengthen the country. He outlined the 'Basic Democracies' plan and progress towards a new Constitution. The President of the United States stated that his Government was following Pakistan's venture with genuine interest.

"The two Presidents expressed their belief that the visit had led to an even closer understanding between Pakistan and the United States, had strengthened the strong ties already existing between the two countries and had underlined the need of continued co-operative programmes between them."

Mr. Eisenhower left Karachi on December 9, 1959 on a brief visit to Kabul.

In Kabul:

Mr. Eisenhower was welcomed in Kabul by King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan on December 9, 1959.

In his welcome speech at the airport, King Zahir Shah said: "I hope that the chill of our early Winter will be made up for by the warmth and affection with which our people greet Your Excellency and your honourable companions."

Mr. Eisenhower replied that "true friendship is not only desirable but essential in a world where jet planes flash from continent to continent at speeds near, or exceeding, the speed of sound".

Mr. Eisenhower got just as warm a welcome as he had at previously more populated stops on his tour. Crowds estimated at 200,000 lined the streets of Kabul as Mr. Eisenhower and King Zahir Shah drove through the City.

At a State luncheon the same day (December 9, 1959), Mr. Eisenhower proposed a toast to King Zahir Shah and said: "The peoples of America and Afghanistan share the steadfast determination to protect and defend their independence and heritage.

"Because we respect your independence as we do our own, we participate with you in mutual security measures. Most important of all, we share with the Afghan people a sense of great spiritual values deriving from our respective religious heritages and we are drawn together in devotion to abiding values of religion."

Joint Communique:

King Zahir Shah and Mr. Eisenhower issued the following joint *communique* on December 9, 1959:

"While President Eisenhower's visit was primarily an expression of goodwill, talks on questions of mutual interest were carried on.

"His Majesty Mohammed Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, explained Afghanistan's policy of independence and neutrality. Both sides agreed to work unstintingly and patiently toward the elimination of international friction and tensions. Note was taken of the strides that Afghanistan was making in economic development and social progress. President Eisenhower gave assurances of the American desire to continue to assist Afghanistan in her task of strengthening her economic and social structure.

"Both sides also agreed that in the present day it was imperative that international disputes be settled by peaceful means and further concurred in the need for world peace, especially to enable the energies of mankind to be channelled into the constructive pursuits of development and human fulfilment. They endorsed unqualifiedly the principles of the United Nations Charter as standards for international behaviour.

"His Majesty expressed high hopes for concrete results from the prospective 'summit' meeting of President Eisenhower with other Heads of Governments and from his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

"Both sides further expressed hopes that a workable and enforceable basis for disarmament can soon be found. Both sides agreed that the visit of President Eisenhower to Afghanistan had strengthened the already warm and friendly relations between Afghanistan and the United States."

From Kabul, Mr. Eisenhower reached New Delhi the same day (December 9, 1959) and spent five days in India (for story see page 3074). He left New Delhi for Tehran on December 14, 1959.

In Tehran:

Mr. Eisenhower arrived in Tehran (Iran) on December 14, 1959 from New Delhi. He was welcomed at the airport by the Shah of Iran.

After thanking the Shah for his words of welcome at the airport, Mr. Eisenhower said that he was aware of Iran's problems, her strength, her genius, her vital role in the defence of the 'free world', and the golden future that was assured Iran and her people in a world of peace with justice.

He added: "Now I am here, bringing you from the American people their salute to your courage, their congratulations on your achievements, their best wishes for growth in the years ahead, their pledge of friendship for you and your people."

Address To Majlis:

Later in the day, (December 14, 1959), Mr. Eisenhower addressed the Iranian Parliament (Majlis) and said that increase in mutual understanding was one of the purposes of his visit to Iran.

He said: "My conversation this morning (December 14, 1959) with His Imperial Majesty, this convocation, and my knowledge of the state of relations between our two countries have been heartening assurances that we stand side by side. We see eye to eye when it comes to the fundamentals which govern the relations between men and nations.

"The message I bring you from America is this: We want to work with you for peace and friendship, in freedom. I emphasize freedom because without it there can be neither true peace nor lasting friendship among peoples.

"Consequently, Americans are dedicated to the improvement of the international climate. Although militarily we devote huge sums to make certain of the security of ourselves and to assist our allies, we do not forget that in the long-term, military strength alone will not bring about a just and permanent peace. The spiritual and economic health of the 'free world' must be likewise strengthened. All of us realize that while we must, at whatever cost, make freedom secure from any aggression, we could still lose freedom should we fail to co-operatively progress towards achieving the basic aspirations of humanity.

"The world struggle in which we are engaged is many-sided. In one aspect it is ideological, political and military; in others it is both spiritual and economic. As I well know, you and the people of Iran are not standing on the side-lines in this struggle. Without flinching, you have borne the forces of a powerful propaganda assault. [The reference here was to the Soviet broadcasts addressed to Iran, to which Iran had taken objection.]

"I know I speak for the American people when I say that we are proud to count so valiant a nation as a partner.

"Peace will be without meaning—it may even be unattainable—until the peoples of the world have finally overcome the national evils of humanity—hunger, privation and disease. The American people have engaged considerable resources in this work. The whole world must some day agree that suspicion and hate should be laid aside in the common interest.

"Here, I think, is our central problem. One practical step is, of course, an enforceable agreement on disarmament or, to be more exact, arms reduction. To achieve this, the Governments of the world have chosen a primary instrument—United Nations. It could be seen that, as the realities of the awful alternative to peace become clearer to all, significant progress in the reduction of the arms burden can be made. To such a realistic beginning, there is no feasible alternative for the world.

"In the meantime, we cannot abandon our mutual effort to support the Central Treaty Organization against the persistent dangers of aggression and subversion. This Organization has no ulterior or concealed purpose; it exists only to promote security. Such an effort erects a shield of freedom for our honour and our lives. With such a shield we preserve the cherished values of our societies.

"The impulse towards justice, towards the recognition of the worth and dignity of each and every human being, will not be denied. This is the mainspring of the movement towards freedom and peace."

Communique:

In the few hours on December 14, 1959 that Mr. Eisenhower stayed in Tehran, he found some time for serious discussions with the Shah and leaders of the Iranian Government.

The following *communique* was issued at the end of the talks:

"The feeling of the Iranian people shown during this significant visit demonstrated again the strength of the ties between the Governments and people of Iran and the United States.

"The visit attested to the confidence of both countries that their co-operation is of benefit both to themselves and to the world. His Imperial Majesty and the President discussed the CENTO Alliance and both emphasized the importance of CENTO in preserving stability and security in the area.

"They re-iterated the determination of their Governments to support CENTO and further recognized the usefulness of their Bilateral Military Agreement while, of course, continuing to participate in the action of United

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Nations for the furtherance of world peace. Both leaders emphasized their adherence to the goals of peace and freedom.

"In the course of their talks, the world situation was reviewed. Both leaders expressed their belief in the principles of negotiation as a means of finding just and peaceful solutions to problems which arise between nations.

"It was agreed that disarmament with adequate controls should be sought in the interests of lasting peace.

"His Imperial Majesty and the US President also exchanged views on various problems, especially those relating to West Asia. President Eisenhower recognized the significant contribution Iran was making to the stability of this important world area.

"His Imperial Majesty outlined the economic and social progress achieved in Iran and expressed appreciation of the help given by the American people.

"The US President congratulated His Imperial Majesty on the service which Iran was rendering to the 'free world' and for his vigorous efforts to sustain stability and to further economic development.

"President Eisenhower also expressed interest in the steps. His Imperial Majesty was taking to promote social progress.

"The US President said that the United States intends to continue to assist Iran in the mutual interests of both nations."

At the end of his brief visit, Mr. Eisenhower left Tehran for Athens on December, 14, 1959.

In Athens:

Mr. Eisenhower arrived in Athens (Greece) on December 14, 1959 and was given an enthusiastic welcome.

Addressing the Greek Parliament in Athens on December 15, 1959, he said: "The Greek and American people share a common and deep devotion to peace. We share further the conviction that we must sustain the conditions under which the goal of peace may be pursued effectively.

"We must be strong militarily, economically, spiritually. By developing and preserving such strength by forever repudiating the use of aggressive force, we shall win the sort of peace we want—I mean the peace that is creative, dynamic, fostering a world climate that will relieve men and their Governments of the intolerable burden of armaments, liberate them from the haunting fear of global war and universal death."

Joint Communique:

A joint *communique* issued after the talks between the American President and Greek Government leaders said that careful account was taken of Greece's special position in the Balkans, and the general situation in that area as well as in the Eastern Mediterranean was examined.

It was agreed that the two Governments should exchange views on matters of mutual concern involving this area. The prospective emergence of an independent Cyprus State was hailed with special satisfaction.

Both Greece and the United States affirmed their faith in the Charter of the United Nations and staunch support for the objectives of NATO.

The *communique* added that the Greek Prime Minister expressed the gratitude of the Greek people for the enduring interest and help being extended to them by the American people.

In Tunis:

President Eisenhower left Athens on December 15, 1959 on board an American cruiser for Tunisia.

Leaving Athens on a US warship on December 15, 1959, he cruised in the Mediterranean for two days and on December 17, 1959 took off from his ship in a helicopter and landed in Tunis for a brief visit to the President of Tunisia, Mr. Habib Bourguiba.

Welcoming the US President, Mr. Bourguiba said that the visit "will bring high hope and promise to the people of Africa fighting a decisive battle for human dignity".

Tunisia, he said, had not forgotten nor would forget the sympathy it found from the people of America at the time of its struggle for freedom and dignity.

Replying, Mr. Eisenhower recalled that the United States welcomed warmly the entrance of Tunisia into the family of independent nations.

He said that USA wished Tunisians good luck in all their endeavours and expressed the hope that in co-operation with free nations everywhere, the United States and Tunisia might be able to bring about peace with justice in the world.

Joint Statement:

The two Presidents had nearly an hour of private conversation.

In a Joint Statement issued later, the two Presidents agreed that the "achievement of self-determination by African and Asian peoples is one of the most important events of our times."

The statement also noted that the two leaders had examined the situation created by the difficulties in Algeria and agreed that the "fact that a solution has not yet been achieved there is a cause of grave concern".

The US President then flew back to his warship.

In France:

Mr. Eisenhower arrived in France on December 18, 1959 after a three-day cruise in the Mediterranean.

He was given a warm welcome when he landed at the port of Toulon.

Later, he travelled by train to Paris.

In Madrid:

Mr. Eisenhower arrived in Madrid from Paris on December 21, 1959 and a crowd estimated at 1,000,000 gave him a big ovation.

An official statement which was issued in Madrid after discussions between General Franco and President Eisenhower, said that the two leaders had discussed matters of international interest, including the Paris talks between the four Western Powers.

The statement expressed the hope that the forthcoming 'summit' meeting would help improve international relations.

Political opposition to Mr. Eisenhower's visit to Madrid was made known to the US Embassy in the Spanish capital by various underground elements.

Groups, including Monarchists and moderate Republicans, were active in the secret circulation of leaflets explaining why they objected to the US President's visit.

A Monarchist-inspired pamphlet said they were disappointed at the US President's decision to visit Madrid.

This disappointment, it said, arose from the fear that General Franco's Government would exploit the visit as a triumph for Spain's authoritarian State.

Spaniards who fought with the British Army during World War II —some of them under General Eisenhower's Allied Command—protested on December 20, 1959 against the US President's visit.

About 60 of them backed up their protest with a march to the Cenotaph in London's Whitehall—memorial to the dead of two World Wars.

The leader of these Spaniards, Mr. Jordi Vilanova, said: "We are not very happy about the visit of President Eisenhower to Spain because it would be contrary to all that these people fought for."

Mr. Eisenhower left Madrid for Casablanca (Morocco) on December 22, 1959.

In Morocco:

Mr. Eisenhower arrived in Morocco on December 22, 1959 from Spain on the last stage of his eleven-nation tour.

At Casablanca, he was welcomed by King Mohammed of Morocco. Large crowds cheered the US President and King Mohammed as they drove through the streets of Casablanca to the Royal Palace. President Eisenhower spent only a few hours in Morocco.

A *communique* issued after the talks between the two leaders said that President Eisenhower had agreed to the withdrawal of American forces from Morocco by the end of 1963 and that preliminary measures for the withdrawal would begin immediately.

The *communique* also referred to Algeria and said that the King and the President had noted with great satisfaction the progress made towards a peaceful solution of the problem through the acceptance of the principles of self-determination.

Mr. Eisenhower returned to Washington on December 22, 1959.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi, *The New York Times* and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 1221:AOA:A, 2916:AOA:A, 2976:AOA:A]

B. **Resolution Asking UN To Convene A Conference On Peaceful Uses Of Outer Space In 1960 Or 1961:** The Western Powers and the Soviet Union agreed unanimously on December 11, 1959, after months of effort, on a joint resolution asking United Nations to convene a Conference on the peaceful uses of outer space in 1960 or 1961 and set up an Outer Space Committee.

The Soviet Union had boycotted the temporary 18-member Outer Space Committee set up by the UN General Assembly in 1958, complaining that the Committee was weighted in favour of the Western bloc.

The draft resolution tabled in the Political Committee on December 11, 1959 was sponsored by India, Brazil, Britain, Czechoslovakia, France, Japan, Poland, Rumania, Soviet Union, Sweden, United Arab Republic and the United States.

The agreement was attributed in UN Headquarters chiefly to painstaking efforts by Mr.

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Henry Cabot Lodge (USA) and Mr. Arkady Sobolev (USSR), backed by negotiations in which the delegations of Australia and Canada had played a leading role.

The resolution called on the Assembly to set up a 24-member Committee with 12 Western members, seven Communist members (including Albania and Hungary, to which the Western bloc had originally objected) and five neutral members.

It said that the exploration of outer space should be only for the betterment of mankind and spoke of the desire to avoid the extension of the existing national rivalries into this new field.

Believing that UN should promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, the resolution would establish a Committee on the peaceful uses of outer space composed of the following 24 members: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

It requested the Committee to review as appropriate the area of international co-operation and study practical and feasible means for giving effect to programmes in the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices. These would include the organization of mutual exchange and dissemination of information on outer space research and encouragement of national research programmes for the study of outer space and the rendering of all possible assistance and help towards their realization.

The Committee would also be requested to study the nature of legal problems which might arise from outer space exploration.

The resolution would have the General Assembly note "with satisfaction the successes of great significance to mankind that have been attained in the exploration of outer space in the form of the recent launching of artificial Earth satellites and space rockets".

It added: "Attaching great importance to the development of international co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space, the General Assembly decides to convene in 1960 or 1961, under the auspices of United Nations, an International Scientific Conference for the exchange of experience in the peaceful uses of outer space".

A Belgian amendment to the 12-nation resolution would confine the conference to members of UN or its specialized agencies.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, called for international co-operation in outer space research and said that the knowledge gained by Russian scientists would become the property of mankind.

Opposing the Belgian amendment, he said that it would be unjust to deprive non-members of the possibility of taking part in this new venture of the joint study of outer space.

The US delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, declared that outer space could not be any one's private preserve. International co-operation was imperative. Without international co-operation, the manifold activities in outer space would bring conflict.

He called for early concentration of efforts on international and technical co-operation. He supported the Russian suggestion of an international conference and welcomed it as a sign of the Soviet Union's willingness to share with other States the data it had obtained of its outstanding accomplishments.

Political Committee Passes Resolution:

The Political Committee recommended to the General Assembly on December 11, 1959 to establish a new 24-nation group to promote international co-operation in peaceful outer space research. It also recommended the convening of an International Scientific Conference in 1960 or 1961 for the exchange of experience in the peaceful uses of outer space.

There was no negative vote, but one of the 75 members voting cast an abstention. It was learnt that it was the Dominican Republic which abstained.

Earlier, the Political Committee adopted by 44 votes to 16, with 15 abstentions, the Belgian amendment which limited representation on the Scientific Conference to States which are members of UN or its specialized agencies.

Thus, China and East Germany, among others, would be barred from participation.

Members of the new Committee would be: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Soviet Union, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

This Committee would be charged with the task of reviewing the area of international co-operation, studying practical means for giving effort to outer space programmes which could be undertaken under UN auspices, encouraging national research and studying the problems which might arise.

General Assembly Passes Resolution:

Later the same day (December 11, 1959), the General Assembly unanimously endorsed the resolution setting up a 24-member Committee on Outer Space.

It also agreed to convene an International Scientific Conference either in 1960 or 1961.

The new Committee would replace a temporary body of 18 members which the Soviet Union had boycotted.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi, *The Hindu*, Madras and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2779:AOA:K]

C. **UN Security Council Election —Poland Elected For One Year:** The UN General Assembly elected on December 13, 1959 Poland to the Security Council on the understanding that she would serve only half the regular two-year term and stand down at the end of 12 months to make way for Turkey.

This was a privately agreed compromise, breaking the deadlock between the two nations which had persisted through 51 previous ballots.

The agreement was worked out the previous night (December 12, 1959) in the office of the President of the General Assembly by the American, Soviet, Polish and Turkish delegations.

The seat which Poland will fill in 1960 on the eleven-member Security Council will be vacated by Japan at the end of 1959.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3006:AOA:A]

D. **Elections To UN Trusteeship Council:** On December 13, 1959, the UN General Assembly discussed the fulfilment of the Charter provision that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of seven Administering Powers and an equal number of non-Administering Powers and that all permanent members of UN be on it.

This was in view of France and Italy ceasing to be members in 1960.

There was a five-hour bitter procedural wrangle in the Assembly on the election to the Trusteeship Council. In this process, there was a split in the Afro-Asian Group and this was reflected in the final voting.

The Soviet Union called for a special session of the Assembly in 1960 to consider the question, while Tunisia suggested voluntary resignation of members or the drawing of lots to determine as to who should withdraw.

India insisted on an immediate election and postponement of the procedural issue till it actually arose.

The Assembly rejected the Soviet and Tunisian proposals. In the voting, normally pro-Western Tunisia joined hands with the Soviet Union, while India was supported by the United Kingdom and the United States.

Eventually, India and Bolivia were elected to the two vacancies. But, as a result of the split in the Afro-Asian Group, out of 80 votes cast, India had to be content with 61 and Bolivia with 69, despite the fact that they were the only candidates in the field.

(*UN Information Centre, The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2330:AOA:B]

E. **UN Special Fund Allocations To 35 Countries:** The Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund approved on December 10, 1959 an expenditure of $23,710,910 for 31 work projects in 35 countries.

India would receive the highest amount of $3,012,800 to assist three projects.

The contributions to India would be $707,600 towards the establishing of a Mechanical Engineering Research Institute at Durgapur in West Bengal, $1.953,800 towards establishing power engineering research institutes at Bangalore and Bhopal and $351,400 towards establishing three Regional Labour Institutes in Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur.

The programme of allocations submitted by the Managing Director of the Fund, Mr. Paul Hoffman, was approved without amendment.

The Special Fund was established in 1958 to provide long-range financial aid to underdeveloped countries.

Pakistan would be the second biggest recipient of financial benefit of $2,283,100 towards two projects, a marine resources research institute and soil survey in East and West Pakistan.

Pledges of aid so far made for 1960 total $32,000,000. Continent-wise, Latin America would receive the most aid. It has 16 projects which would receive $8,826,260. Asia and the Far East would receive $8,448,150 for nine projects. Africa would get $4,285,500 for three projects; and West Asia $2,251,000 for three projects.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3028:AOA:A]

F. **UN General Assembly Resolution On IMCO And India:** On December 7, 1959, the UN General Assembly endorsed a resolution from its Legal Committee which expressed the hope that the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) would restore India to full membership at an early date.

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The vote was 72 to one, with two abstentions.

The IMCO is United Nations' 12th and newest specialized agency.

It planned its work for the next two years concerning four important questions: safety of life at sea, prevention of pollution of the sea by oil, study of the international code of maritime signals to see if any revision was necessary and a study of tonnage measurements.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3017:AOA:C]

G. **France To Have Own Atomic Striking Force:** The French Armed Forces Minister, M Pierre Guillaumat, told the Senate in Paris on December 3, 1959 that France "must have her own atomic striking force to defend her interests and those of the community."

Speaking in the Senate debate on military credits for the 1960 Budget, he said, the first elements of the striking force would be atomic bombs and *Mirage IV* bombers. "Our technical and financial means will permit us to achieve this first step between 1963 and 1966. Our forces must be strong enough to have an effort on the international level. They must also be equipped to be able to have an important place in Atlantic defence."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2778:AOA:E]

H. **British Atomic Scientists Separate Protactinium From Atomic Waste Material:** The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority issued a statement in London on December 8, 1959 to the effect that the rare radio-active element, protactinium, occurred in minute quantities in natural ores containing uranium, with which it was in radio-active equilibrium.

Its existence was recognized for many years, but it proved remarkably resistant to attempts to isolate it in significant amounts.

For this reason, protactinium was of considerable scientific and technical interest, and for some time work had been carried out by chemists at the Atomic Energy Authority's Windscale Works in order to separate it from certain waste materials occurring in uranium production.

These operations, it was said, had resulted in the successful separation of 100 grammes of protactinium from nearly 60 tons of waste material, and this amount probably represented the bulk of the world's supply at about £1,000 per gramme.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2838:AOA:B]

I. **World's First Radio-Optical Observatory For Tracking Space Vehicles:** The world's first known radio-optical observatory for instantaneous tracking of space vehicles by both sight and sound was opened by the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, on December 7, 1959.

The observatory combines a highly sensitive optical telescope with a radio-telescope, an electronic device with a radar-type antenna. Space data is received simultaneously by both telescopes and yields tracking information the moment it occurs.

The optical telescope is used in combination with a "see-in-the-dark" television camera. Previously, supporting data had to wait for photographic processing.

The observatory is operated by the Company's general engineering laboratory which used a small radio-telescope last Spring to track the US *Pioneer IV* rocket to a distance of more than 400,000 miles.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2920:AOA:H]

J. **"Listening-in" To Nearby Stars By US Scientists:** A leading US astronomer, Dr. Frank Drake, said on December 24, 1959 that the United States would soon begin to "listen-in" to nearby stars to see if radio signals were being sent by other intelligent civilizations.

The astronomer, working at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, said in an article in the current issue of Harvard College Observatory's journal that a special listening post would be set up in West Virginia early in 1960.

According to Dr. Drake, there was a good possibility that at least one of the 10,000 stars that would soon be in the reach of radio astronomy had a civilization using radio techniques.

He said that the first attempts to pick up possible signals from outer space would be made with an 80-foot antenna with a special device to eliminate radio interference and pick out signals from as far as 10 or 11 light years away. [A light year is the distance which light, travelling at 186,000 miles a second, travels in the course of a year.]

The Observatory calls the project *Ozma*—after the Queen of the imaginary land of Oz—a place far away, difficult to reach and populated by exotic beings. The antenna will be tried first on two stars 11 light years away.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3093:AOA:E]

K. **New Island In Caspian Sea:** *Tass* reported from Moscow on December 26, 1959 that a new island, with an area of about 123 acres, had appeared in the Caspian Sea after an underground volcanic eruption on Christmas Day (December 25).

The eruption occurred near Svinoi Island, about 47 miles south of Baku. A 600-ft-high column of fire raged over the sea for 15 minutes while thick smoke covered the entire neighbourhood.

Tass quoted Prof. Mikhail Varentsov, a Corresponding Member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, as saying that the unusual volcanic activity which led to the formation of the new island was evidence of large gas and oil deposits available in the area.

The island, he added, could probably be used as a base for oil and gas prospecting. The fuel and oil gases were accumulated at a depth ranging from 1,500 to 3,000 feet.

(*Tass*)

L. **Atomic Ice-breaker "Lenin" Certified:** It was announced in Moscow on December 20, 1959 that after two months of rigorous tests during which she sailed over 2,000 miles, the Soviet atomic ice-breaker *Lenin* had been given a certificate and registered with the Arctic Fleet.

A Government Commission declared the ship—the first of its kind ever built—safe and highly manoeuvrable and reported that according to its findings during searching tests, the atomic reactors were free of contamination risks for the crew. Not a single trace of radiation was detected in the water near the ship in the many tests made during the reactor's 1,500 hours of work.

Lenin, which was built at the Admiralty Shipyards in Leningrad in three years, would be used to clear a way through ice that hampers the Soviet merchant fleet's navigation in waters lying off the northern coasts of Russia and Siberia.

For the timber trade, the Arctic ports have always been important. New development projects under way in Siberia enhance the value of the northern outlet for the rich industrialized Central Siberia *via* the great rivers that flow into the Arctic Ocean.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2622:AOA:G]

M. **Eleven-Nation Indian Ocean Project:** It was made known in Washington on December 17, 1959 that Mr. Robert C. Snider, a New York executive with wide experience in administrative posts with international research projects, had been appointed Co-ordinator of an eleven-nation scientific expedition to the Indian Ocean which was expected to bring large economic benefits to lands bordering the area.

Mr. Snider, who is President of the International Population Research Inc. and Chairman of a research panel on ocean resources, has established a co-ordinating office in New York.

Planning for the expedition, which would function under the Special Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR), was under way. According to an announcement by SCOR, peak activity would be reached during 1962 and 1963 when 15 or more oceanographic ships "will be studying these least-known waters of the world".

The nations that have given notice of intent to participate in the project include India, Australia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Indonesia, Japan, South Africa, Soviet Union and United States.

The purpose of the expedition will be to conduct basic research in physical and chemical oceanography, meteoreology, marine biology, geo-physics and submarine geology.

Besides contributions to basic knowledge, the expedition expects to provide "unusual benefits to the heavily-populated protein-deficient nations on the Ocean's perimeter".

It is pointed out that, first, the expedition could lead to increased fish harvest, and, secondly, "the expedition will offer these countries an opportunity to further their economic development by the training of marine scientists and technicians who can later be called upon to apply the general scientific findings".

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2514:AOA:G]

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ASIAN RECORDER

January 23—29, 1960

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **Trade And Economic Co-operation With Yugoslavia.** The official Yugoslav News Agency *Tanjug* reported on January 6, 1960 that Yugoslavia had established direct trade relations with Afghanistan for the first time under Agreements signed in Kabul.

A Yugoslav Government delegation signed Agreements on trade and economic co-operation and on scientific-technical co-operation between the two countries.

Under the Agreements, Yugoslavia would buy Afghan cotton, wool, raw leather, furs and seeds in exchange for equipment, machinery and tools, industrial products and consumer goods.

Yugoslav firms would take part in investment building in Afghanistan, ore-prospecting, construction of hydro-electric stations and factories. Afghan workers and technicians would study in Yugoslavia while Yugoslav experts would go to Afghanistan to help.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 109:AFG:A]

B. **Soviet Aid For Building Motor Road:** The Soviet and Afghan officials signed in Kabul on January 11, 1960 a contract providing for Soviet technical aid to Afghanistan for the construction of a motor road running from Kushka to Herat and Kandahar.

The road will be 750 kilometres long.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2743:AFG:A, 2799:AFG:A]

BURMA

A. **Independence Day Celebrations:** The 12th anniversary of Burmese Independence was celebrated on January 4, 1960 with enthusiasm throughout the country and by Burmese Missions abroad.

The President, U Win Maung, took the salute at a march-past of the armed forces and announced titles and decorations to civil and military personnel in recognition of their meritorious services to the nation.

In his Independence Day message to the nation, he said that through the efforts of General Ne Win's "care-taker" Government to secure internal peace, insurgents had been disrupted and a large number of them had surrendered. The standard of living of the people had been raised and "economic insurgency" had also been eradicated.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 1833:BUR:A]

B. **Supreme Court Ruling On Citizenship:** The Supreme Court held on January 9 that a person would be a "statutory citizen" of Burma under the Union Citizenship Act if his or her ancestors had permanently settled in Burma for two generations and if his parents and himself were born in Burma.

It said that such persons would be "statutory citizens" even if they were unlike Burmese in appearance and did not know the Burmese language. Applicants for citizenship who claimed to belong to this category should be afforded an opportunity to prove that they were Burmese citizens under the Act. "To deny them citizenship would be a violation of their fundamental right."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 1909:BUR:A]

CAMBODIA

A. **Prince Norodom Sihanouk On Relations With Thailand And South Viet-Nam:** The Cambodian Prime Minister, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, said in an interview published in Paris on January 8 that unless Thailand and South Viet-Nam (RVN) recognized Cambodia's neutrality and stopped threatening her independence "we shall call on the communist Powers to make us communists."

In the interview published in *Le Monde Diplomatique*, Prince Norodom, who had just returned to Cambodia from official visits to the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and India, described Cambodia's relations with its neighbours as "dangerous".

He declared: "I wish that the Western friends of Thailand and South Viet-Nam (RVN), who are also ours, would make them understand that if Bangkok and Saigon persist in not admitting our neutrality and in threatening our independence and our territorial integrity, we shall call on the communist Powers to make us communists.

"I met in Prague and Warsaw people who did not like communism but who adopted it to protect themselves against Germany. And Cambodia would do likewise."

Prince Norodom returned to Pnom Penh on December 31, 1959 after nearly two months' absence.

In an interview at the New Delhi airport on December 27, 1959 he had said that Cambodia was having difficulties on its borders with Thailand and South Viet-Nam (RVN) and had deplored the "highly passionate Press campaign" in Thailand against his country.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2515:CAM:A, 2953:RVN:A, 2959:CAM:B]

CEYLON

A. **Five Ministers Dismissed:** Five Ministers, belonging to the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, were dismissed on January 5 from the 'care-taker Government' of the Prime Minister, Mr. Wijayananda Dahanayake.

They were: Mr. R. G. Senanayake (Food, Commerce and Trade), Mr. J. C. W. Munasinha (Industries and Fisheries), Mr. C. A. S. Marikar (Posts and Broadcasting), Mr. Henry Abeywickreme (Works) and Mr. M. B. W. Mediwake (Local Government and Cultural Affairs).

Their places were immediately filled by five members who had filed their nominations to contest the forthcoming General Elections under the banner of the Prime Minister's newly-formed Lanka Prajathanthravadi Pakshya (Ceylon Democratic Party).

The new Ministers were: Mr. R. E. Jayatilleke (Transport, Power and Works), Mr. M. S. Kariapper (Posts, Broadcasting and Cultural Affairs), Mr. Layard Jayasundera (Local Government), Sir Razik Fareed (Commerce and Trade) and Mr. J. D. Weerasekera (Industries and Fisheries).

Mr. Dahanayake retained the portfolio of Food for himself.

No official reason was assigned for the Ministerial changes.

The changes were, however, anticipated in political quarters as soon as it was known that the five Ministers would not join the Prime Minister's party and that they would contest the Elections (due on March 19, 1960) as candidates of the late Mr. Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

This was the second group of five Sri Lanka Freedom Party Ministers dismissed by Mr. Dahanayake in four weeks. He had dismissed the first group in December, 1959 after he fell out with the Sri Lanka Freedom Party which expelled him from its ranks.

Security Ministry Set Up:

On January 20, the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, announced the creation of a Ministry of Internal Security.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr. L. Jayasundera, was sworn-in to take charge of the new Ministry in addition to his portfolio.

The announcement did not specify the functions of the new Ministry, but it was presumed to be part of "the drastic action" the Prime Minister had said he would take to guard against "subversive activities."

Colombo sources said that the Department of Police would be transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the new Ministry as well as the direction of measures against illicit immigration.

It was presumed that the new Ministry would organize security arrangements for the March 19, 1960 elections.

The Governor-General also announced the appointment of Mr. Sidney de Zoysa, Deputy Inspector-General of Police (on leave preparatory to retirement from service) as Permanent Secretary of the new Ministry.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3059:CEY:A]

B. **New Army Chief:** Major-General H. W. G. Wijeyekoon assumed command of the Ceylon Army on January 1, 1960 in succession to Major-General Anton Muttukumaru, who has been appointed Ceylon's High Commissioner in Pakistan.

Major-General Wijeyekoon (49) joined the Army in 1935 and received his military training at institutions in India and United Kingdom.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

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C. **Barter Deal With China:** It was officially stated in Colombo on January 3, 1960 that agreement had been reached between Ceylon and China on exchange of rubber for rice.

Under the Agreement, Ceylon would sell 17,000 metric tons of rubber to China in return for 160,000 metric tons of rice in 1960.

China would also be allowed to buy an additional 5,000 tons of rubber in the Ceylon market, paid for in goods, and from the open market, paid for in acceptable currency.

The 1959 Agreement had provided for the sale of 30,000 metric tons of rubber and the purchase of 230,000 metric tons of rice.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2743:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. **Aim Of Out-stripping UK:** The Peking newspaper *People's Daily* said on January 1, 1960 that the target of the Chinese people in the 1960's was to catch up with or surpass Britain in the output of major industrial items.

It said: "Of course, even by that time China's *per capita* output of industry and agriculture will still be very low, still very backward compared with Britain.

"In the past decade, China, led by the people's democratic dictatorship with the Communist Party as its leading core, has achieved unification of the whole country except Formosa.

"While economically and culturally speaking, China is still comparatively backward, the situation is incomparably better than the situation before liberation.

"The communes had become ever more sound organizationally, their superiority is manifesting itself ever more clearly and their prestige among the peasants is higher.

"Both agricultural and industrial output had surpassed their targets in 1959".

It added that it was "trash" to say that China would become a threat to her Asian neighbours, since she was loyal to the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2996:CHI:A]

B. **Militia Force To Be Organized:** It was disclosed on December 1, 1959 that China expected to complete by Spring (1960) the training of officers and men at the platoon level and above in its vast militia, destined to become the world's biggest military reserve force.

Drawn from the 27,000 peasant communes established in the Summer of 1958, the young men and women of the militia force, the Defence Minister, Mr. Lin Piao had said on October 1, 1959, would eventually total around 200 million. Besides bearing arms they would help in civilian construction.

China's regular armed forces total an estimated 3,000,000 men.

Hitherto unpublished details of the militia programme were disclosed on December 1, 1959 by Mr. Peng Hsieh-chung, First Secretary of a District Communist Party Committee in Kiangsi Province. They were reported by a Nanchang newspaper.

Mr. Peng revealed that it was planned to complete the training of basic militiamen within three years and to have every one know how to use a gun and fight a battle within five years.

"The militia," he said, "is the fundamental condition for the attainment of victory. Only when military service is universally carried out, thereby providing the State with a strong force, can the imperialists, once they invade our country, be defeated."

He made it clear that the Chinese leader, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, and his associates were taking no chances of this powerful, new weapon falling under the control of military men.

He said that the militia units would be organized by and be the primary responsibility of the Communist Party and not of the regular army.

The first step to be taken would be to coordinate the militia with production needs, "purifying the rank and file and obtaining the required number of cadres." The next step would be "to make appropriate preparations for war-time mobilization by organizing, in accordance with the orders of the upper level, reserve divisions and regiments and alerting the reserve forces to the call of the nation." The third phase would be the development of military training in the five-year period, and then "to strengthen the political education of the militiamen and arm them with the military thought of Mr. Mao Tse-tung."

[The Minister of Defence, Marshal Peng Teh-huai, was relieved in September, 1959. He was believed to have objected to Party interference in the army.]

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2672:CHI:B]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Chinese Reply To Indian Letter And Note On Border; Registration Of Chinese Residents; Indian National Congress Session; Canadian Aid; Indo-Pakistan Decision On Western Border; Indo-Pakistan Financial Issues; India-Moscow Radio-Teletype Link; Road Link With Bhutan; Agreement With Japan On Avoidance Of Double Taxation.

A. **Chinese Reply To Indian Letter And Note On Border:** Replying to Mr. Nehru's letter of September 26, 1959 and the Indian Note of November 4, 1959, the Chinese Government sent a Note of over 10,000 words on January 2, 1960 asking India to recognize "the most basic fact" that the entire 2,500-mile boundary between the two countries had never been delimited and "is, therefore, yet to be settled by negotiations."

The Note asserted that the traditional border between India and China had been correctly depicted in the Chinese maps and denounced the MacMahon Line and the Indian delienation of the 1842 Treaty boundary as usurping 90,000 square kilometres of Chinese territory in N-EFA and 33,000 square kilometres in Ladakh.

It argued that there was "no alternative" to peaceful co-existence between India and China and accordingly urged an early meeting between the two Prime Ministers to lay down certain guiding principles for further discussion, presumably at a lower level.

Pending formal delimitation of the border, it re-iterated the plea for demilitarization of the border and no forward patrolling even in the disputed areas so as to avoid further incidents.

The Chinese Note set out a detailed historical narrative in reply to Mr. Nehru's letter of September 26 and the Indian Note of November 4, 1959. It was delivered to the Indian Embassy in Peking on December 26, 1959, was received in New Delhi on December 31, 1959. It was officially released by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi on January 2.

The Note was firm and sweeping in its statements but moderate in language. The last few pages of it were devoted to the theme of the importance of Sino-Indian friendship, advocated in the interests of Asia and world peace and because there was no alternative. Both countries, it was said, also needed to concentrate on economic development.

The thesis that China's traditional expansion was asserting itself with the growth of her industrial power and the pressure of population was sought to be answered at some length with reference to the fact that there was currently a labour shortage in China, that food output had far out-stripped population growth, that despite industrial progress China would remain economically and culturally backward for decades, that half of China's vast territory was sparsely populated and that it had all the natural resources it wanted.

There were two other points of special interest. The first was a refutation as "sheer nonsense" of allegations that China wished to "encroach on" Sikkim and Bhutan.

It was admitted that the Sikkim-Tibet border had been formally delimited and there was no dispute about this sector. But a claim was made to north-eastern Bhutan.

The other noteworthy feature was the reiteration of an earlier proposition that "an overall settlement of the boundary question should be sought by the Chinese and the Indian sides, taking into account the historical background and the present actual situation."

The Chinese based their case on a wholly undelimited border on these points:

Ladakh: "The 1842 Treaty contained no provision or hint whatsoever about the concrete location of (the Tibet-Ladakh) boundary. In any case, 80 per cent of the disputed area of 33,000 square kilometres forms part of Sinkiang and, therefore, did not come within the ambit of the Treaty. Indian maps up to 1950 showed the border as undefined." Aksaichin was itself a Uighur name and had "all along been a place for pasturage and salt-mining for the Uighur and Kirghiz people." Since the mid-18th century, the Ching rulers had established check-posts to exercise jurisdiction over and patrol this area. More recently, the Tibet-Sinkiang highway was built along the old caravan route. "This area is the only traffic artery linking Sinkiang and western Tibet, because to its north-east lies the great Gobi desert of Sinkiang through which direct traffic with Tibet is practically impossible." The Indian maps cut across the Hotien river system and were, therefore, contrary to the watershed principle.

The UP-Himachal-Punjab Sector: The 1954 Sino-Indian discussions on Tibet were limited to trade and the border question was specifically excluded by mutual consent. India had, however, since occupied Shipki Pass, Kaurik, Bara Hoti, Sangcha and Lapthal. The British had earlier occupied Nilang and Jadhang. The Tibetan authorities had old land deeds and other records relating to Shipki, Nilang, Bara Hoti, etc. They had collected taxes and included them in the Tibetan census. The people were of Tibetan nationality and official Indian maps up to 1950 showed the border as undefined.

N-EFA: The MacMahon Line was wholly illegal. The Tibet-Assam border was drawn up in a secret Agreement between the British and Tibetan representatives and, far from being on the agenda of the Simla Convention,

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was entirely unknown to the Chinese delegate. Further, China never signed the Simla Convention. The Kuomintang Government repudiated the MacMahon Line in a Note delivered to the Indian External Affairs Ministry as late as November 18, 1949. Many authoritative maps published up to 1952 in India and up to 1958 abroad showed N-EFA border as undemarcated. The Chinese maps depicted the traditional and customary border correctly and supported this with geographical cultural, ethnic, linguistic and administrative evidence. The Tibetan administration always extended over the Tawang area and the Monba tribes. The sixth Dalai Lama came from these parts. The people continued to pay taxes and render *corvee* (forced labour) to the Lhasa Government until 1946. The 1853 Anglo-Monba Agreement was quoted to show Monba acceptance of Lhasa's sovereignty. The British treaties with other N-EFA tribes such as the Akans and Abors showed that their territories were not part of India.

Indian Reaction:

It was stated in New Delhi that two aspects of the Note were significant. The supreme importance of the Aksaichin highway as the sole (and geographically the only possible) line of communication between western Tibet and Sinkiang had been stressed in the Chinese Note more clearly than ever before. This was obviously the most vital portion of the disputed area, from the Chinese point of view.

The other aspect of interest was the reiteration that China was prepared to come to an "overall settlement" on the basis of "the historical background and the present actual situation."

The actual situation as stated by China was that it was in physical occupation of all but a very small part of the area claimed by her in Ladakh. The exception was in the Demchok area.

All this reasoning would lead to the possible suggestion that Peking may well be prepared to "barter" N-EFA for the disputed area of Ladakh subject to some adjustments as at Khinzemane or even Tawang area.

Despite the great length of the latest Note, the Chinese case still appeared at many points to rest on negative evidence.

It was alleged that the British treaties with the Akans and Abors showed that these tribal territories were not part of India. Therefore, China would argue, they must by definition be Chinese. There was no evidence to support the claim to 90,000 square kilometres in N-EFA and Assam extending as far south as the Brahmaputra plains.

Similarly, if Aksaichin was an Uighur word meaning "the desert of white stones", Kailas and Mansarowar are equally Indian names. This would prove nothing.

Again, if Mr. Nehru's *Discovery of India* carried a map incorrectly showing N-EFA as part of Tibet, then Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's *China's Destiny* published in the hey-day of the Kuomintang *regime* contained a map of China and adjacent areas in which Tibet was shaded as a separate entity.

If the sixth Dalai Lama came from the Tawang area, some of the other Dalai Lamas and Panchen Lamas had also been discovered outside Tibet.

If the Monbas and other Indian border people were of Tibetan stock, then the Chinese claim should extend to Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and the whole of Ladakh. The argument would seem absurd and unhistorical.

The latest Chinese Note claimed that geography—the watershed principle—supported its case in Ladakh. It quoted Hayward (1870), author of the *Sketch Map of Eastern Turkestan* as stating "explicitly what boundary ran along the main chain of the Karakoram mountains to the passes in Chang Chenmo." This position would appear to conflict with the Chinese acceptance of the Karakoram Pass as the Sino-Indian border in their Note of November, 1958.

It was also said that China had never once protested that the new Indian maps had incorporated Chinese territory. The most they had ever said was that their maps were based on older maps and could be corrected. The impression given all along was that only minor adjustments might be sought.

The Simla Convention was initiated by the Chinese delegation but was never formally ratified by China, it was said, only on account of differences relating to the borders between Inner and Outer Tibet. The MacMahon Line was never questioned even when the matter was re-opened in 1919.

The border was not physically demarcated on the ground along certain sectors. But it was said that it was delimited on the basis of treaty, custom and usage and the very significant and highly valid geographical principle of the watershed. In every sector from N-EFA to Ladakh, the Indian border, with a few recognized exceptions, followed the crest of the main mountain range divide between Central Asia and the tropical sub-continent.

Earlier, Indian maps sometimes did not mark every sector of the border. But there were very early maps such as Malker's Map of 1867 which did so. The more recent omissions had been filled in on the basis of accurate and up-to-date surveys and interpretation of data. In this process, India had given up portions of territory, such as the depression north of the Karakoram Pass, which were previously claimed by early Indian surveyors. The lines on the Chinese maps had travelled up and down through Ladakh, and very few editions of even recent maps showed the same line.

The Chinese Counsellor in New Delhi some years ago defined Bara Hoti as being "within India". He was later repudiated by his Government.

More recently, a Chinese delegation failed to give the exact latitude and longitude of Bara Hoti in the course of several weeks of negotiations in Delhi.

In an official Note on the historical data published in the September 16, 1959 issue of *China Today*, the Chinese claimed 42,000 square kilometres in Ladakh. The latest Note reduces this claim to 33,000 square kilometres.

Chinese Envoy Visits Indian Foreign Secretary:

The Chinese Ambassador in New Delhi, Mr. Pan Tzu-li met the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. S. Dutt, at the External Affairs Ministry on January 5, 1960. The meeting lasted about an hour.

This was the first time Mr. Pan Tzu-li visited the Indian External Affairs Ministry and talked to the Foreign Secretary since the Chinese incursions into Indian border.

Ill-treatment Of Prisoners—Chinese Denial:

Peking rejected the Indian protest on December 1, 1959 regarding the interrogation and treatment of the ten Indian policemen captured by Chinese forces in Ladakh.

The Chinese reply maintained that the prisoners were kept in tents and given blankets. They were treated on par with their own men, some of whom had also suffered frost-bite.

The Chinese denied that the Indians were repeatedly interrogated. On the contrary, they affirmed that the policemen volunteered their statements.

Ladakh-Tibet Treaty Of 1665:

In a series of articles published in the Srinagar newspaper *Martand*, Mr. J. L. Kilam, a retired Judge of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court, has said that the Indo-Tibetan border was not only well-known and understood on the basis of usage and convention but was clearly defined in the Treaty concluded in 1665 following a war between Ladakh and Tibet.

According to this Treaty, he has said, the border between Ladakh and Tibet was fixed as Lehiri Hill, separating the modern Indian border village of Demchok in south-east Ladakh and Toshigong. The Tibetan border-town, Lehiri Hill, runs north-south.

This Treaty was quoted by Hashamatullah Khan in his *History of Ladakh*, written during the time of Aurangzeb.

The articles also refer to the visit to Ladakh of two Italian missionaries in June, 1715, who went to Tibet in August, 1715, after crossing the border and stayed in Toshigong, opposite Demchok village. The Italians wrote their memoirs about their travels in Ladakh and Tibet.

By the Treaty between King Namgyal of Ladakh and the Dalai Lama, Ladakh ceded to Tibet the territory of Nagari Khorsum (south-west Tibet) for "lighting monasteries" in Tibet. References to Nagari Khorsum having been under Ladakhi control are also found in Ladakhi chronicles and literature.

By this Treaty also, Tibet not only agreed not to attack Ladakh again but also provide considerate treatment to Ladakhi traders engaged in pashmin trade with Tibet.

The Ladakh-Tibet border thus established was also recognized by Maharaja Gulab Singh when he conquered Ladakh in 1840.

After tracing the history of the independence of Ladakh since 975 AD, he maintained that the Chinese were nowhere on the Ladakhi scene and the earliest references to them were found in a *firman* issued in 1750 by the Emperor of China who, after claiming "sovereignty over the world" thanked the King of Ladakh for the services rendered to some Chinese.

Bhutan Reaction To Chinese Claims:

Commenting on the latest Chinese Note to the Government of India dated December 26, 1959 in which the Chinese had mentioned 'discrepancies' in the frontier line between Tibet and Bhutan, the Prime Minister of Bhutan, Mr. Jigme Dorji, said in Calcutta on January 8 that his country did not recognize any Chinese claim to any part of Bhutan.

He added: "We have had, however, no argument with China so far in this regard, but we are keeping our eyes open."

Mr. Dorji categorically denied the Chinese claim suggested by their maps and said that these territories were inhabited mainly by the Bhutanese for generations.

[The Chinese have also shown some territories in north-east and north Bhutan as parts of Tibet in some of their maps.]

Pakistan Claims On Ladakh Border Dispute Refuted:

India's Permanent Representative at UN, Mr. C. S. Jha, wrote to the President of the Security Council in reply to the letter from Prince Aly Khan, Pakistan's Representative at UN, on December 3, 1959 (published on December 30, 1959) informing him that the fact that the situation created by Pakistani aggression on Kashmir had still not been resolved due to the intransigence of Pakistan "does not in any way detract from the inherent rights" of India to take measures to resolve the situation created by Chinese incursions into Ladakh.

Prince Aly Khan had said in his letter that Pakistan would not accept any adjustment that might be made between India and China over the eastern part of Ladakh.

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He had also contended that the preservation of the international frontiers of the State of Jammu and Kashmir fell directly within the primary responsibility of the Security Council and that no Government could take any action with regard to these frontiers save in consonance with the decisions of the Security Council.

Mr. Jha said in reply that Pakistan's letter to the Security Council could have been sent only with one objective, namely, to put pressures on India and aggravate the situation caused by Chinese incursions into the Indian territory of Ladakh.

While doing their best to resolve, by peaceful means, the situation created by Chinese incursions, he added, the Government of India would, in pursuance of its inherent right of self-defence, take all such measures as might be necessary against any violation of its territory. The Pakistani Representative had sought to mislead the Council by making the suggestion that a sovereign authority to look after the security of the Jammu and Kashmir State had still to be evolved and that the responsibility for the security of the State had been assumed by the Security Council. But, the proposals made by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) and the Security Council to resolve the situation created by Pakistani aggression were based on the sovereignty of the Jammu and Kashmir Government over the entire territory of Jammu and Kashmir and on the responsibility of the Union of India for its defence, including maintenance of law and order.

He said: "In his attempt to mislead the Council, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan has stated in his letter that the recommendations (which he refers to as decisions) of the Security Council and of the UNCIP provide that all outside forces shall be withdrawn from Jammu and Kashmir and the Government of India is entitled to maintain her armed forces for the observance of law and order. The Commission had specifically assured the Indian Prime Minister that 'law and order' includes adequate defence.

"A reference to the Security Council resolution of January 17, 1948 to the two UNCIP resolutions of August 13, 1948 and of January 5, 1949 and the assurances given by the United Nations Commission on behalf of the Security Council to the Prime Minister of India would show conclusively that the proposals made by the UNCIP and the Security Council to resolve the situation created by Pakistan aggression in Jammu and Kashmir were based on the sovereignty of the Jammu and Kashmir Government over the entire territory of Jammu and Kashmir and on the responsibility of the Union of India for its defence, including maintenance of law and order."

Uttar Pradesh Road Projects In Himalayas:

It was stated in New Delhi on December 26, 1959 that the Uttar Pradesh Government were taking up 12 road projects costing Rs. 65.84 crores to improve communications in the hill region bordering on Tibet.

The Government of India would pay half the cost of the projects and the State Government would bear the balance. One of the major projects would be the Jipti-Garbyang road costing Rs. 4.51 crores.

A hill track between Malari and Bara Hoti, one of the points claimed by the Chinese, along the Girthi and Hong rivers, would be built at a cost of Rs. 2.74 crores.

Work on another hill track, which leads from Nilang village to Nilang Pass, would be taken up at a cost of Rs. 5.25 crores.

The Narendranagar-Dharasu road would be widened and metalled at a cost of Rs. 7.50 crores.

Another major project would be the Khela-Darma bridle road costing Rs. 2.60 crores.

Bridges would be built at Gartang over the Janhavi at Kalchangad, Chouksa Chaudharagad near Nilang, Chakla Nagtar and near Pulling Sinhee at a cost of Rs. 25,00,000.

The Gadoliya-Maletha road, which is a section of the Tehri-Kirtinagar cart road, would cost Rs. 4 crores. The other projects were: Girgaon-Dung bridle road (Rs. 2.50 crores); Untadhura-Topidhunga-Lapthal-Balchadhura bridle road (Rs. 96,000,000); Topidhunga-Girthi-Malari bridle road (Rs. 96,00,-000); Dung-Untadhura bridle road (Rs. 75,00,-000); and the Garjia-Munshiari bridle road (Rs. 75,00,000).

Registration Of Chinese Residents:

It was officially stated in Calcutta on January 6, 1960 that about 8,000 Chinese residents, excluding children under nine years, had been registered so far in Calcutta. These registered Chinese had been given residential permits for a period of three months.

Citizens of foreign countries in India were recently asked by an order on December 5, 1959 to register with the local authorities and secure residential permits by February 5, 1960.

The screening of Chinese in Calcutta by the police revealed that a majority of them held passports issued by the Kuomintang Government of Formosa, which is not recognized by India.

Official sources said that those holding Formosa passports had been declared "State-less persons" and given three-month residential permits. Their cases would be "reviewed" after the expiry of three months.

The sources added that a "number of Chinese" had also applied for Indian citizenship, most of them being engaged in business.

At the request of the West Bengal Government, the Government had also extended by one month, to February 5, 1960, the period of grace for the completion of registration by foreigners. The registration of foreigners in other States was completed by January 5, 1960.

(*The New York Times, Hsinhua News, The Statesman, The Times of India* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2374:INI:I, 3052:INI:B, 3060:INI:A, 3083:INI:A]

B. **Indian National Congress Session:** The 65th session of the Indian National Congress met in Bangalore on January 16 and 17 when its new President, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, took over.

In his Presidential address, Mr. Reddy referred to the border dispute with China and said that aggression against India would have to be resisted. Though India had to adhere to her policy of *Panch Shila*, it had necessarily to be adapted to the new conditions created by the Chinese incursions.

He attacked the communists for their attitude in regard to Chinese incursions and issued an appeal to root out the elements which acted as an impediment in the defence of India.

He said that "our communist friends" had lost their moorings in the country and "have developed a pattern of mental outlook under which they owe allegiance to something that is foreign to us."

He made it clear to the communists that there could be no argument about loyalty to the State and the country of one's origin.

In a brief reference to Kerala, he said that the assumption of office by a communist Government there after the last General Elections was a tribute to the democratic outlook of the Congress. The problem of Kerala had, however, assumed such serious proportions that Central intervention in that State had become inevitable if the President of India were to discharge his constitutional responsibilities.

In the context of what had happened to the people of Kerala and the communist attitude towards the Chinese incursions, he said: "We have to be very vigilant not merely on our frontiers but also in every district and every village of our country." Fifth columnists and saboteurs should not be given any quarter. He had no doubt that the ensuing elections in Kerala would teach a telling lesson to the communists "which it will take them decades to forget."

He welcomed the new trends toward peace in the international field and the efforts being made through the 'summit' conference to solve the present deadlock in international relations. The two greatest and most powerful nations of the world, America and the Soviet Union, had started thinking seriously in terms of co-existence, it being the only solution if humanity were to survive. Some nations to whom India's policy of *Panch Shila* and non-alignment had appeared mystifying had now come to realize the value and wisdom of that policy.

He also made the following points:

Agricultural Organizational Pattern: It was particularly unfortunate, he said, that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was associated with a movement to organize reactionary elements to oppose the reform proposed by the Congress at Nagpur. The Nagpur resolution provided for the establishment of service co-operatives with the object of starting joint cultivation in future on a voluntary basis. How anyone could oppose this policy was beyond his comprehension. Co-operation was not only a technique for greater production and better living but was also a way of life. He felt sure that given the effort, the country could increase food production at a much faster rate than hitherto. The criticism against slow progress on the agricultural front was much exaggerated and ignored the new conditions that were emerging in the country as a result of the Community Development movement, co-operatives and new development in favour of a decentralized rural economy. What was most necessary today was the implementation of all ideas and programmes so often laid before the country.

The Swatantra Party: It was difficult to deal with the policy or programme for which Mr. Rajagopalachari's party stood. The economic policy vaguely hinted at by this Party was no policy at all and appeared to resemble the idea which existed in some Western countries in the 19th century—that of unrestricted free enterprise. This idea had been given up even by those Western countries and it was peculiarly inappropriate at the present stage in India.

Private and Public Sectors: He was unable to appreciate that there was any real conflict between the two, provided both were looked at from the point of view of attaining the country's objectives and the Directive Principles of the Constitution. The major sector of the economy, including the basic and strategic industries had to be in the public sector. This, however, left a vast field for the private sector.

Plans: The Second Five-Year Plan, in spite of all manner of difficulties, was well on the way to fulfilment. The great problem now was how to draw up the Third Plan so as to increase the speed of progress towards a self-generating economy.

States Re-organization and Language: The formation of Andhra in 1953 had proved that a linguistic State could function very much better than a composite one. He was glad that the Congress had taken a correct decision in bifurcating the composite Bombay State. As regards the language issue, it had to be realized that a change from English to the regional languages was more important than a change from English to Hindi. The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, had given an assurance that English would remain as far as inter-State and Central Government communications were concerned. All the same, national honour and self-respect demanded that the country should develop one common Indian language and this could only be Hindi. But the change-over to Hindi should not be sudden and should not leave any trace of bitterness or ill-feeling. He was sure that Hindi would acquire a distinctive style in the South with its own idioms and modes of expression.

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The Congress Organization: He was aware that there were many communal elements in the Congress. It was a great pity that the catholic outlook of the past leaders was not evident today. The question of indiscipline in the Congress had to be tackled vigorously and with a firm hand so that the organization could function effectively and dynamically. Congressmen should go out of their way to earn and preserve the good opinion of the opposition parties and so conduct themselves that they were not only honest but also considered honest.

Resolutions:

The plenary session adopted three policy resolutions on the implementation of programmes of planned development, international affairs and India's frontiers.

Earlier, the resolutions had been considered and approved by the Working Committee and the Subjects Committee.

A prominent participant in the discussions was Mr. Nehru who defended the Government's domestic and foreign policies and called on congressmen to concentrate on the development of national economy.

Implementation Of Planned Development:

The following is the text of the resolution on "Implementation of Planned Development":

"The Congress expresses its appreciation of the progress made in the economy of the country in spite of the stresses and strains experienced during the past years. This progress has taken place both in the agricultural and industrial spheres and has established a firm base for future advance. The general policies and programmes laid down by the Congress as well as by the Planning Commission, and adopted by the Government, both for agricultural and industrial development, have been widely appreciated and have justified themselves.

"Nevertheless, considering the magnitude of the problems and the growing population of the country, the rate of progress has not been fast enough. It is necessary that this rate should be rapidly stepped up in order to lead to a dynamic economy. Criticisms have been made that the programmes laid down are not fully carried out and in some cases even the installed capacity is not adequately used. There appears to be a gap between policies and programmes and their implementation which slows down the rate of progress. Steps must be taken to ensure that the programmes laid down are carried out without delay and the progress is speeded up. Towards this end, it is imperative to have speed, efficiency and integrity in the administrative set-up at all levels. The administrative services in India are competent, but they have to function under rules and procedures which cause delays and which are not suited for the purposes of rapid social and economic changes. These rules and procedures should be modified wherever necessary, and brought into line with the requirements of a rapidly changing economy. It should be understood that the mere laying down of right policies and programmes is not enough; the test is performance and implementation. It is by this test of performance that the work of the individual officers of all grades should be judged and praise or criticism given. Responsibility should be fixed for specific tasks in relation to the programmes on particular individuals in the administration, and methods and procedures which cause delay and hamper initiative should be changed. The Congress feels strongly that the temper of the administration as well as of the people generally has to change in order to face the great tasks before the country with faith, speed and determination.

"The broad policies and programmes laid down, which may need elaboration from time to time, are adequate; what is necessary is to concentrate on their implementation and to make such institutional changes as may be required. In a community which aims at major social and economic changes, it is inevitable that the administrative apparatus of the State should grow in size. But this growth should not be disproportionate, as an excess of officials is apt to come in the way of the very work for which they were intended. As the administrative apparatus grows in size it tends to become isolated from the people and often ceases to be responsive to their needs. It is essential that there should be intimate contacts between the people and the officials in every sphere, and this should be more especially so in the agricultural sphere. It is essential also for officials guiding policies and programmes to be aware of the problems of the people and to acquaint themselves with their real needs.

"The objective to be aimed at in the near future is for the country to attain a self-sustaining and self-generating economy, both in agriculture and industry. It is only by the achievement of such an economy that the country can advance rapidly towards a Welfare State and socialist pattern. The pace of progress has to be rapid enough not only to keep well ahead of the increasing population and provide basic necessities for the masses of our people who are in such dire need of them, but also to create an adequate surplus for investment for future growth. The advance already made has brought the country nearer the stage of a higher economy. Further quickening of the progress would call for a more intensive and rapid effort. The challenges and difficulties which have arisen on our north and north-eastern frontiers further necessitate such intensification and concentration on economic development. The defence of a nation ultimately depends on its economic strength. The Second Five-Year Plan must, therefore, be proceeded with to a successful completion, and the Third Plan should be of a magnitude which should ensure the country reaching the stage of a change-over to a self-generating economy.

"Such growth necessitates the rapid development of agriculture as well as of industry. Progress in agricultural production is vital and must take place at a much more rapid pace than hitherto. There can be no doubt that this can be done, as has been demonstrated wherever the effort has been made. The steps that should be taken to this end are well-known. What is now necessary is to carry them out with vigour and spread them all over the rural areas. Full utilization of the available irrigation facilities, better agricultural tools, use of good seeds, soil conservation and particularly contour-bunding, use of fertilizers, green manure and compost, and reclamation of water-logged areas and saline and other lands through methods which are now established, can all be done without any considerable expenditure of public funds, and only an organized effort is needed. While major irrigation schemes are necessary, there is greater need to concentrate on small schemes which are cheaper and bring quick results. All this should be reflected in a progressive increase in the yield per acre. This can be effectively achieved through the co-operation of the entire peasantry who should be made to realize the extent of benefit which they can derive for themselves from these measures. Such co-operation would become real only when the peasants themselves participate in the laying down of the programmes and targets of production. It is essential that officers of all grades in the rural areas should keep in intimate touch with the peasantry, take them into confidence and learn from them what their problems and difficulties are. More particularly, the village level workers must maintain this intimate touch. Their work must be judged by their achievements.

"There is an enormous potential and unutilized productive power in the vast rural population of India, and efforts should be made to release these productive forces. This should be achieved largely by the exercise of the peasants' own initiative and not by mere reliance on directions from above. Properly approached, the peasantry of India reacts favourably; if that reaction is not adequate, the approach has not been proper. What is needed is good husbandry and modernization of agricultural methods; the peasant takes to them as soon as he is convinced, and facilities are given to him for this purpose. For efficient agriculture, for improvement of the economic position of the peasant and for giving him fuller occupation it is essential that much greater attention be paid to animal husbandry and improvement of the cattle wealth of the country.

"The Community Development movement has done great good to our rural areas. Recent criticisms of it, though often exaggerated, have, however, considerable truth in them. Every effort should be made to re-vitalize this movement and, more particularly, to make the workers in it individually responsible for the tasks that are allotted to them. They must not function as officers from above, but as colleagues of the people they must serve.

"The last session of the Congress at Nagpur passed a resolution on the agrarian organizational pattern. This Congress re-affirms that resolution. It notes with appreciation the progress made in land reform as well as in co-operatives. It would stress, however, that the pace should be speeded up until every village has an efficient service co-operative which should not only help in agriculture but also play an ever-increasing part in the development of animal husbandry, and in processing, marketing, consumer industries and in consumer trade. The development of such industries is of major importance for strengthening the rural economy and expanding the employment opportunities for the people in the rural areas. While service co-operatives are the immediate programme for every village, co-operative farming should be developed wherever it is desired by the farmers concerned and is considered feasible. It should be realized that co-operation in all its forms is a voluntary movement.

"The Congress welcomes the movement for decentralizing rural economy and establishing a 'Panchayat Raj'. Some States have already implemented this programme, while some others are proceeding to do so. This development is of high importance, as it gives the people greater scope for the exercise of responsibilities and makes them self-reliant. In this way the foundations of democracy are strengthened.

"Real industrial advance depends upon the development of heavy industries, more especially of iron and steel and machine-building and of power. It is on this base that other industries grow. Part of this base is being laid by the great steel and power plants that are nearing completion and the efforts now in progress for installing plants for heavy machine-building. This process will have to continue throughout the Third Plan. At the same time, smaller industries as well as village industries should be encouraged and helped for the production of consumer goods. It is through these smaller industries that employment will be provided for many of those who are today unemployed or under-employed. In addition to this, the man-power resources of the country should be utilized with the help of special programmes, particularly where the incidence of unemployment is high.

"Agricultural and industrial workers are the basic and vital element in the community. They have to play the most important role in building up the economic strength of the country. Their welfare, therefore, should be properly looked after, and they must discharge their responsibilities by achieving a rising level of productivity. The nation cannot afford any interruption of production on account of strikes and lock-outs.

"The Congress organization has a crucial role in the effective implementation of these policies and programmes. It has a special part to play in bringing about the desired social and economic changes in the country. Congressmen should shoulder this responsibility and discharge this role more effectively. Congressmen should concentrate during the coming year on the formation of service co-operatives and the organization of village panchayats. Further, every Congressman must associate himself with at least one specific activity connected with development and, in rural areas especially, with some definite programme connected with agriculture.

"At this critical period in India's history, timing and achievements are vital. The best of policies and programmes prove ineffective if there is delay or slowness in their implementation. The strength of the nation is great if it is properly applied with discipline and unity. Factions and disruptive tendencies weaken national cohesion. They are particularly injurious to the nation's progress at this juncture, when the future of our country is at stake in many ways. Any step which comes in the way of production effort or of national unity is harmful. The Congress, therefore, earnestly hopes that the people of

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the country will bend their mighty energies to these great tasks and work with unity, and strength of purpose for the achievement of the national objective."

International Affairs:

The following is the text of the resolution on international affairs:

"The Congress welcomes the developments in international affairs which have led to a lessening of tensions and which hold promise of further progress in this direction. The Congress offers its congratulations to the Great Powers who are endeavouring to break through the barriers of the 'cold war' in order to bring about some settlement of the problems which threaten the peace of the world. It trusts that at the 'summit' conference that is proposed, substantial progress will be made to this end and, more particularly, towards disarmament. These developments are in line with the policy of peace which India has pursued unwaveringly and are therefore particularly welcome to the Congress. It is widely recognized today that war, in this nuclear and inter-planetary age, is a total anachronism and cannot solve any problem but can only bring utter disaster to the world.

"The Congress particularly hopes that the testing, production and use of nuclear and like weapons will be totally banned. Any delay in taking this step will add to the difficulties of the problems and to the dangers that already exist.

"The Congress re-affirms its faith in India's policy of non-allgnment and avoidance of military alliances.

"The Congress welcomes the emergence into freedom of several new countries in Africa and sends its greetings and good wishes to them.

"The Congress deplores the continuance of the policies of racial segregation and discrimination in certain parts of Africa.

"The Congress regrets that the people of Algeria, who have gone through untold sufferings in their struggle for national independence, have not yet achieved their objective. It sends its full sympathy to them and trusts that a peaceful solution to this problem will be found soon.

"The Congress further re-affirms its conviction that the people of Goa will be liberated from foreign colonial rule, thus ending the last vestige of colonialism in India."

India's Frontiers:

The following is the text of the resolution on India's frontiers:

"The Congress welcomes the Agreements arrived at between India and Pakistan in regard to their eastern and western frontiers. This is a happy augury for better relations between the peoples of these countries, who have been so closely associated with each other in the past. It trusts that trade and commerce and other contacts will grow between India and Pakistan.

"While India's frontiers with Pakistan have become more peaceful, her frontiers with China have lately become danger-zones, and even the integrity of India has been violated. Aggression has taken place and parts of Indian territory have been occupied by Chinese forces. Incidents have occurred involving the loss of Indian lives. This has created a grave situation which requires all the wisdom, strength and determination of our people. The Congress supports the stand taken by the Government and its policy of peace and the settlement of disputes by peaceful methods. This policy does not and cannot mean, as has been made clear by the Government, submission to aggression or to anything which challenges the integrity and honour of India. While every step should be taken to settle these problems through peaceful methods, it has become incumbent that the country's defence organization should be strengthened with speed. The pace of India's economic progress must be quickened. The people of the country should face every challenge with unity, dignity and strength."

New Working Committee:

On January 18, Mr. Reddy announced the personnel of the new Working Committee.

They were: Mr. S. K. Patil (Treasurer), Pandit G. B. Pant, Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mr. K. Kamaraj Nadar, Mr. S. Nijalingappa, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Takhtmal Jain, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Sardar Darbara Singh, Mr. Abdul Quayum Ansari, Mr. R. Sankar, Mr. Y. B. Chavan and Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab.

Mr. Sadiq Ali and Mr. G. Rajagopalan were named as General Secretaries. The name of a third General Secretary would be announced later.

(*The Hindu*, Madras, *The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2451:INI:A]

C. **Canadian Aid:** The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard C. Green, announced in Ottawa on January 18 that India would receive $25 million (Canadian) as capital assistance from Canada during 1960-61.

The allocation represented an increase of $8,000,000 (Canadian) over that of the previous fiscal year but did not include the amount set aside to provide Canadian experts and training facilities under the Technical Co-operation Programme which would be continued and expanded during the coming year.

The announcement explained that in order to assist India to carry forward her programme of economic development, it had been decided to allocate a sum of $11,500,000 (Canadian) for the provision of urgently needed non-ferrous metals.

An additional $7,000,000 (Canadian) was made available as a wheat grant and $2,550,000 (Canadian) for the provision of fertilizers of various types which would assist in increasing food production.

A sum of $2,000,000 (Canadian) would be devoted to the provision of diesel switching locomotives to facilitate handling of cargo in India's major ports.

An amount of $75,000 (Canadian) was set apart to cover the initial expenses of a hydro-electric project to be agreed upon by the two Governments. A further sum of $130,000 would be used for cobalt beam therapy units for cancer treatment.

The Canada-India reactor at Trombay, which would be opened in 1960, was allocated an additional $700,000 (Canadian) towards its completion. Of the remainder, $250,000 (Canadian) would be used to provide radio-teletype equipment and $120,000 (Canadian) for the provision of raw asbestos used in the construction of factories and industrial housing.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2520:INI:F]

D. **Indo-Pakistan Western Border Talks:** The delegations of India and Pakistan began a five-day conference in Lahore on January 4, 1960 to settle outstanding disputes relating to West Pakistan-India border.

Pakistan's Minister for the Interior, Lt.-Gen. K. M. Shaikh, and leader of the Pakistani delegation presided.

India's Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, led the Indian delegation.

The Conference later split into two Committees—one Committee to deal with the dispute relating to the Chet Bet grazing ground in the Rann of Kutch bordering the Sind area of Pakistan and the Kutch areas of Bombay State, and the other to discuss issues relating to four disputed areas on West Pakistan-Punjab border.

The Conference shifted to New Delhi on January 7 and it was stated on January 10 that all disputes between India and Pakistan relating to the western border were resolved to the satisfaction of both sides.

The leaders of the two delegations, Lt.-Gen. Shaikh and Sardar Swaran Singh, also exchanged information about the eastern border, particularly the Tripura section, which was the subject of an earlier Agreement.

Joint Communique:

A joint *communique* issued in New Delhi on January 11 at the conclusion of the Conference announced the settlement of four of the five disputes relating to India's western border with Pakistan.

The four disputes settled concerned the Hussainiwala and Suleimanke Headworks and the villages of Chak Ladheke and Theh Sarja Marja. The only dispute left pending was in regard to the Rann of Kutch. This would be the subject of discussions to be held later when further data had been collected by the two countries on the subject.

The Agreement was signed in New Delhi on January 11 by the Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. M. J. Desai, for India and the Pakistan Foreign Office Joint Secretary, Mr. J. G. Kharas.

The following was the text of the *communique*: "In pursuance of the decision taken at the India-Pakistan Minister-level Conference in October, 1959, where a number of East Pakistan-India border questions were amicably settled, a Minister-level Conference was held at Lahore, Rawalpindi and Delhi from January 4 to 11, 1960 to discuss West Pakistan-India border questions. The Pakistan delegation was led by Lt.-General K. M. Shaikh and the Indian delegation by Sardar Swaran Singh.

"There were in all five areas of dispute in this region, viz., (1) Chak Ladheke, (2) Theh Sarja Marja, (3) Hussainiwala, (4) Suleimanke Headworks and (5) Kutch-Sind border. Of these, the first four dispute arose out of differences between the Governments of India and Pakistan regarding the interpretation of the Radcliffe Award. These were settled in a spirit of mutual accommodation.

"Pakistan gave up her claim to Chak Ladheke and India gave up her claim to the three villages of Theh Sarja Marja, Rakh Hardit Singh and Pathanke. In respect of Hussainiwala Headworks, it was decided that the boundary would be the district boundary between Ferozepore and Lahore districts. A settlement was also effected in respect of Suleimanke Headworks and an agreement about the adjustment in the district boundary was arrived at.

"Both countries agreed to collect further data in respect of the dispute regarding the Kutch-Sind boundary and discussions will be held later with a view to arriving at a settlement of this dispute.

"Agreement was also reached in respect of the Ground Rules which would be operative on the West Pakistan-India border.

"So far as the demarcation of the boundary between West Pakistan and Punjab (India) was concerned, it was decided that top priority should be given to this work which should be completed by the end of April, 1960. It was agreed that the return of the areas in adverse possession of either country in this sector will be completed by October 15, 1960.

"With the settlement of a large number of border questions both on East Pakistan-India and West Pakistan-India borders, yet another step has been taken by the two Governments for bringing about better and amicable neighbourly relations which the two leaders, the President of Pakistan and the

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Prime Minister of India, had welcomed in their meeting on September 1, 1959."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3000:INI:B]

E. **Indo-Pakistan Financial Talks—Agreement On Most Items:** According to a *communique* issued in New Delhi on January 4, 1960, a settlement had been reached between India and Pakistan on the figures relating to most of the items at the financial talks. The talks ended on January 3, 1960.

Some items, which could not be settled owing to lack of sufficient data, were referred to the Finance Ministers of the two countries who were expected to meet shortly to review the overall position. The date and venue of the meeting would be fixed later.

It was proposed at one time that the Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, should visit Rawalpindi in January, 1960, depending on the progress of talks at official level.

The most controversial questions before the officials were division of assets of pre-Partition defence stores, public debt, provident fund and pensions. The officials were understood to have reached an understanding on the first two. The discussions on provident fund and pensions and a new item, income-tax arrears, remained inconclusive.

The officials also reviewed all other major outstanding financial issues and possible methods of resolving them.

These included Pakistan's cash claims of Rs. 160 crores in respect of payment of pensions to retired employees of pre-Partition Government of India now settled in Pakistan. Similarly, India has an outstanding claim of about Rs. 340 crores against Pakistan.

Text Of Communique:

The following is the text of the joint *communique*:

"Officials of the Pakistan and India Governments who began the final round of discussions on outstanding Partition issues between the two countries concluded their four-day discussions on January 3. The talks were conducted throughout in an atmosphere of cordiality and co-operation.

"The consideration of the various items and figures which are to enter the balance-sheets of the two Central Governments and of the divided provinces was completed. The figures relating to most of the items were settled in discussion and some items in regard to which the data available were not sufficient were left over for settlement after the Finance Ministers of the two countries have had an opportunity of considering them.

"The officials also reviewed all the other major outstanding financial issues and the possible methods of resolving them. The results of the discussions will be reported by them to their respective Governments. The whole position is expected to be reviewed at a meeting of Ministers, the date and venue of which will be settled in due course.

"The Pakistan delegation was led by Mr. H. A. Majid, Finance Secretary, and the Indian delegation by Mr. M. V. Rangachari, Special Secretary, Ministry of Finance".

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2829:INI:B, 2983:PAK:A]

F. **Delhi-Moscow Radio-Teletype Link For Meteorological Data:** A direct radio-teletype link between New Delhi and Moscow for the exchange of meteorological information was inaugurated on January 1, 1960.

This link was established in pursuance of a recommendation of the World Meteorological Organization for setting up a net-work of five centres for a round-the-clock exchange of meteorological data over the northern hemisphere. These centres are to be located in New York, Frankfurt, Moscow, New Delhi and Tokyo.

Thus, within a few hours each centre will have data pertaining to the entire northern hemisphere and will be able to prepare weather charts for making the necessary prognostications.

The establishment of a radio-teletype link between India and USSR is to be followed by a similar link between New Delhi and Tokyo for completing the northern hemispherical chain.

India will collect observations made every three hours at nearly 200 stations in South Asia over an area extending from Arabia to Burma. Soviet Russia, in its turn, will send similar observations taken eight times a day over a net-work of 250 stations.

The establishment of such links will provide vitally needed scientific data for service to international aviation, shipping, agriculture and other interests.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3003 (corrected):INI:J]

G. **Road Link With Bhutan:** Work on the first road link between India and Bhutan began on January 13.

The 150-mile highway will extend up to Rimphung, the new name for the Bhutanese town, Paro, from Hashimara in Alipur Dooars of north Bengal.

The Government of India has allocated Rs. 65 crores for the project.

Bhutan has an extremely complicated border. The southern border is bounded by Assam and north Bengal, while Tibetan territory stretches across the entire northern boundary with the State of Sikkim dominating the west.

Access to Bhutan *via* Nathula Pass has been rendered impossible following the Chinese aggression because one has to cross Tibetan territory from Nathula to enter Bhutan.

The Bhutan Premier, Mr. Jigme Dorji, said recently that the 150-mile road was the beginning of a road net-work and that soon a number of feeder roads would be constructed to give a boost to the State's trade with India and Sikkim.

Although there was no deadline for completing the Hashimara-Paro road project, it was said that it would be ready for vehicular traffic before the end of 1961.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2903:INI:D]

H. **Nagas' Hostile Activities—Army Measures:** It was officially stated in Shillong on January 3 that units of the Indian Army and Assam Border Security Forces had gone into action in the hilly tracts on the Assam-Naga Hills border to comb the area for armed Naga hostiles who had in recent days been raiding the plains on 'missions of dacoity and loot.'

These forces, it was stated, had not so far met with any serious opposition from the hostiles though in one or two instances the Nagas had resorted to stray firing. Judging from the course of the operations, the hostiles appeared to have resorted to guerrilla tactics of "hit, loot and run."

The difficult mountainous terrain and the hostiles' "intimate knowledge" of the area were said to be helping the hostiles. Consequently, it was stated, the border forces would take time to clear the area of miscreants.

Official sources considered recent raids as "seasonal Winter activities" by the Naga hostiles. Compared with the incidents of previous years, the latest incidents were on a small scale and appeared to be a desperate bid by a small number of hostiles for survival.

The main motive behind these raids, they said, was "loot of property and arms and ammunition." There was evidence to show that the hostiles were not aided by Naga villagers in the interior of Naga Hills-Tuensang area.

According to indications available with the Border Security Forces, there were a few armed desperadoes of Nepali origin operating with the Naga hostiles. These desperadoes had been living in border villages for quite a long time and the "lure of loot" had attracted them to the fold of the hostile Nagas.

Two armed non-Nagas, captured by Border Security Forces early in December, 1959 in their raid on hostile hide-outs were actually found to be of Nepali origin who had settled down in border villages as tea garden workers.

Hostiles were also active in forest areas near the border of Naga Hills claiming them to belong to "Naga-land." They were reported to have warned a few woodcutters, whom they had kidnapped and later released, that they should not enter these forests since they belonged to Nagas.

Assam Governor's Notifications Of "Disturbed Areas":

The Governor of Assam, Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh, issued a notification in Shillong on December 30, 1959 declaring afresh three sub-divisions bordering on Pakistan as "disturbed areas" to deal adequately with the hostile Naga gangs reported to be moving about to create disorder.

Jowai sub-division in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Silchar and Karimganj sub-divisions in Cachar district were originally declared "disturbed areas" on June 13, 1958, and this had now been extended by six months from December 23, 1959.

When these areas were first declared "disturbed", armed hordes of Nagas were reported to have tried to establish contact with Pakistani elements to extend their area of operations.

(*The Statesman* and *The Hindusthan Standard*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3001 (corrected):INI:C]

I. **Indian Navy To Build Own Ships:** The Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, said in Lonavla on January 2, 1960 that the Indian Navy was likely to undertake the building of ships for its own requirements.

He added that the Central Government was planning to acquire a suitable site where the Navy could build its own vessels. Initially, small ships might be built.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2789:INI:R, 2799:INI:D, 3003 (corrected):INI:L]

J. **Navy Frigate "INS Trisul" Commissioned:** At a ceremony in Belfast on January 13, an anti-submarine frigate for the Indian Navy was commissioned and named *INS Trisul*.

The first signal received by the ship was from the Chief of the Naval Staff in New Delhi, Vice-Admiral R. D. Katari, welcoming the *Trisul* into the fleet on behalf of all hands in the Indian Navy.

The *Trisul* was launched in Belfast in 1958. It sailed from Belfast for Portsmouth on January 16 to spend several months in British waters before joining the Indian Fleet.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3003(corrected):INI:L]

K. **Agreement With Japan On Avoidance Of Double Taxation:** An Agreement for the Avoidance of

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Double Taxation of Income between India and Japan was signed in New Delhi on January 5, 1960.

Dr. Shiroshi Nasu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to India, and Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Revenue and Civil Expenditure, Government of India, signed on behalf of their respective Governments.

According to an official Press release, the Agreement was required to be ratified after which it would become effective in India in respect of income of the previous year beginning on or after January 1 of the year in which the exchange of Instruments of Ratification took place.

The Agreement followed talks between the two Governments at official level in Tokyo in October, 1959 when a draft Agreement was initialled.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3007 (corrected):JAP:C]

L. **New Envoy To Ghana:** It was announced in New Delhi on January 7 that Mr. Khub Chand, Indian Ambassador in Rome, had been appointed as High Commissioner for India in Ghana and concurrently as Commissioner for India in Nigeria.

Mr. Khub Chand would assume charge of his new assignment in March, 1960.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2733:INI:C]

M. **Indian Science Congress Session:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, inaugurated the 47th session of the Indian Science Congress in Bombay on January 3.

In doing so, he said that India had turned to science to solve her gigantic socio-economic problems and to raise living standards. But, he added, science alone could not remove the curious mixture of anomalies in the country's social life.

Scientists from 23 countries attended.

Mr. Nehru emphasized that while a scientist was required to work in a spirit of complete detachment in search of truth, he could not disregard the consequences of his work on human welfare. Science had advanced to such a stage that it held out a promise of enormous good and also a fear of great disaster.

He said that he felt a certain amount of hesitation in addressing eminent scientists who had come together to discuss their own special subjects.

He said that he was more concerned with the social consequences of science than with science itself. India was faced with major problems, political and economic and, in the main, social. The growth of the population and of raising their standard of living had presented a vital problem. India could not solve the problem without recourse to science and application of science. Inevitably, the country had to turn to science and scientists for the solution of its major problems. That meant encouraging the growth of science in the country.

He noted that science had been growing fast in the country during the last ten or 12 years and was beginning to show significant results. He had no doubt that it would grow. All that was necessary was to give opportunities to the people to work for the advancement of science. The Government was doing all it could in that direction.

Prof. P. Parija's Presidential Address:

In his presidential address, Prof. P. Parija, Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University, said that men of science all over the world should guard against the "inhibiting influences" of society over science if "probing into the mysteries of nature in search of truth is to continue unhindered."

He said: "Only by co-operation and not by unhealthy competition can the mysteries of nature be unravelled by men of science and through the application of their discoveries the welfare of the mankind will be assured."

Analysing the impact of society on science, he said that scientific discoveries had been utilized "so extensively for the advancement of social welfare in all its aspects that one was likely to overlook the restraining influence society had on science. Even today this influence is operating."

Sectional Addresses:

Next day (January 4,) six Sectional Presidents delivered their addresses.

Speaking on "Mathematics", Prof V. G. Iyer, Head of the Department of Mathematics of Annamalai University, drew attention to the backwardness of the country in mathematical development and stressed the need for establishing research institutes in higher mathematics on the lines of the National Laboratories.

He pointed out that the influence of non-academic people endowed with the authority to shape the course of higher education in the country was gaining "unhealthy proportions" and that the experienced teacher was allowed "very little voice" in the matter.

Dr. C. R. Rao, Head of the Division of Theoretical Research and Training, Indian Statistical Institute, dwelt on the technique of "multi-variate analysis" used for predicting an unknown variable with the help of measurements on other co-relux variables that may be already available or were nearly ascertained.

He said that statistical methods provided a scientific approach in a wide variety of situations and such techniques were now widely used in the selection of persons for jobs, admission of students for higher education, determining the best vocation for an individual, selecting high yielding plants for varieties in plant breeding work and other related problems. The researches carried out at the Indian Statistical Institute using what was known as 'Mahalanobis distance' or D-2, which was shown to provide a direct measure of the extent of discrimination possible between two groups, had yielded a very satisfactory solution to this problem.

Research contribution in various directions during recent years under the leadership of statisticians like Mr. R. A. Fisher in Britain, Mr. H. Hotilling in USA and Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis in India had elevated multivariate analysis to the position of a fairly comprehensive scientific methodology in fields of applied research.

Speaking on "Physics," Dr. S. Parthasarathy of the Division of Acoustics, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, envisaged the possibility of studying chemical reactions, influenced by or brought about with the help of ultra-sonic waves by thermo-sonic methods.

The thermo-sonic techniques, he said, had also been employed to study the trans-duction efficiency of a quartz crystal.

Another interesting outcome of the subject of thermo-sonics was the study of the amplitude of vibration of the transducer itself. The results obtained compared favourably with the theoretically expected values.

As a result of work done at the National Physical Laboratory, it had been established that a certain amount of sound energy, when fully absorbed by the medium, produced an amount of heat and, conversely, heat could also be converted into sound as was evidenced by the work on light scattering in liquid media.

Speaking on "Chemistry," Prof. A. K. Bhattacharaya, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Agra College, stressed the importance of the study of flow of a reference liquid under standard conditions in the exploration of organic sedimentary rocks for petroleum and in determining the changes in the character of soils.

He mentioned the importance of the flow characteristics of solvents in the standardization of absorbents and eluants in the technique of chromatography and claimed that the surface forces of the column, inter-facial tensions at the solid-liquid boundary characterized by the structure and functional groups of the liquid molecules should appreciably influence the size and shape of the pores of the absorbent columns on which the velocity of the flow of liquids would ultimately depend.

Dr. V. S. Dubey, Professor of Economic Geology, Banaras Hindu University, said that millions of years ago Australia, India and Africa formed a vast continent called Gondwanaland with almost the same period of folding and eruption of the lava.

He said that the place where the Himalayas stood now was covered by sea about 40 million years ago and the animals which lived then in the sea had been enclosed in the sediments as fossils.

The volcanic activity which hit the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and part of Rajasthan, about 60 million years ago, with lava flows 500 ft. thick gave rise to black cotton soil. The oldest rock of India was in Kolar gold field in Mysore State. Three times in the history of the Earth, the climate became very cold and the whole land was covered with ice as was the case around the Poles now.

Nobody, he said, knew how long the present period of quietness would last and when the Earth would get into an "angry mood" again, put out lavas on a vast scale, destroying the whole civilization which was getting more and more materialistic.

Speaking on "Anthropology and Archaeology," Dr. M. L. Chakravarty, Professor of Physiology, Calcutta Medical College, said that adequate nutrition was necessary to produce good men on earth, good citizens, good nations and a happy and prosperous world. Anthropology could then fulfil its mission and serve the cause of science.

He added that an adequate answer to the question whether over-population was the cause of under-nutrition had not been obtained. The present confusion on the subject was a "definite impediment" in the solution of this problem.

On January 5, the nuclear physicist and Nobel Prize winner, Prof. Niels Bohr, said that scientists of the younger generation should pool their experimental evidence on nuclear science to unravel the mystery of the atom.

He added that there was tremendous scope for international co-operation and exchange of knowledge for the development of atomic science. A combined effort had to be made to "harness the atom in the service of mankind."

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Knowledge in nuclear science had reached a stage where it had created numerous problems, both scientific and psychological. Whatever expressions people of different nations used, they all betrayed a state of mind which revealed a sense of anxiety about the "new dangers" posed by the possibility of misuse of the colossal might of the atom. It was for scientists of all nations to dispel this anxiety.

He emphasized that scientists should not work and live in isolation in the pursuit of truth but should play their role in promoting the betterment of the peoples of the world.

Sir Howard Florey, co-discoverer of penicillin, who spoke on the "Development of Antibiotics," said that diseases were generally controlled by chemical methods, vaccination or by controlling bacteria.

He traced the development of antibiotics and said that after the discovery of penicillin it could not immediately be produced on a large scale. It was in USA that such production became possible during the War. Three factors contributed to this—deep fermentation, improved medium for growing penicillin culture and the production of new strains of penicillin.

Sir Ewart Smith, who spoke on "Science and Industry" stressed the need for "bringing scientific methods and analytical approach to every-day affairs."

He referred to the difficulties and disadvantages of "over-specialization" and said that over-specialization had resulted in people knowing "more and more of less and less."

Defining management as the organization and control of human activity directed to specific ends, he said that people with a broad-based knowledge of both humanities and science who were "not specialists" had a significant part to play.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2485:INI:D]

N. **New Andhra Ministry:** The Andhra Congress Legislature Party, meeting in Hyderabad on January 10, accepted the resignation of the Party leader, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, who had taken over as President of the Indian National Congress and, in his place, unanimously elected Mr. D. Sanjivayya, to head the new Government.

Mr. Sanjivayya (38) is the first Harijan to head a State Government.

Following the Party decision, Mr. Reddy submitted the resignation of his Cabinet to the Governor of the State, Mr. B. Sachar, who then invited Mr. Sanjivayya to form a new Government.

Accordingly, a 14-member Cabinet headed by Mr. Sanjivayya was sworn-in by the Governor on January 11.

The following are members of the new Cabinet:

Mr. D. Sanjivayya (Chief Minister): General Administration and Law and Order;

Mr. K. V. Ranga Reddy (Deputy Chief Minister): Revenue, Registration, Stamps, Land Reforms and Jagir Administration;

Mr. Alluri Satyanarayana Raju: Public Works;

Mr. S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao: Education and Transport;

Mr. Pidathala Ranga Reddi: Planning and Development, Local Administration and Information;

Mr. Kalluri Chandramouli: Religious and Charitable Endowments and Co-operation;

Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddi: Finance, Commercial Taxes, Law Courts and Prisons;

Mr. M. Narasinga Rao: Home;

Mr. M. Pallam Raju: Forests, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries;

Mr. A. C. Subba Reddi: Industries, Housing and Municipal Administration;

Mr. P. V. G. Raju: Health and Medical;

Mrs. Masuma Begum: Social Welfare, Salar Jung Estate and Muslim Wakfs;

Mr. N. Ramachandra Reddi: Agriculture, Food Production, Rural Indebtedness, Debt Relief, Marketing and Labour; and

Mr. Konda Laxman Bapuji: Small Industries and Excise.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3057:INI:P]

O. **Oil Strike At Cambay:** It was reported from Ahmedabad on January 17 that Indian geologists and oil technicians drilling at Cambay's oil test well No. 4 had struck oil at the shallowest depth of 4,925 feet so far at Cambay.

Penetrating an oil-bearing strata with the help of shallow depth Rumanian drills, geologists regarded this as decisive evidence of the commercial potentialities of Cambay's oil basin.

A special feature of the oil strike was that the Rumanian rigs, specially imported by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, had effected over 40 per cent economy in installation and were set up and commissioned in a record time of 30 days.

Two test wells were drilled on the periphery of Cambay's subterranean oil basin in December, 1959 and the Commission's initiative has paid quick dividends.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2708:INI:G]

P. **New Steel Process Plant At Rourkela:** The Central Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, inaugurated on January 12 at Rourkela a new plant to make steel by what is known as the L.D. process.

The Rourkela Steel Works would produce 750,000 tons out of its annual production of 1,000,000 tons of steel by the new process.

The remaining 250,000 tons would be produced by the conventional process, open-hearth furnace.

The L.D. process, which was developed in Australia, was stated to have the advantage of lower capital and operating costs, higher rate of production in space and ancillary equipment. It consists of blowing in of oxygen at supersonic speed directly on to the surface of molten pig iron.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2649:INI:C]

Q. **Bridge Across The Brahmaputra:** The foundation stone of the first ever rail-cum-road bridge across the Brahmaputra was laid by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, at Pandu in Assam on January 10.

The project, costing Rs. 10 crores, was one of the major bridge construction works to be undertaken by the Railways.

Mr. Nehru described the occasion as a "great and historic event." The bridge when completed would be "a great link between the northern and southern parts of Assam and with the whole of India.

The bridge would be 4,258 feet long.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

R. **Umiam Dam Construction Inaugurated:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, inaugurated the construction of a dam on the Umiam river, near Barapani village, 12 miles from Shillong on January 9.

After the dam has been built, the waters of the Umiam river will (in three years' time) fill the bowl in the Khasi hills where now bamboo and rice grows.

The golden-brown bald hills on the edge of the bowl will then hold in captivity a four-square-mile expanse of water, which will perhaps be the highest artificial lake in the country.

The dam is being built across a narrow gorge at the end of the bowl of hills through which the Umiam stream flows.

The stored water will be utilized to generate 1,00,000 kw of power for opening new industries and electrifying distant towns and hill stations of Assam.

The Umiam Hydro-electric Project is the biggest project the Assam Government has yet undertaken. Its first stage of construction will cost the State Government Rs. 7,05,00,000. On the banks of the lake will be located a power station whose "firm power" capacity will be 25,000 kw and total installed capacity 36,000 kw.

The second stage of construction envisages the diversion of a portion of the stored water into the Umtru river basin by boring a two-mile-long tunnel through the hill which separates the Umiam Valley from the Umtru Valley. A small power station of 4,500 kw functions in the Umtru Valley at present.

The stored water, when it will flow through the steep tunnel, will be tapped at two or three places to produce another 64,000 kw of power to bring the total output of the Umiam project to 1,00,000 kw.

The first stage of construction will be completed in December, 1963, when the generators at Barapani will go into operation to produce 25,000 kw of power.

The Umiam, a small stream in the Winter, becomes a raging mass of muddy water in the Monsoon. The annual rainfall in the river's catchment area is 105 inches. It is the biggest river in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Power generated by this project will be distributed to most parts of Assam. In the first stage, transmission lines from its generating stations will supply power to Shillong, Cherrapunji, Gauhati and lower Assam.

In the second stage, one of its transmission lines will supply power from Gauhati to Tezpur, another from Gauhati to Silghat *via* Nowgong, and yet another from Gauhati to Bongaigaon *via* Nalbari, Tihu and Barpeta. Towards the south, it will supply power from Shillong to Badarpur, in Cachar district. The work of laying transmission lines will begin in 1962.

Among the new industries and establishments the Umiam project will supply power to are the proposed cement factory at Cherrapunji, the oil refinery at Gauhati (which will also have its own generators), a steel re-rolling mill at Gauhati and a railway workshop at Bongaigaon. It will also supply power to the proposed ropeway from Amingaon to Cherrapunji.

The project will not supply power to Upper Assam, where the State Electricity Board proposes to generate power from the natural gas found in abundance in the Nahorkatia oil-fields.

(*The Statesman* and *The Hindusthan Standard*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1871:INI:D]

S. **Bhakra Dam Accident Enquiry Committee Set Up:** The Governor of Punjab, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who is also Chairman of the Bhakra Control Board, constituted a Committee of five engineers on January 7, 1960 to enquire into the causes of the accident to the hoist chamber of the

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right diversion tunnel of the Bhakra Dam which occurred in August, 1959.

Dr. A. N. Khosla, a member of the Planning Commission, was appointed Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee was asked to submit its report within three months.

The members of the Committee were: Mr. Kanwar Sain, Administrator, Rajasthan Canal Project; Mr. M. S. Thirumale Iyengar, Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project; Mr. A. C. Mitra, Chief Engineer, Rihand Dam Project; Dr. K. L. Rao, Member of the Central Water and Power Commission.

The terms of reference of the Committee would be: to enquire into the failure of works in the hoist chamber region resulting in the flow of water through the galleries of the Bhakra Dam and flooding of the left bank power houses, and to set out as far as possible the sequence of events before and after the mishap relevant to a full appreciation of the event; to determine the precise cause or causes of the said failure; to advise whether all precautionary steps that could be taken were duly adopted or not, prior to the failure; and to set out the lessons that may be learnt from the incident and, in particular, to advise whether any works or devices could have been provided, or should even now be provided, which could minimize damage in the event of the flooding of the dam galleries.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2862:INI:L]

T. **Road And Inland Water Transport Committee's Recommendations:** The Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee which met in New Delhi in the first week of January, 1960, it was stated officially, had recommended the consolidation of all taxes on motor vehicles and that the tax should be collected by a single agency.

It recommended that State Governments should be advised not to raise taxation very high as it would adversely affect the development of road transport.

It re-iterated the principle of single-point taxation and called upon the States to take early steps to abolish double taxation.

The recommendations of the Masani Committee, as modified by the Conference of State Transport Commissioners, were generally endorsed.

The Committee recommended that enhanced priority should be given to development of transport by road and other modes in the Third Five-Year Plan and emphasized the need for adequate allocations of foreign exchange during the Third Plan period for the import of motor vehicles and spare parts and high tensile steel for construction of bridges.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1914:INI:I]

U. **Panchayat Raj Plan In Kerala:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, inaugurated at Ernakulam on January 18 the Kerala "panchayat raj" scheme under which 146 of the 900 panchayats in Kerala will gain power to implement the development plans directly in areas under their jurisdiction.

The State Governor, Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, speaking on the occasion, said that the scheme marked the beginning of decentralization of administration at the village level. If the experiment succeeded it would be extended to all panchayats.

The inauguration of the scheme coincided with a State Panchayat Conference at Ernakulam on January 18, which suggested that a panchayat should have the status of a cabinet as distinct from an executive body in respect of its multifarious activities at the block-level in the new set-up.

The Conference recommended the formation of functional committees for the channelization of various schemes, particularly those relating to improved methods of cultivation for increasing agricultural production. These committees, it said, should form an essential part of the panchayats.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2945:INI:V, 2960:INI:H]

V. **A-ICC On Kerala Elections:** An appeal to the people of Kerala to unitedly meet the common danger to democracy from the Communist Party and defeat the Communist Party's design to capture power in the States and at the Centre was made by the All-India Congress Committee in New Delhi on January 5, 1960.

With only about three weeks left for the General Elections, in Kerala, the A-ICC issued an elaborate statement on communist tactics.

Referring to the Communist Party's 27-month rule in Kerala which ended on July 31, 1959 and which created a widespread sense of insecurity in the State, the statement said: "Democracy cannot function in an atmosphere of fear, insecurity and terror. The straight issue facing the people there is whether democracy should function normally in the State and ensure the fundamental rights and liberties of the people and recognized political parties, or that the will of the Communist Party in power was the will of the State, whose resources could be arbitrarily utilized for making the will of the Party supreme and unchallengeable.

"There is deep and widespread suspicion among the people that the Communist Party had little faith in democracy, both as a system of government and as a way of life. If democracy is to succeed, we have to tell the people clearly what it means, what rights it confers and the obligations it imposes on them, what freedoms it guarantees and restraints it considers necessary and unavoidable. We have also to create a moral and spiritual atmosphere in which the cause of democracy can prosper."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3078:INI:H]

INDONESIA

A. **Presidential Decree On Political Parties:** President Sukarno issued on January 12 a decree which, in effect, gave himself the power to dissolve political parties if he thought necessary.

The following were some of the main points of the decree:

"Each political party must have branches in one-fourth of the first level autonomous regions (provinces) and the number of the branches should be at least one-fourth of the total number of second level autonomous regions.

"A political party is not allowed to receive any aid in whatever form without the permission of the Government.

"Every Indonesian national of the age of 18 and above has the right to become a member of any political party. The President has the right to exert control and examine the administration, finance and assets of a political party.

"The Head of State, after hearing the Supreme Court, can ban or dissolve a political party whose principles and aims are in conflict with those of the State; which has a programme fundamentally counter to the State's principles and aim; whose leaders are involved in rebellions or who clearly support such rebellions, while the concerned parties do not formally condemn such activities of their members; which do not fulfil the requirements as provided in the President's decree.

"The parties which have to be dissolved based on the above provisions should do so in at least two days after the coming into effect of the Presidential decree.

"The parties recognized are those which had been established before the Presidential decree of July, 1959 and those that fulfilled the requirements as contained in the President's decree".

National Front Formed:

The same day (January 12), President Sukarno issued another decree announcing the formation of a National Front (which was described as a mass movement for mobilizing and uniting all revolutionary forces under the President) to execute his concept of 'guided democracy'.

Its work would be to co-operate with Government to complete the national revolution and to achieve a prosperous society and the return of West Irian to the Republic of Indonesia.

Any Indonesian can become a member of the Front provided he or she was imbued with the spirit of the August 17 Proclamation of 1945.

Alongside the National Front, a supreme State body called the People's Congress, was created with Dr. Sukarno as President. It would be composed of elected representatives from the Provinces, present members of Parliament and members of "functional groups" nominated by the President.

Lt-Gen. A. H. Nasution On Short-falls Of Democracy:

The Defence Minister and Army Chief of Staff, Lieut-Gen. Abdul Harris Nasution, told foreign correspondents in Djakarta on January 4 that Indonesia's past deterioration in political, military and economic fields had been "due to mistakes in implementing democracy."

He said: "The democratic concept we practised in the past was not consistent with the personality of the Indonesian people's historical heritage."

He said that President Sukarno had explained that liberal democracy had been abused in the past.

This abuse took the form of "opposing one another, the improper ousting of one another from office and sabotaging one another."

He said: "There were military commanders who violated military norms with the excuse of freedom of speech in democracy. There were papers which confused public opinion by circulating distortions under the pretext of democratic principles."

He said that he was not against democracy "but I deeply abhor indecent acts under the mask of democracy."

The present Indonesian Government, which gave much power to the President, his nominees and State bodies such as the Army, was "in agreement with history and Indonesian personality."

In Indonesian history, rulers had played an active part in all fields of public life. "In spite of this, they were no absolute rulers as all decisions they took were approved by the Council assisting them which was made up of Chief Ministers, statesmen, theologians and popular leaders. It is clear that Indonesian democracy is a democracy by consultation".

He said that an event of 1959 which he regarded as important was the participation of the Indonesian fighting Services in various

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executive and legislative fields. This participation was not spurred by ambitious desires or militarist ideas but "derived from the idea that it is important for all groups to participate in our normalization endeavour."

(*The New York Times, The Straits Times*, Singapore and *Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 2820:IND:A]

B. **Nationalization Of Mineral And Oil Resources:** The Minister for Reconstruction, Mr. Chaerul Saleh, submitted to Parliament on January 6 a Bill providing for direct Government control of all oil and mineral resources in the country.

It was an amended version of a similar Bill introduced in Parliament late in 1959.

The new Bill provided for the establishment of State enterprises and enterprises jointly owned by the State and Indonesian private capital for the exploitation of natural resources.

Foreign companies now exploiting oil and mineral resources will be required under law to progressively release their capital to Indonesians and train Indonesian nationals to take over all the functions of companies within a time-limit to be specified.

According to the Bill, the Government also planned to close a number of territories for mining with a view to exploiting the country's mineral resources more equitably.

An explanatory Note said that the Bill was in conformity with the aspirations and goals of the Republic under the Revolutionary Constitution of 1945 proclaimed in 1959.

It said that the holders of oil exploitation concessions were obliged to meet the needs of the State and the Indonesian community on materials which came from oil.

Therefore, in principle, the oil produced in Indonesia must be refined in Indonesia while the oil products must be regarded as vital for the State defence or the industries must be manufactured in Indonesia in order to avoid Indonesia being dependent on other countries.

A foreign oil company official said that the new Bill seemed to make no change in the present situation of his own or other overseas firms.

The fields in oil-rich Indonesia are worked by the Shell Company in Borneo and the Standard Vacuum and Caltex companies in Sumatra.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3087:IND:B]

C. **Trade Agreement With Australia:** The representatives of Indonesia and Australia signed in Djakarta on December 17, 1959 a Trade Agreement between the two countries.

It was the result of long negotiations between the two Governments and replaced an "agreed list" of items for trade signed in Canberra on December 3, 1957.

Under the new Agreement, Indonesia would export to Australia such items as tea, coffee, rubber, teak, bauxite, petroleum and capok.

In turn, Australia would export to Indonesia flour, structural steel, medicines, building materials, vehicles, machinery, tele-communications and electronic equipment.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 2713:IND:D]

D. **Dr. R. Subandrio On Chinese Attitude:** According to *Antara* news agency, the Foreign Minister, Dr. R. Subandrio, said in a Press interview on December 30, 1959 that China's "present attitude toward countries adhering to an independent foreign policy is detrimental to all of us."

He added that Indonesia was still hopeful that the Bandung spirit of co-operation and mutual respect among Asian and African countries would be restored.

Referring to the lately deteriorating relations of China with such un-committed nations as India, Yugoslavia, United Arab Republic, Burma and Indonesia, he said: "Frankly speaking, many other statesmen in Asia think that the attitude of People's China is a puzzle".

He, however, hoped that China might yet change its policy so that the Asian and African nations "need not be afraid of their neighbours".

China's present policy gave the impression that "the strong voice by the People's Republic of China is addressed to countries pursuing an un-committed policy and which not so long ago applied a foreign policy not so different to People's China's own.

"The consequences of this new policy of People's China certainly are detrimental to all of us."

Speaking about Indonesia's claim to the Dutch-ruled West Irian, he said: "We, Indonesians, not only have the duty to take West Irian but also the right to be there. The West Irian problem is not a part of the 'cold war' but the continuation of Indonesia's struggle for national freedom."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3071:CHI:A]

IRAQ

A. **Political Parties To Be Recognized:** The Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem, issued a law on January 2, 1960 under which political parties and organizations would be recognized and would have a legal status.

This began on January 6—Army Day.

[Political parties were so far not allowed to function for five years.]

The new parties, to be licensed on the decision of the Interior Minister, must not be run on military lines, and their objectives must not conflict with the country's independence, national unity or republican system.

They should not aim at producing cleavages between the various nationalities and religious groups in Iraq and must produce their own newspapers.

The law prohibited school students, Army personnel, judges, Foreign Service personnel and Government administrative directors from the membership of political parties.

The parties rejected by the Interior Minister could appeal to the Supreme Court.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2800:IRQ:A]

B. **Technical Training Agreement With USSR:** Under an Agreement signed on December 27, 1959, Russia would assist in establishing 10 centres in Iraq to train over 4,000 workers in various industrial fields, including oil, radio, transport, metal sheet cutting, weaving, spinning and electricity.

Russia would supply technicians as well as equipment and, according to a spokesman of the Iraqi Ministry of Education, the cost of constructing and equipping these centres would be about 3,000,000 dinars.

This Agreement was said to be within the framework of the Iraqi-Soviet Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement of March, 1959.

(One Iraqi dinar is equal to £1 sterling.)

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2524:IRQ:B]

C. **Liquid Sugar Factory To Be Built:** According to a Press statement issued by the Ministry of Industry in the third week of December, 1959, an old-standing project to build a factory for the production of liquid sugar and molasses from dates would be implemented soon.

The plant would be situated near Kerbala. Work on it would begin in the Summer of 1960 and was expected to be completed early in 1962. The total cost of the plant was estimated at 1,458,000 dinars.

An Agreement for the construction of the plant was arrived at with the West German firm of R. Wolff of Bucknau in June, 1958, but was not proceeded with pending overall consideration of Iraq's sugar industry.

(One Iraqi dinar is equal to £1 sterling.)

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2124:IRQ:A]

D. **Celebration Of Army Day:** Iraq celebrated Army Day on January 6, 1960.

Iraqi Peace Partisans headed hundreds of thousands of people who marched past the Ministry of Defence in Baghdad in a great demonstration.

The march-past, which, according to a Baghdad Radio commentator, expressed solidarity between the Army and the people under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Gen. Abdel Karim Kassem, represented all elements in Iraq.

The marchers carried aloft 45 different slogans painted on banners. They also carried large portraits of General Kssem. One slogan urged "death to Imperialism, traitors, plotters and those coveting our homeland". Another referred to Iraq struggling against the "reactionary Central Treaty Organization".

The celebrations marked the 39th anniversary of the formation of the Iraqi Army.

(*Baghdad Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2800:IRQ:A]

ISRAEL

A. **Government Gives New Definition Of "Jew":** The Israeli Government issued new regulations defining a "Jew" on January 3, 1960.

A decree, signed by the Interior Minister, Mr. Moshe Schapiro, said that henceforth only those people born of a Jewish mother or converts having complied with Rabbanical usage (circumcision for men, ritual bath for women) would be considered Jews.

The new decree supersedes the Edict of 1958, which stipulated a simple declaration that the applicant belonged to no other faith.

(*Tel Aviv Radio*)

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JORDAN

A. **Powers To King Hussein To Prolong Life Of Parliament:** The Jordan Parliament approved measures on January 16 giving King Hussein the right to prolong Parliament for another one or two years and so avoid an election campaign which might create differences.

Both the Lower and Upper Houses held emergency meetings to revise a provision that General Elections should take place within four months of the dissolution of the Lower House.

The last General Election in Jordan was held in October, 1956.

Deputies said that the revision to prolong the term of the House if necessary was due to the situation in the Middle East in recent years and events which had threatened Jordan's existence and independence.

(*Amman Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 1115:JOR:A]

B. **US Subsidy:** On January 2, 1960, the United States paid Jordan $4,100,000 as the fifth instalment of a $40,500,000 grant to cover her budgetary expenses.

This instalment brought the total amount paid to Jordan by USA to $32,300,000.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2469:JOR:A, 2801:JOR:A]

KOREA (South)

A. **Soviet Charge Of Attack On Survey Ship:** *Tass* said on December 30, 1959 that a South Korean warship had attacked and severely damaged the Soviet warship *Ungo* off the North Korean coast on December 28, 1959.

It said that the "predatory attack" on the *Ungo*, which was engaged on hydrographical (ocean survey) work, occurred in the East Korean Bay, 36 miles from the north-east border of Korea.

Tass said it had been empowered to warn that any such "piratical attacks in future will be met with adequate measures, going as far as annihilation." The attack was made by a ship of what it called the larger *Hunter* class, No. 205.

[South Korea's Navy includes the 338-ton *Hwaseong* PCS 205, a former US Navy submarine-chaser, now on patrol duty. It carries 140mm. and 22mm. guns.]

In Seoul, on December 31, 1959, South Korea's Navy and Coast Guard both denied that any of their ships had fired on the Soviet vessel.

A Republic of Korea (ROK) Navy spokesman said, however, that South Korean vessels had sighted gun-fire in the area where a Soviet hydrographical vessel claimed that it had been attacked and suffered heavy damage and casualties.

The spokesman, who declined the use of his name, said that it was very likely that the gun-fire was between North Korean ships and the Soviet vessel and that the communists were trying to make South Korea a scape-goat.

Account Of Incident:

In another report released on January 1, 1960, *Tass* said that one man had been killed and four injured in the *Ungo* incident.

Tass was quoting an interview with members of the crew of the *Ungo* published in the Soviet Navy newspaper *Sovetsky Flot*.

The seamen said that the *Ungo* had been engaged in normal hydrographic work when she was attacked. The first time they knew of it was when some shells were fired over the ship shortly after dusk. None of the seamen thought that the shells were directed against the Soviet ship which flew the Soviet hydrographic flag and had all navigation lights on. The Master immediately ordered extra lights to be switched on and one of the searchlights was directed on to the Soviet hydrographic flag. At that time, an unknown vessel, flying no flag, appeared. The ship, ignoring signals, drew nearer to the *Ungo*. The Soviet seamen directed their searchlights on the ship and saw that she was a South Korean ship of the *Hunter* type, No. 205. After nearing the side of the *Ungo* the ship turned away. Soon, two blacked-out ships were noticed in the distance. The ship with No. 205 painted on her side again turned towards the *Ungo* and opened fire. Direct hits damaged the compass, holed the aerial, destroyed a life-raft and a dinghy. The Master gave orders to reduce speed and to light up the ship's flag again. The attack, however, continued. A direct hit killed the helmsman, and four were injured. The South Korean vessel once more went into attack against the Soviet ship and more shells exploded on the *Ungo's* deck.

South Korean Denial:

On January 4, 1960, the South Korean Navy had claimed that one of its boats had witnessed what it believed to be a North Korean *Adol* boat attack an unidentified ship, believed to be Russian, off the Korean coast.

It said this in a Press release issued to counter the "false propaganda" that a South Korean ship had attacked a Soviet survey ship *Ungo* on that date.

It added that the South Korean ship sighted the unidentified ship ten miles north of the South Korean patrol line, running along the 38th Parallel.

Another ship, believed to be a North Korean Navy patrol boat, was seen to approach the unidentified ship later and after using about ten flare-bombs, fired various shells, including light tracers.

(*The New York Times* and *The Manila Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2557:JAP:A]

LAOS

A. **Army Take-over:** An Army *communique* issued in Vientiane on January 1, 1960 said King Savang Vathana had asked three Army Generals "to assure and maintain order and security in the Kingdom" following the resignation of the Government headed by Mr. Phoui Sananikone.

It said that the Generals had renewed their assurances of their "indefectible devotion to the King and their determination to face the situation with the maximum of goodwill and patriotism."

The three officers received by the King were: Lieut.-General Southone Pathammavong, the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief; Brigadier-General Quan Ratikoun, Chief of Staff; and Brigadier-General Phoumi Nosavan, Inspector of the Armed Forces.

Vientiane, the capital of Laos, was quiet after the resignation of Mr. Sananikone's Government.

Military patrols and sentries were, however, on duty outside the power station, post office and the broadcasting station.

The crisis began in December, 1959 when Mr. Sananikone got rid of seven Ministers belonging to the extreme Right-wing "Committee for the Defence of National Interests" and showed signs of trying to reach agreement with the Left-wing Pathet Lao rebels, who, if they came to power, it was feared would make a new civil war almost certain.

[The Government of Mr. Sananikone had handed its resignation to King Savang Vathana on December 30, 1959, saying that it was impossible to continue to conduct the affairs of the kingdom. The resignation was refused that day but accepted two days later and the King charged Mr. Sananikone with forming a new Government.]

Earlier, on December 27, 1959, tanks and trucks loaded with armed troops patrolled through the main streets of Vientiane and halted for several minutes outside the National Assembly building.

Observers said that the demonstration had been carried out without the authority of the then Premier and Defence Minister, Mr. Phoui Sananikone.

US Reaction:

In Washington, on January 4, 1960 the US State Department expressed the hope that the new Government would continue Laos's traditional neutrality in foreign affairs.

The State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, made this statement at a news conference when he was asked to comment on what a newsman called the Laotian Army's "take-over" of Government affairs.

Mr. White replied: "I would not describe it as an Army take-over. The Laotian Army has been charged by the King with maintaining order and security during the interim period between the resignation of the old Government and the formation of the new".

He added that he did not want to comment on the new Government since it was still in the process of being formed.

But, he added: "We hope that there will be no change in the policies of the Laotian Government which would affect its international position of peace and neutrality."

Asked whether this meant that the United States preferred a neutral Laos to a Western-oriented Laos, he replied: "The communists attempt to make propaganda by claiming that Laos was doing the bidding of the West, but history clearly refutes those charges. It has always maintained an international position of being a peaceful nation and a neutral nation—in the Swiss sense of neutrality."

(*The New York Times* and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3100:LAO:A]

B. **Death Of Mr. Katay Don Sasorith:** Death occurred in Vientiane on December 29, 1959 of the Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior, Religion and Justice, Mr. Katay Don Sasorith.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

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ASIAN RECORDER

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JAPAN

A. New Mutual Co-operation And Security Treaty With USA: The Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, and the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, signed in the White House in Washington on January 19, a new Mutual Co-operation and Security Treaty which replaced the 1951 Security Treaty.

Unlike the 1951 Treaty which did not bind USA to defend Japan, the new Treaty provided that an attack on either party on Japanese territory would be met by both.

The key clause of the Treaty granted USA the right to continue to occupy military bases in Japan.

It consisted of 10 Articles and would be in force for 10 years at the end of which either party might terminate it by giving one year's notice.

Under Article 5 of the Treaty, the United States recognized that an armed attack against the United States forces in Japan "would be dangerous to its own peace and safety" and undertook to act "to meet the common danger".

Article 5 said: "Each party recognizes that an armed attack against either party in territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional provisions and processes."

Under separate agreed Minutes exchanged between the two countries, Japan undertook, in the event of an armed attack against islands over which Japan possessed residual sovereignty, to explore with the United States measures which it might be able to take for the welfare of the islanders.

The United States agreed, in consultation with the Japanese Government, to take necessary measures for the defence of these Islands and to do its utmost to secure the welfare of the islanders.

The controversial question of United States holding prior consultations with Japan over the deployment of its forces and arms was covered in Notes exchanged between the two countries concerning the implementation of Article 6 of the Treaty under which Japan granted the use of facilities and areas in Japan to the United States forces. Under this, the United States agreed that "major changes in deployment in Japan of the United States armed forces, major changes in their equipment and use of facilities and areas in Japan, bases of military-*cum*-operations to be undertaken for Japan....shall be the subjects of prior consultation with the Government of Japan."

Article 4 of the Treaty also provided for the re-establishment of a "Japanese-American Committee on Security" regarding the implementation of the Treaty.

The Committee would meet "at the request of either party whenever the security of Japan or international peace and security in the Far East is threatened."

The Committee replaced a similar Committee on security which the two Governments established in 1957. Membership of the new Committee would be the same as that of the old Committee, namely the Foreign Minister and the Director-General of Defence Agency for Japan and the United States Ambassador to Japan and the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific for the United States.

The two countries undertook in the Treaty to refrain from threat or use of force "against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of United Nations."

They also agreed to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and to encourage economic collaboration between them.

The Treaty would come into force upon ratification by both sides. Instruments of Ratification would be exchanged in Tokyo.

Mr. C. A. Herter said later that the new Treaty served "as a notice of our solidarity to those who would attack or subvert the freedom which is a most precious possession."

He expressed confidence that the Treaty would establish the basis for close co-operation between the two countries in the political, economic and security fields.

American officials said that the four chief differences between the 1951 Security Treaty and the new Treaty were:

(1) The United States now had made a formal pledge to meet an attack on territories under the administration of Japan. The old Treaty said only that United States forces in Japan "may be utilized" to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East and to the security of Japan against armed attack.

(2) The new Treaty placed the United States defence commitments within the framework of United Nations for the first time. The old Treaty was signed before Japan, as an occupied country, became a United Nations member.

(3) The new Treaty contained a clause on economic co-operation—Article 2—almost identical with the clause in the North Atlantic Treaty.

(4) The new Treaty also emphasized that the new defence arrangement had been entered in conformity with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which permits regional and bilateral defence alliances between its members.

Kishi-Eisenhower Communique:

President D. D. Eisenhower and the Japanese Premier, Mr. N. Kishi, agreed in a joint *communique* issued in Washington on January 20 that the new Treaty between Japan and the United States would "materially strengthen peace and security in the Far East and advance the cause of peace and freedom throughout the world."

The *communique* was issued following talks between the two leaders at the White House prior to the formal signing of the Treaty.

Mr. Kishi and Mr. Eisenhower looked ahead "to continued close co-operation" between the two countries within the framework of the Treaty.

They declared that closer relationship between the two countries in the light of the current international situation was "essential for the achievement of peace in justice and freedom."

They were convinced that the partnership and co-operation between the two nations was "strengthened by the new Treaty which has been drawn up on the basis of principles of equal sovereignty and mutual co-operation."

Concerning the controversial question of "prior consultation" on deployment abroad of Japan-based United States forces, Mr. Eisenhower assured Mr. Kishi that the United States had no intention of acting in a manner contrary to the wishes of the Japanese Government.

Referring to the situation in Asia, they agreed that "Japan's increasing participation in international discussion of problems of Asia will be in the interests of the free world."

They also agreed that economic progress and elevation of the living standards in the lesser developed countries "are of paramount importance and will contribute to the stability and progress so essential to the achievement of peace in the world."

Referring to the economic relations between the two countries, they agreed on the need for avoidance of arbitrary and new unnecessary trade restrictions and said that "active measures to remove existing obstacles" were essential for the well-being and progress of both the countries.

Background:

In Japan, the Left-wing Socialists and students' organizations had been conducting an intensive campaign against the Treaty. There had been many demonstrations, and an unsuccessful attempt was made on January 16 to prevent Mr. Kishi from leaving Tokyo for Washington.

Meanwhile, on January 14, in Peking, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning the conclusion of the new Treaty.

It said that the conclusion of the Treaty must rouse "the serious vigilance of the people of Asian countries".

China opposed the Treaty and "believed that the Japanese people would carry on a resolute struggle to frustrate the schemes of USA and Japanese reactionaries".

It said: "Since Mr. Kishi came to power, the Chinese Government has...continually pointed out the danger couched in the active revival of Japanese militarism and outward expansion by the Japanese reactionaries with the support of US imperialists.

"Now, the Chinese Government cannot but point out solemnly that this danger has become a real one, and that the conclusion of the Japan-US Treaty of Military Alliance signifies the revival of Japanese militarism and Japan's openly joining the US aggressive military bloc".

It said that the US-Japan Treaty was in total contravention of solemn international agreements reached by the Allies after the War.

In Washington, on January 15, American officials said that they viewed the Chinese statement as an incitement to Japanese opponents of the Treaty.

They felt that the statement was timed to encourage Left-wing groups who had threatened to use violence at Tokyo airport to prevent Mr. Kishi from flying to Washington.

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The State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, limited his comment to a rejection of the implication in the Chinese statement that the Treaty contained secret military clauses.

Mr. Kishi said in Tokyo on January 14 that he believed that USA would take no action to deploy troops now stationed in Japan to other Far East areas without first consulting Japan.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2308:JAP:B]

B. Fund For Economic Co-operation: The Ministry of Trade said on January 13 that the Japanese Government would create a special fund with 4,300 million yen to promote economic co-operation with South-East Asian countries.

A large part of the fund, it said, would be used to facilitate exports of Japanese surplus goods for local currencies. The local currencies thus acquired would be loaned back to the importing countries for economic development.

The fund would be established during the financial year beginning April 1, 1960.

Surplus goods exportable under this system would include nitrogen fertilizer, ammonium sulphate and textiles.

Under the present plan, the loans in local currencies would bear an interest of between two and three per cent.

They would be repayable in 10 to 15 year instalments after an initial period of three to five years.

The Ministry added that it would see to it that exports under this plan were not competitive with, but complementary to Japan's normal exports, reparations and economic and technical assistance through other channels.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2632:JAP:B]

C. Increase In Exchange And Gold Reserves: The Ministry of Finance reported in Tokyo on January 6 that Japan's exchange and gold reserves at the close of 1959 stood at $1,332 million.

This was an increase of $461 million over the figure for 1958.

The reserves had almost trebled since September, 1957 when they dropped to an all-time low of $455 million.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2632:JAP:A, 3100:JAP:A]

D. Friction In Trade Relations With Burma: Late in December, 1959, Burma suddenly suspended the opening of letters of credit destined for Japan in token of protest against what she called the slow purchase by Japan of Burmese rice.

Burma, it was stated, linked this action with Japan's attitude toward revision of the Burma-Japan Reparations Agreement. Burma wanted to increase the amount of war reparations from Japan.

It was disclosed in Tokyo on January 5 that the Japanese Foreign Ministry had filed a protest with the Burmese Government on her trade policy.

The protest pointed out that the Burmese move would kill Japan's enthusiasm for revising the Reparations Agreement.

Tokyo reports said that the Burmese Ambassador, U Tun Shein, to whom the protest was handed over, had replied that Burma was at the moment more interested in the rice question than the reparations issue.

Reparations Issue:

The Foreign Ministry in Tokyo announced on December 19, 1959 that Burma and Japan had agreed on the fifth-year implementation programme of the 10-year $250,000,000 Reparations Agreement between the two countries.

It said that negotiators for the two signatories fixed a total of about $54,166,666 in goods and services for the one year period beginning on October 1, 1959 to September 30, 1960.

The new programme included four categories—plant equipment, heavy machinery, other goods and services.

Japan and Burma had signed on November 5, 1954 a World War II War Indemnity Pact by which the Japanese would pay $200,000,000 in pure reparations and $50,000,000 in economic co-operation loans over a 10-year period.

During the four-year period, Japan paid Burma about $66,472,000.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2724:JAP:A]

E. Mr. N. Kishi On Foreign Policy: The Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, told a news conference at Atami, 40 miles from Tokyo, on January 3, 1960 that his Government's foreign policy in 1960 would be to continue co-operation with the countries of the 'free world.'

He said that his Government would not adopt a hostile policy towards the communist nations but hoped rather for the establishment of friendly ties through mutual respect.

He said that Japan should take positive measures to help bring about world peace and the development of her economy this year.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2524:JAP:A]

LAOS

A. Army Returns Powers To King: The Army Command issued a *communique* in Vientiane on January 6 announcing that, having completed its task, it was handing back to King Savang Vathana the powers which it had assumed on January 3.

The *communique* said: "The General Officers of the Royal Armed Forces were received by the King at three o'clock this afternoon (January 3). During this audience, the Command handed a letter to His Majesty in which it was stated that the Command considered its task of re-establishing legality and averting all risk of confusion and trouble in exceptional circumstances, to be now completed.

"The High Command consequently declares that it has decided to return to the King the powers which legally devolve on him in the absence of the National Assembly and to ask him to nominate a Government entrusted with managing the affairs of the Kingdom while at the same time arranging for General Elections in the shortest possible time. The General Officers have renewed to His Majesty the assurance of their loyal attachment, the devotion of the Armed Forces to his august person, and their full respect for the kingdom's democratic constitution."

It was signed by General Souvanthone Pathammavong.

[The Army took over power on January 3 when the Government of Mr. Phoui Sananikone resigned and three Generals were appointed "to assure and maintain order and security in the Kingdom."]

New Government Formed:

On January 7, the President of the King's Council, Mr. Kou Abhay, was designated by the King as Prime Minister with the following as his Cabinet members:

Mr. Nhouy Abhay—Vice-Premier and Minister for Education and Fine Arts;

Mr. Ngon Sananikone—Minister for Justice, Religious Affairs, Sports and Youth;

Mr. Khamphan Panya—Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Leuam Rajasombath—Minister for Finance, National Economy and Agriculture;

Mr. Nouphat Chounramany—Minister for Information and Social Affairs;

Mr. Tiao Somsanith—Minister for Home Affairs;

Gen. Phoumi Nosavan—Minister for National Defence;

Mr. Chau Souvath Sayavong—Minister for Health; and

Mr. Oudong Souvannavong—Minister for Public Works, Plan, Transport and Telecommunications.

The new Cabinet held its first meeting on January 11.

In a policy statement broadcast on that day (January 11), the Prime Minister, Mr. Kou Abhay, said that the new Government would see to it that Laos remained peaceful and neutral.

In fact, one of the main goals of the new Government, he said, was to arrange for General Elections as soon as possible in order to bring peace to the country's internal affairs.

He said that his Government, "born in difficult circumstances" had set itself only a few essential goals which it would try to achieve in the shortest possible time.

About foreign policy, he said: "We proclaim without ambiguity that our country is free and independent. We proclaim that this independence and freedom can exist only in conditions of peaceful co-existence, and we declare and support our country's being and remaining in a state of vigilant neutrality.

"Our membership in United Nations and our fidelity to its peaceful principles have shown in a particularly fine way that we can and should count on and depend on that high world organization. Thus, we cannot fail to call for its aid whenever it is necessary".

He then paid "grateful homage" to the friends of Laos—France, Britain, United States and "other countries which help us as best they can to live and prosper in peace and independence".

He disclaimed any personal ambition and added: "I have served my country for 45 years. I long ago reached the culmination of my career. Appointed by His Majesty, I accept the fatigue and concerns of power because, for me, nothing is finer than to serve one's country impartially to bring peace and harmony to it".

A *communique* issued by the Royal Embassy of Laos in New Delhi on January 15 said that the political basis of the Government remained unchanged.

In its domestic policies, it added, the new Government would continue to concentrate on national reconstruction, adhere to democratic principles and promote the participation

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of all classes of population in the nation's recovery work.

In foreign relations, the Government would remain one of neutrality and co-operation with UN. Laos would respect the international agreements to which she had subscribed.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon and *The Royal Embassy of Laos*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3100:LAO:A, 3126:LAO:A]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Sardar Mohammed Naim's Visit; Dr. Tage Erlander's Visit; Trade Agreement With Burma; DLF Loan To PICIC And Railways; Central Cabinet Portfolios Re-allocated; Preliminary Evaluation Of First Five-Year Plan Achievements; Education Commission's Report.

A. **Sardar Md. Naim's Visit:** The Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, Sardar Mohammed Naim, who arrived in Rawalpindi on January 10, had a two-hour talk on Afghan-Pakistan differences with the President of Pakistan, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan and four other members of the Pakistan Presidential Cabinet on January 11.

After the meeting, Sardar Naim told newsmen that they had informal and friendly discussions about the possibilities of solving political problems and prospects of creating friendly relations between the two countries.

Asked to give details of the problems involved, he said: "They are well known."

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, said that the discussions were very frank and cordial, and he expressed the hope that similar exchanges of view would take place in the near future leading to improvement of relations.

Three other Pakistan Ministers present at the talks were Lt.-General Azam Khan, Minister of Rehabilitation, Food and Agriculture; Mr. Mohammed Shoaib, Minister of Finance; and Mr. F. M. Khan, Minister of Communications.

Sardar Mohammed Naim left Rawalpindi on January 12.

Background:

Afghanistan's support to the movement for a separate Pushtoo-speaking State, which would push Pakistan's frontier back from the Durand Line (which divides the two countries) had embittered their relations for several years.

Before he left Rawalpindi, Sardar Md. Naim told newsmen that Afghanistan had no territorial claims on Pakistan.

Later at Peshawar, before leaving for home, he said that he was convinced of the sincere desire of the Pakistan President to develop better relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

He added that the outstanding problems between Afghanistan and Pakistan could be solved, but not as easily as had been assumed in the Pakistan Press. He had not come to Pakistan for negotiations, but only for an exchange of views. If it was desired by both sides, high-level talks could be held in the future.

In an interview with the *Bakhtar News Agency* in Kabul on January 13, he said that his country was anxious to promote friendly relations with Pakistan and to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences between the two countries.

He said that Pakistan's leaders had agreed that the possibilities of frequent exchange of visits by the leaders of the two countries should be explored.

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *Kabul Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2867:AFG:A, 3011:PAK:C]

B. **Dr. Tage Erlander's Visit:** The Swedish Prime Minister, Dr. Tage Erlander, and Mrs. Erlander arrived in Karachi on December 31, 1959 from India on a visit to Pakistan.

Dr. Erlander told newsmen at the airport that he had no specific problems to discuss with the Pakistan Government.

He arrived in Lahore on January 1, 1960 and in Rawalpindi on January 2. He had talks with the President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, and other Government leaders.

Visit To Iran:

Dr. Erlander returned to Karachi on January 4, and left for Tehran on January 6 on his way back home. During his brief stay in Tehran he held talks with Iranian leaders.

Before leaving for Tehran, he told newsmen in Karachi that his talks with F-M Ayub Khan had been of a general nature concerning the international situation and economic co-operation between Sweden and Pakistan.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3095:INI:A]

C. **Agreement With Burma On Trade And Outstanding Financial Issues:** It was announced in Rangoon on January 9 that Pakistan and Burma had reached agreement on trade and other outstanding financial issues.

A *communique* issued in Rangoon at the conclusion of a series of meetings over 15 days between the delegation of the two countries said that the Trade Agreement between its separation from the sub-continent in 1937, had been renewed for a further period of three years.

Under the Agreement, Pakistan would buy about 600,000 tons of Burmese rice.

The *communique* added that a satisfactory solution had also been found to the question of separation debt payable to Pakistan by Burma, but gave no particulars of the solution.

Burma owed India Rs. 484,500,000 following its separation from the sub-continent in 1937. Out of this amount, about Rs. 170,000,000 went to Pakistan after the Partition of India.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 1061:BUR:A, 1342:BUR:D]

D. **US Development Loan Fund Loan To PICIC:** The Director of the United States Development Loan Fund, Mr. Vance Brand, signed in Karachi on January 15 a $10,000,0000 Loan Agreement with Mr. E. T. Kulper, General Manager of the Pakistan Industrial Credit Investment Corporation (PICIC).

This was the largest loan made in the private sector by DLF in Pakistan. It was the second loan made to PICIC, a private investment corporation.

After signing the Agreement, Mr. Brand said in a statement: "The signing of this Loan Agreement today (January 15) is proof positive that the US Development Loan Fund is as interested in making loans in the private sector as it is in the public sector to assist our friendly developing nations in their economic progress.

"We want to support private businessmen in Pakistan who will add their own financial resources to the assistance we can provide."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2766:PAK:B]

E. **US Development Loan Fund Loan For Railways:** Under an Agreement signed in Rawalpindi on January 16, the United States Development Loan Fund (DLF) undertook to give Pakistan a loan of $22,000,000 for rehabilitation and development of railways.

This was the second DLF loan advanced to Pakistan Railways. The first loan of $9,100,000 was negotiated in February, 1959.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev ref. 3080:PAK:C]

F. **F-M Ayub Khan To Seek Vote Of Confidence:** A *communique* issued from the President's Secretariat on January 7 said that President Ayub Khan, on the recommendation of his Cabinet, had agreed to seek a vote of confidence from the 80,000 representatives elected to the Basic Democracies in the country.

The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Presidential Cabinet in Rawalpindi on January 7 in this respect:

"Whereas it is necessary to make provision for the introduction of constitutional machinery in Pakistan as early as possible and whereas, for that purpose, it is desirable to obtain the consent of the people for such machinery to be devised by the President,

"And whereas it is essential that the people be given an opportunity to affirm their confidence in the President:

"Now therefore, we, the members of the Presidential Cabinet, would respectfully request the President that,

"As soon as conveniently may be, upon the completion of the first elections under the Basic Democracies Order, 1959, the persons who are declared to have been elected as members of the Union Councils, Union Committees and Town Committees, be asked, by secret ballot, to be conducted by the Election Commission of Pakistan, to vote in respect of their confidence in the present President of Pakistan.

"If the majority of the votes cast are affirmative, it should be treated as a mandate for the President to take the necessary steps forthwith to make provision for establishing a constitutional machinery in Pakistan, and he should also be deemed to have been elected as the President of Pakistan for the first term of office under the Constitution to be so made".

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3008:PAK:A]

G. **Central Cabinet Portfolios Re-allocated:** At a Cabinet meeting held in Rawalpindi on January 7, the port-

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folios of the Ministers were re-allocated. No major change was, however, made except that a new portfolio of 'Basic Democracies' was created.

The following were the portfolios as re-allocated among the Ministers:

Mr. Manzoor Qadir: Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations;

Lt-Gen. K. M. Shaikh: Interior;

Mr. Mohammed Shoaib: Finance and Economic Affairs;

Lt-Gen. W. A. Burki: Health and Social Welfare;

Mr. Hafizur Rehman: Commerce;

Mr. Habibur Rehman: Education;

Mr. F. M. Khan: Communications;

Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim: Law;

Lt-Gen. Azam Khan: Food and Agriculture, Works, Irrigation and Rehabilitation;

Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto: Information, Broadcasting, National Reconstruction, Village Aid, Basic Democracies, Tourism and Minorities; and

Mr. Abdul Khan Kassem: Industries and Power.

The President, F-M Ayub Khan, continued to hold the Defence portfolio.

A *communique* issued in Rawalpindi explained the re-allocation of portfolios as:

"With the coming into existence of the Basic Democracies, the reduction in rehabilitation work and the growing emphasis on national reconstruction, and the adoption of the Education Commission's report, which will lead to a complete overhaul of the educational system of the country, the President has been pleased to re-allocate the business of Government between his Ministers."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2365:PAK:A]

H. **Preliminary Evaluation Of First Five-Year Plan Achievements:** A preliminary official evaluation of the achievements of Pakistan's First Five-Year Plan was released in Karachi on January 19.

Below is a summary of the evaluation.

Pakistan would have spent only about Rs. 4,500,000,000 in the public sector in the first four years of the Plan against the proposed outlay of Rs. 7,500,000,000.

Against the aimed increase of 15 per cent in national income and 7½ per cent in *per capita* income, the national income in 1958-59 was only moderately above that of the base year, 1956-57, and *per capita* income had grown very little because of the increase in population. The national income estimates actually indicated a decline in *per capita* income, but it was felt that the increase in incomes had been under-estimated.

Although statistics revealed insufficient progress in several sectors, there had been substantial progress in others. The Plan aimed at the creation of 2,000,000 job opportunities. Although employment data was inadequate to support clear findings, probably new job opportunities were lagging behind additions to the labour force.

The effort to accelerate development expenditure without keeping down non-development outlays led to an amount of deficit-financing which proved to be excessive.

Economic development of the less-advanced regions in both zones of the country was given particular emphasis because of marked disparities in levels of living and geographical immobility of goods and people between different parts of the country. Available evidence would suggest that the disparity between the income levels of less and more advanced regions in both Wings of the country had not diminished.

In many spheres, the Public Services had acted commendably in the discharge of their responsibilities. However, certain shortcomings in the administration had come to prominent notice in the analysis of the causes of shortfalls. Among these were inadequacies of organizational policy in certain spheres to cope with the evolving requirements of developmental programmes, insufficiency of trained personnel, inefficiency of budgeting and sanctioning procedures, absence of effective co-ordination of foreign exchange allocations with rupee budgeting, absence of strong administrative follow-up to assure the execution of schemes in accordance with the Plan and woeful inadequacy of reliable statistical data.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2071:PAK:A, 2643:PAK:G]

I. **Report And Recommendations Of Education Commission:** The Pakistan Cabinet accepted the recommendations of the Education Commission on January 9.

One of the Commission's main recommendations was that free and compulsory primary education should be introduced throughout the country. The programme should be spread over 15 years. During the first ten years, the Commission's recommendations called for the introduction of five years of primary schooling. In the subsequent five years, free education should be extended to the middle standard.

It laid stress on technical education and recommended that it should be made an integral part of basic education. The curriculum of general education should be diversified by including practical courses in technical subjects like agriculture, commerce and home economics.

It also recommended the establishment of six more universities possibly in the next five years. Two of these would be for agricultural education and two for engineering.

It suggested that the financial burden of expanding primary education should be shared equally by the local communities and the Government.

There should be a gradual and co-ordinated change of the medium of instruction at the University level from English to Urdu and Bengali over a period of 15 years.

Preparatory work should be undertaken to develop Urdu and Bengali in Roman script to meet modern requirements.

It emphasized that secondary education should be recognized as a complete stage in itself and organized as a separate academic and administrative unit.

It suggested that military training should be provided in the form of a National Cadet Corps with an initial strength of 20,000 cadets. The Corps should have separate wings for Army, Navy and Air Force, and should include separate divisions for boys and girls.

In regard to the medium of instruction, it recommended that English should be taught as a compulsory subject from Class VI onwards to the degree level.

Detailed recommendations were made with regard to salaries and facilities for university and school teachers.

It recommended that the course of study for the bachelors' degree should be extended from two to three years by transferring the present Intermediate classes from the jurisdiction of the universities to that of the Board for Secondary Education.

It observed that religion was the most vital civilizing force in the history of mankind. Therefore, religious education should be an integral part of the education system. Several religious faiths were professed and practised in Pakistan, and their teaching should be confined to those who professed them.

It mentioned three stages in religious instruction. These were the compulsory stage, the optional stage and the research stage.

F-M Ayub Khan's Broadcast:

In a broadcast to the people of Pakistan on January 8 the President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, said that the educational system recommended by the Education Commission and accepted by the Government, if pursued diligently, would revolutionize the individual as well as the collective life of the people.

He said that the new educational plan aimed at developing a character pattern capable of producing hundreds and thousands of properly trained young men and women to provide that quality of leadership which could give a correct direction to the affairs of the country and visualize and implement plans for its constantly expanding and growing future.

He described the educational plan as "one more landmark in the forward march of our country" and commended it to the people for giving it solemn, realistic and objective thought. The plan "shows us how to retain our identity as Muslims and overcome some of the problems that exist in Pakistan because of its separation into two halves, and also because of the great diversity of languages".

He said that the plan aimed at ensuring that the end products of the educational system in arts and sciences should be comparable in competence and achievement with the end products of any other system in the world.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2438:PAK:A]

J. **Regional Meeting Of Asian Members Of UNESCO—Plan For Primary Education:** Inaugurating the Regional Conference of Asian members of UNESCO in Karachi on December 28, 1959, the Education Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Habibur Rehman, suggested that UNESCO might create an international fund for supporting compulsory primary education in Asian countries.

The Conference was attended by delegates from Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Formosa, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Japan, Philippines, Pakistan, South Korea and South Viet-Nam.

The decisions of this Conference would be reviewed later by UNESCO's National Commission for Asia due to meet in Manila from January 18, 1960.

The Assistant Director-General of UNESCO, Dr. M. S. Adiseshiah, said that the situation in Asian countries was "very grim." In the 15 countries surveyed by UNESCO, there were some 45,000,000 children deprived of educational facilities. A large number of children going to school had to be satisfied with a very limited amount of education offered under conditions of great hardship and poverty.

He said that the problem was qualitative as well as technical.

He asked the various delegations to find out how to plan and administer free and compulsory primary education in the most economic and efficient way.

The Minister of Education of Madhya Pradesh (India), Mr. S. D. Sharma, said that in approaching the problem of spreading education in Asian countries, it was necessary to use methods which were not strictly orthodox but which might prove

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substantially inexpensive to be practicable.

He warned that illiteracy was a danger not only for the countries concerned but for humanity as a whole.

The Conference appointed a five-man Committee to draft a final document containing its recommendations to be submitted to UNESCO and to the respective Governments attending the Conference.

The Committee completed its work the following day and presented its report to the Conference on January 9.

The report of the Committee was based on the reports of four Commissions set up earlier by the Conference to make recommendations on different aspects of the introduction of compulsory primary education in the countries of Asia.

The reports submitted by the Commissions dealt with the following aspects of the problem: Planning and Finance; Curriculum, Teaching methods, Teachers' training etc; Girls' Education, Education in tribal areas, educational research, administration and supervision, and school buildings and text-books.

Plan For Primary Education:

The Conference ended on January 9 after evolving a working plan for the provision of universal, compulsory and free primary education for South and South-East Asian countries, costing 64 billion dollars (or nearly $3,200,000,000 a year) and spread over 20 years.

The plan proposed to extend schooling facilities to about 20 per cent of the total population by the end of 1980.

The Conference suggested that each member-Government should prepare a national plan for the provision of universal compulsory education and free primary education within its area.

It also recommended that the administrative machinery for primary education should be adequately strengthened and staffed by competent officers.

It felt that every improvement made in securing a well-educated, well-trained and well-paid teacher for the children of this region would be the most effective method for raising the standard of primary education in this area.

It viewed with regret the plight of educational programmes in the area and urged serious attention to the provision of a larger number of school buildings, including teachers' quarters, and adequate equipment and teaching aids.

It also urged arrangements to meet paper shortage and attention to the preparation of text-books and necessary reading material for children as well as teachers.

The number of teachers needed for the implementation of the plan was 8,280,000 for the entire period of 20 years, or 414,000 per year. The number of educators would also proportionately increase from the existing strength of 19,000 to 116,000 in 1980.

The plan visualized the enrolment of 156,000,000 additional children, the construction of 5,500,000 classrooms, 2,000,000 quarters for teachers and provision of furniture, text-books and other reading material on a scale proportionate to the total enrolment of 22,000,000.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2460:AOA:A, 3044:AOA:M]

K. **New Chamber Of Commerce And Industry To Be Formed:** A two-day Convention of Pakistan business-men and industrialists which ended in Karachi on January 6 decided to form a new all-Pakistan Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The Convention appointed a nine-man *ad hoc* Committee with full powers to draft a constitution for the new Federation.

It decided that the new Federation should be called the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry. [The existing Federation is known as the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (Pakistan). It will cease functioning as soon as the new Federation is registered with the Government after the framing of its constitution.]

The Convention unanimously elected Mr. Nurul Huda of East Pakistan who is Vice-President of the existing Federation as its Chairman. The Executive Secretary of the present Federation. Mr. Tufail Ahmed Khan, was unanimously elected Secretary.

During its two-day session, the Convention prepared directives for the *ad hoc* Committee to be kept in view while framing the constitution.

Some of the important directives were: (1) The President of the Federation would be alternately from West Pakistan, Karachi and East Pakistan for a period of one year; (2) The President would be from industry and commerce every alternate year; (3) The President would be elected by direct elections; and (4) There would be no office of General Secretary or Joint Secretary. Instead, there would be the office of a full-time paid Secretary.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

TURKEY

A. **Hirfanli Dam Inaugurated:** President Celal Bayar inaugurated on January 8 what is claimed to be the biggest dam of its kind in Europe (Turkey is now officially in Europe) at Hirfanli on the Kizilmirmak river, 90 miles south-east of Ankara.

The project, which cost £23,000,000 and took 4½ years to build, was the work of two British firms. Messrs. George Wimpey built the dam and carried out the accompanying civil engineering, while English Electric Company were responsible for the design and construction of the electrical installation.

The Hirfanli dam is described in an official brochure as "capable of resisting secondary earthquakes". The dam is what is known as the rock and earth fill type, 270 feet high and 1,200 feet long. Behind it a new lake has been created, 46 miles long and nine miles wide. The lake has already had a profound effect on local weather conditions by making the air of Turkey's arid central plateau moist. Fourteen villages were submerged and the inhabitants have been compensated by the Government.

The main purpose of the project is to provide hydro-electric power for Turkish industry and light for domestic use. Irrigation is a somewhat secondary prospect.

Hirfanli is one of six barrages planned on the Kizilmirmak river.

The foundation of a smaller dam 15 miles lower down the river was laid on January 8.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2328:TUR:C]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Col. G. A. Nasser Inaugurates Construction of First Stage Of Aswan High Dam:** On January 9, 1960, President G. A. Nasser inaugurated the construction of the first stage of the Aswan High Dam on the river Nile. He pressed a button to set off a dynamite charge to blow up 20,000 tons of rock at the site of the Dam.

Col. Nasser then laid the foundation stone of the Dam.

As soon as the dynamite charge went off, bull-dozers and other mobile building equipment roared into the Dam site.

Present at the ceremony, among others, were the King of Morocco and the Soviet Minister of Electric Power, Mr. Ignaty Novikov.

In his speech inaugurating the construction of the Dam, Col. Nasser said: "You have won the battle for the High Dam."

The Dam, he said, was an example for the whole world, and, particularly, the nations of Asia and Africa, that a small nation could win against the Great Powers despite their "provocations, attacks, aggression and blockades". It was a symbol of the liberated will of a nation, a symbol for Asia and Africa.

He thanked the Soviet Government and people for the "disinterested and unconditional aid that they have given us and are continuing to give us in the construction of the High Dam".

He added that the United Arab Republic harboured no resentment nor hate towards those who had opposed the Aswan High Dam project.

He referred to the Dam as the "result of a long and persistent struggle carried on with courage and determination by a people who had decided to win." Now, victory had been won with the aid of the whole Arab nation and was, therefore, "their victory as well as ours".

At the ceremony, Mr. Ignaty Novikov said that the Soviet Government and people were very glad to have provided equipment and experts to help the Arabs.

He added: "We feel pleasure that friendly relations have been established between UAR and Russian experts."

[The Dam is being built in two stages. The first stage is going up with Soviet financial and technical aid and is expected to cost £ (E) 25,000,000. The construction of this phase will take about four years, and of the rest of the Dam another six years.]

Together with the Bhakra Dam in India, the Aswan High Dam ranks among the great river dams of the world.

When completed it will supply irrigation water to vast tracts of agricultural land in Egypt throughout the year and generate great quantities of hydro-electric power.

Hydro-electric Power Switched On For First Time:

The waters of the Nile were used to generate power in Egypt for the first time on January 10 when President Nasser switched on a turbine at a British-built Aswan Dam power plant.

When the plant is in full operation, it will generate 1,860,000,000 kilowatt hours annually.

Col. Nasser paid tribute to the foreign engineers who had helped complete the project.

Russian Aid For Second Stage:

It was announced in Cairo on January 18 that Russia had agreed to finance the second stage of the new Aswan High Dam as well. The Soviet Union would finance the second stage on the same basis as the first.

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The agreement was contained in letters exchanged by President G. A. Nasser and the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev.

The announcement followed a two-hour meeting in Cairo on January 17 between the Soviet Minister for Power, Mr. I. Novikov and President G. A. Nasser. During the meeting, President Nasser was handed a message from Mr. Khruschev.

In the exchange of letters, President Nasser and Mr. Khruschev referred to the Aswan High Dam as a symbol of the lasting friendship between the people of the United Arab Republic and the Soviet Union.

The second stage includes the construction of the main Dam and eight huge turbines in the power station, leaving only the completion of the power station with a further eight turbines for the third stage.

The announcement would indicate that this gigantic project would be exclusively an UAR-Soviet achievement.

Shortly before the 1956 Suez crisis, the United States had withdrawn a tentative offer of financial aid for the building of the High Dam. Similar offers by Britain and the World Bank had also failed to materialize.

Two years later, Russia announced that she had agreed to lend UAR 400,000,000 roubles in credits to finance the construction of the first stage of the High Dam.

According to authoritative sources in Cairo, Russia would advance a loan equivalent to £(E)90,000,000 at 2½ per cent interest for the construction of the second stage.

These sources added that President Nasser, after holding discussions with the Soviet Minister for Power and other Soviet experts, had decided that the Aswan Dam project should be executed as an integrated one and not divided into stages. Under the integrated scheme, work on different stages would be taken up simultaneously and the Dam would be completed in seven years instead of ten as estimated earlier.

Cairo newspapers splashed the news of the Soviet undertaking to construct the second stage of the Dam on January 19 as a new triumph for the United Arab Republic.

The editor of *Al Ahram*, a close friend of President Nasser, said in his paper that Egypt had asked Russia for this aid to prevent the question becoming a "football at the Great Powers' feet".

He added that President Nasser did so because the Soviet Union had helped with the first stage and its technicians were closer to Egypt, because the second stage was interlocked with the first, the Soviet Union had proved that she could fulfil her obligations to Egypt and because the conditions offered by the Soviet Union were "most just and equitable".

USA Pledges Aid:

President D. D. Eisenhower told a news conference in Washington on January 13 that the United States would support World Bank financing of further stages of the Aswan High Dam.

He was asked whether the United States was considering offering help to the United Arab Republic for the building of further stages of the Dam, and he replied that America was now trying to help UAR through the World Bank.

He described the Bank as the most knowledgeable instrument available to the West to support such public works.

Mr. Nehru's Message:

In a message to President Nasser on the occasion of the inauguration of work on the Aswan Dam, the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, said that the great Aswan Project held the key to the happiness and prosperity of millions of people in Egypt.

Mr. Nehru added: "We in India are particularly happy that your birthday should almost coincide with the inauguration of the work on the Aswan Dam which has been made possible by your imagination and perseverance. May you live long in the service of your country and your people".

(*The New York Times, The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2916:UAR:A, 2953:UAR:E, 3028:UAR:A]

B. **Five Ministers Resign In Egyptian And Syrian Regions:** President G. A. Nasser accepted the resignation of Mr. Khalil Kallas, Economy Minister in the Syrian Region on January 3, 1960. No reason was given for his resignation.

Mr. Kallas was the fifth member of the Baath Socialist Party to resign from the Central Government of the United Arab Republic or from the Government of the Syrian Region.

On December 30, 1959, two Ministers of the Central Government and two Ministers of the Syrian Government had resigned. No reason was given for their resignations as well, but they were said to be the leading members of the Baath Party, which was dissolved when Syria and Egypt united in 1958 to become United Arab Republic.

Some political commentators in Cairo thought that the Ministers had resigned after refusing to give up political activities and continuing to support Baathist elements after President Nasser had ordered the establishment of a non-Party State with a single national union merging all political tendencies.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2931:UAR:B, 3012:UAR:B]

C. **Morocco King's Visit:** King Mohammed V of Morocco arrived in Cairo on January 7 on a 12-day visit to the United Arab Republic.

The King was welcomed at the Cairo airport by President G. A. Nasser. He was given a 21-gun salute.

He was President Nasser's guest of honour at the ceremony on January 9 marking the start of the building of the Aswan High Dam.

King Mohammed was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at a ceremony in Cairo University on January 13.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour by the Arab League in Cairo on January 14, King Mohammed said that Morocco would not spare any effort for the independence of the Arab nations which were not yet self-governing.

He said that the Arab people, in the present era of blocs, had realized that their aims would not be achieved unless they closed their ranks under the banner of an organization which worked for the achievement of the Arab aims.

He added that he would like to see the Arab League Charter amended to harmonize with the new reality of Arabism.

President Nasser was one of the guests at the banquet.

King Mohammed arrived in Damascus, capital of the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic, on January 16 on a brief visit.

Communique:

President G. A. Nasser and King Mohammed issued a joint *communique* in Cairo on January 19 demanding independence for Algeria and criticising French plans to test a nuclear device in the Sahara.

The *communique* also supported the return of Palestine refugees to their former homeland which now lies in Israeli territory.

It added that the talks between the two leaders covered developments in the international situation and matters of particular interest to Arabs. The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the present serious attempts by the Big Powers for easing international tensions and settling outstanding differences.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

D. **Indian Proposal To Save Historical Monuments Threatened With Submersion By Construction Of Aswan High Dam:** The Director-General of UNESCO, Dr. V. Veronese, disclosed at a news conference in New Delhi on January 15 that India proposed to send an archaeological mission to Nubia in the Egyptian Region of UAR to excavate the archaeological sites there in response to the joint call of Egypt and Sudan for international co-operation in the preservation of these historical monuments which were threatened with submersion by the construction of the Aswan High Dam.

He said that information to this effect was given to him the previous day (January 14) by the Indian Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Dr. Humayun Kabir, and he had been told that the measures India was taking were being considered as "an expression of solidarity with the Dam Project and friendship with the United Arab Republic."

Dr. Veronese added that he proposed to issue an appeal in March, 1960 for international co-operation in preserving historical and archaeological monuments, particularly the monuments of Nubia, about which Egypt and Sudan had given a call.

Among the treasures of Nubia was the famous temple of Abu Simbel and monuments located on the Island of Philae which were likely to be submerged for ever. There were other undiscovered archaeological sites as well.

He said it was beyond the capacity of Egypt and Sudan to preserve them with their own resources. They were treasures not of any one nation but of entire humanity, and all nations had a responsibility. The task ahead of UNESCO was two-fold. One was that archaeological missions should be invited from as many countries as possible to excavate the areas to be submerged. The missions should receive from the Governments concerned half of the product of such excavation. The second was the construction of special dams to protect the temple of Abu Simbel and the Island of Philae which were expected to cost roughly $40,000,000.

Fourteen UNESCO experts who visited the Aswan Dam site and the area 200 miles beyond during the second week of October, 1959 had suggested that a 150-foot-high earthen dyke should be built round Abu Simbel not only to protect the famous temple there but also to house

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other and similar monuments which could be shifted there from sites in adjacent Nubia.

As the scheme would cost a tremendous lot of money, it had been suggested that Abu Simbel should be covered with sand and excavated 500 years later when the accumulating silt would have changed the course of the Nile. This, however, is regarded as a counsel of despair.

To make things easier, the Egyptian authorities promised excavators willing to undertake exploration the right to carry away half of their finds in what is regarded as the most generous give-away offer in archaeological history.

Although scores of Egyptian museums are crammed literally from vault to roof by Nubian treasures, it is estimated that nearly nine-tenths of the historical remains have yet to be excavated.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2953:UAR:E]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: East-West 'Summit' Meeting — Dates Agreed Upon; NATO Ministerial Council Meeting; Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's "State Of The Union" Message To US Congress; Cameroons Achieve Independence; US Relations With South-East Asian Countries; ICFTU Congress; UNESCO Education Project.

A. East-West "Summit" Meeting —Dates Agreed Upon: The President of France, General Charles de Gaulle, the President of the United States, Mr. D. D. Eisenhower, the Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Harold Macmillan, and the Chancellor of West Germany, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, began what was called their "Western summit" meeting in Paris on December 19, 1959 and issued the following *communique* on December 21, 1959:

"The President of the United States of America, President of the French Republic, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany met in Paris and at Rambouillet on December 19, 20 and 21, 1959 and exchanged views on various subjects of common interest.

"In the course of these meetings, consideration was given to the views expressed by the member-Governments of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at the meeting of the Council held in Paris from December 15 to 17, 1959.

"Among the subjects discussed were East-West relations, disarmament and problems relating to Germany, including Berlin. On the last point, the Heads of States and Governments re-affirmed the principles set forth in the four-Power *communique* of December 14, 1958 and the Declaration of the North Atlantic Council of December 16, 1958 on Berlin.

"The Heads of States and Governments agreed on the desirability of a four-Power Conference with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The purpose of this Conference would be to consider a number of questions of mutual concern.

"President D. D. Eisenhower, General de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan have sent letters to Mr. Khruschev proposing such a meeting beginning on April 27, 1960 in Paris. These letters were delivered in Moscow this morning (December 21, 1959).

"The Heads of States and Governments have agreed on the procedures to be followed in preparation for the proposed meeting and have issued the necessary directives to this end.

"The North Atlantic Council will be informed of the results of the present conversations at the Ministerial meeting which will take place on December 22, 1959 and the Council will be regularly consulted during the course of the preparatory work.

"The Heads of States and Governments express the hope that the proposed Conference will contribute to the strengthening of peace with justice."

Letters To Mr. N. Khruschev:

The letters sent to the Soviet Prime Minister by President Eisenhower, General de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan were identical in content.

The following is the text of the letter from President Eisenhower to Mr. Khruschev delivered in Moscow on December 21, 1959:

"As you are aware, I have just met with President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan. Among the subjects we discussed was the possibility of our having a meeting with you to consider international questions of mutual concern.

"We agreed that it would be desirable for the four Heads of States and Governments to meet together from time to time in each other's country to discuss the main problem affecting the attainment of peace and stability in the world.

"I, therefore, wish now to express my readiness to meet with you, President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan at the earliest feasible time.

"In view of the engagements of all of us as they are known to me, we had thought that the opening date for the proposed Conference could be April 27, 1960 and that Paris would be the most appropriate place for the first meeting. I very much hope that this proposal is acceptable to you".

Mr. N. Khruschev Accepts Invitation:

Russia accepted the "Big Three" Western Powers' invitation to attend a "summit" conference in Paris but found it difficult to accept April 27 as the date for it. This was announced in letters which Mr. Khruschev sent on December 25, 1959 to Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Harold Macmillan and Gen. de Gaulle.

The text of Mr. Khruschev's letter to President Eisenhower read:

"I have received your letter re-affirming your readiness to take part in a four-Power meeting at the highest level and informing me that agreement on this point has been reached between you, Prime Minister Macmillan and President de Gaulle.

"I should like first of all to express profound satisfaction that you, Prime Minister Macmillan and President de Gaulle consider it desirable that with a view to discussing the major international problems 'summit' meetings should be held from time to time in countries which are parties to such conferences.

"The Soviet Government cannot but welcome such a statement. We have always believed that it is precisely through personal meetings between statesmen at the highest level that ripe international problems can be solved most effectively.

"The Soviet Government expresses readiness to attend a meeting at the highest level in Paris. Unfortunately, the date indicated for this meeting, April 27, 1960, is inconvenient for the Soviet Government.

"In this connexion, I should like to suggest as possible dates for such a meeting April 21 or May 4. The Soviet Government hopes that one of these dates will be acceptable to the Government of USA as well as to the Governments of Britain and France and that this proposal will cause no difficulties in choosing a final date for the meeting of Heads of Governments. I hope, Mr. President, that these proposals will be acceptable to you."

A Soviet Government spokesman explained at a news conference in Moscow on December 26, 1959 that April 27, 1960 was inconvenient because the May Day celebrations in Moscow required the presence of the Head of the Soviet Government.

In identical letters on December 29, 1959, Mr. Eisenhower, Gen. de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan told Mr. Khruschev that they were happy that the Soviet Prime Minister had agreed to take part in a "summit" conference in Paris.

Mr. Eisenhower's letter to Mr. Khruschev read in part:

"I can well understand the difficulty of arriving at a date commonly acceptable to the four of us.

"I have been in touch with Mr. Macmillan and Gen. de Gaulle in regard to the alternative dates which you suggest. Unfortunately, due to other engagements, both Gen. de Gaulle and I could not find it possible to meet on April 21. I further understand that Mr. Macmillan has prior commitments which run from May 3 until mid-May.

"Provided that this is acceptable to you, the best announcement would seem to be for the meeting of the Four Powers to open in Paris on May 16.

"I trust, Mr. Chairman, that this will not present any difficulty to you and that we may agree to meet in Paris on that date".

The following day (December 30, 1959), Mr. Khruschev sent letters to the leaders of the three Western powers agreeing to their suggestion of May 16 for the meeting.

Mr. Khruschev's acceptance was welcomed in the three Western capitals.

NATO Communique:

A NATO *communique* issued in Paris on December 22, 1959 welcomed the close consultations between the Western Heads of States and Governments and the NATO Ministerial Council on preparations for an East-West 'summit' conference.

It said: "The Council heard an account by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, speaking on behalf of the Governments of the United States, France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, of the conclusions reached by the Heads of States and of Governments during their discussions in Paris from December 19 to 21, 1959 in regard to East-West relations. During the detailed discussions which followed, the Council recognized that the views expressed by the four Governments fully reflected those which had been expounded by its members on December 15, 1959.

"The Council gives its full support to the position adopted by the four Governments."

The Council re-affirmed the NATO Ministerial Council's Declaration of December, 1958 re-iterating the Western "Big Three" Powers' decision to stay on in Berlin as long as their responsibilities required, their statement that the Berlin question could be solved only in the framework of a German settlement and that no solution jeopardizing Western occupation rights or free communication with Berlin was acceptable.

It also welcomed the plans made for further consultations with NATO before the Western "Big Four" negotiate at the projected 'summit' conference with Mr. Khruschev in Paris.

(*The New York Times*, *Tass* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2916:AOA:A, 2976:AOA:A]

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B. NATO Ministerial Council Meeting: The Foreign Ministers of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization began a three-day Conference in Paris on December 15, 1959 to prepare policies for the East-West "summit" conference in Paris in 1960.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr. Halvard Lange, presided at the opening session.

Opening the session, the French Prime Minister, M Michel Debre, said that the NATO alliance must develop and re-juvenate itself.

The US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, urged NATO to plan for "a decade of peace with security".

He said that the ultimate aim of the Russians was dissolution of NATO and withdrawal of US troops from Europe. The imperative thing for NATO was to remain firm and not retreat an inch from its principles.

He denied Press reports that USA had any intention of withdrawing troops from Europe. But, he said, USA was concerned whether it was today having to bear more than its fair share of the burden. Europe had regained its vitality and the European members of NATO could assume a greater share of it.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, said that great changes seemed to be taking place in Russia and this was one reason why Mr. Khruschev wanted an easing of world tensions.

The other three reasons for Mr. Khruschev's peace offensive which Mr. Lloyd gave (according to conference sources) were the Soviet Prime Minister's realization of the dangers of a nuclear war, his desire to play a historic role and the fact that Mr. Khruschev was not exactly a doctrinaire type.

Referring to NATO's military position, he said that Britain accepted the view of Mr. Herter about inter-dependence. Inter-dependence must be the basis of the Alliance. The division of labour and production would save NATO resources.

The Belgian Foreign Minister, M Pierre Wigny, was quoted as saying that the NATO nations must adopt a positive attitude towards Mr. Khruschev's disarmament proposals.

On December 16, 1959, Britain's Defence Minister, Mr. Harold Watkinson, promised the Council that Britain would keep its present level of 55,000 troops in Germany for the time being.

Under an Agreement concluded in 1958, Britain had the right to cut these forces by 10,000 in 1960.

A NATO spokesman said that Mr. Watkinson made two other important points—that Great Britain would encourage standardization of weapons in Europe and would give sympathetic consideration to NATO's views on the future of the RAF Second Tactical Air Force in Europe, which it had the right to withdraw in 1961.

The West German Defence Minister, Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, said that his Government was determined to achieve a target of twelve divisions by 1963 which was laid down two years ago. At present, West Germany had only seven divisions.

France's attitude towards NATO came in for sharp criticism during the afternoon session on December 16, 1959.

The French Defence Minister, M Pierre Guillaumat, who spoke at length in the morning session, jumped up from his chair on several occasions to interrupt the critics of his country.

The US Secretary of State, Mr. C. A. Herter, in another statement said that no American troops would be withdrawn from Europe.

The US Secretary of Defence, Mr. Thomas Gates, said on December 16, 1959 that USA was confident of her present nuclear superiority both in respect of nuclear weapons and their delivery.

He said it was no secret to the Soviet Union that American-made inter-continental and intermediate-range ballistic weapons were now operational.

Mr. Gates' statement followed a report published in Paris that Soviet missiles of both categories had been in operational service since July, 1958.

Communique:

At the end of its meeting late on December 17, 1959, the NATO Ministerial Council issued the following *communique*:

"The Council devoted three days to a thorough discussion of the affairs of the Alliance beginning with a review of the international situation. The Ministers unanimously re-affirmed their confidence in the North Atlantic Alliance and agreed that it will remain indispensable during the coming years. They instructed the Permanent Council to undertake long-term planning to cover the next ten years on the objectives of the Alliance in the political, military, scientific and economic fields, and in regard to arms control.

"The Council also agreed that various economic problems, as they relate to NATO, should form the subject of further study in the Permanent Council.

"The Council examined the military situation. It took cognizance of the fact that Soviet military strength continues to grow. Current NATO defence plans, therefore, remain valid.

"In view of this, and in the light of the annual review, the Ministers agreed that a determined effort is required to guarantee the necessary strength of the Alliance.

"The Council re-affirmed that general and controlled disarmament remains the goal of the West. Every opportunity will be taken to make progress in this direction. Until this goal is achieved, however, the Alliance cannot afford to neglect the measures necessary for its security.

"The Ministers had a full discussion on the forthcoming negotiations between East and West and agreed on the procedures whereby NATO will continue to participate in the preparations for these negotiations. The Council will resume these discussions on December 22, 1959 after the meeting of Heads of Governments.

"The Council concluded by expressing the hope that the forthcoming negotiations between the East and West will advance the solution of important problems and thus serve the ideals of peace and security which the Alliance has always upheld and defended."

Soviet Comment:

Commenting on the *communique*, the official Soviet News Agency *Tass*, said: "It is apparent that ignoring the present international thaw, the North Atlantic bloc has adopted a policy of a continued build-up of NATO's military strength. The authors of the *communique* are trying to justify this bellicose policy by speaking about the continued growth of Soviet military power."

(*The New York Times, The Statesman*, Calcutta and *Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 1827:AOA:A, 2810:AOA:E, 2814:AOA:Q]

C. Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's "State Of The Union" Message To Congress: President D. D. Eisenhower declared in the "State of the Union" message to the US Congress on January 7 that USA was always ready to take part with Russia in any serious discussion that might lead to peace with justice.

He said that in his final year of office he was ready to devote his full energies to the tasks at hand, "whether these involve travel for promoting greater world understanding, negotiations to reduce international discord, or constant discussions and communications with Congress and the American people on issues both domestic and foreign."

He said: "Recent Soviet deportment and pronouncements suggest the possible opening of a somewhat less strained period in the relationships between Russia and the 'free world.'

"If these pronouncements be genuine, there is brighter hope of diminishing the intensity of past rivalry and eventually of substituting persuasion for coercion.

"Whether this is to become an era of lasting promise remains to be tested by actions.

"In the past year, Russia has expressed an interest in measures to reduce the common peril of war.

"While neither we nor any other 'free world' nation can permit ourselves to be misled by pleasant promises until they are tested by performance, we approach this apparently new opportunity with the utmost seriousness.

"We must strive to break the calamitous cycle of frustrations and crises which, if unchecked, could spiral into nuclear disaster—the ultimate insanity."

He announced that he would present to Congress for the 1961 fiscal year beginning next July 1 a balanced Budget.

He said that defence expenditures would continue at the record peace-time levels of the last several years and space expenditures would be practically doubled.

He began his message as: "Seven years ago I entered my present office with one long-held resolve over-riding all others. I was then, and remain now, determined that USA shall become an ever more potent resource for the cause of peace—realizing that peace cannot be for ourselves alone but for peoples everywhere. This determination is shared by the entire Congress—indeed, by all Americans."

He expressed the hope that an avenue towards "the true foundation of peace" might be found through the re-opening on January 12, 1960 in Geneva of negotiations between USA, Britain and the Soviet Union on a controlled nuclear test ban. "I am hopeful that as new negotiations begin, truth—not political opportunism—will be the guiding light of the deliberations".

Still another avenue might be found in the field of disarmament. One obvious road on which to make a useful start was in the widening of communications between the West and Russia.

The initiative for peace had recently been successful in the Agreement between 12 nations, including the Soviet Union, providing for the exclusively peaceful use of Antarctica, insured by a system of inspection. "America is always ready to participate with the Soviet Union in serious discussion of these or any other subjects that may lead to peace with justice.

"Certainly, it is not necessary to repeat that USA has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of any nation; likewise we reject any attempt to impose its system on us or on other peoples by force or subversion."

Other points made in the message were:

(1) Mr. Eisenhower believed that the industrial countries were ready to take part actively in supplementing the efforts of the developing countries to achieve progress. The

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immediate need for this kind of co-operation was underscored by the strain on US international balance of payments.

(2) No matter how earnest the quest for guaranteed peace, USA must maintain a high degree of military effectiveness while negotiating the issue of arms reduction. "Until tangible and mutually-enforceable arms reduction measures are worked out, we will not weaken the means of defending our institutions. America possesses an enormous defence power."

(3) The US military missile programme did not suffer from its present lack of very large rocket engines which were necessary for distant space exploration. "I am assured by experts that the thrust of our present missiles is fully adequate for defence requirements."

(4) This year promised to be the most prosperous year in US history. "Yet we continue to be afflicted by nagging disorders." Among current problems requiring solution were the continuing threat of inflation, the denial of equal protection of law to some citizens, the "persistent refusal" to come to grips with the farming problem and the need to protect the public interest in industrial disputes.

(5) He expressed his relief at the steel strike settlement and said that it was gratifying that the major steel producers had announced that there would be no increase in prices at this time.

The message bore a clear imprint of his recent visit to India in December, 1959—a call to the world to help her raise her standard of living. India was not mentioned by name. But, on more than one occasion, he came close to doing so.

Talking about the needs of South Asia, he said that in two nations alone there were "almost 500 million people all working, and working hard, to raise their living standards and in doing so make of themselves a strong bulwark against the spread of an ideology that would destroy liberty." Out of the 500 million, 400 million lived in India.

There was a tremor in his voice when he added: "I cannot express to you the depth of my conviction that in our own 'free world' interest we must co-operate with others to help these people achieve their legitimate ambitions as expressed in their different multi-year plans."

He asked every nation in a position to help to face squarely this "titanic challenge."

Again, for the first time, he specially mentioned "uncommitted nations." In their progress all the peoples of the 'free world', he said, had a great stake.

(*The New York Times* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2478:AOA:C]

D. **Cameroons Achieve Independence:** A new independent State of some 3,000,000 people came into existence in West Africa on January 1, 1960 under Agreements with France.

The Agreements, recognizing the independence of the French Cameroons and making provisional arrangements for diplomatic, military, economic and technical co-operation, were signed by M Michel Debre and M Amadou Ahidjo, French and Cameroon Prime Ministers respectively on December 25, 1959.

M Debre's office announced that France recognized the independence of the Cameroons from January 1, 1960 when her UN trusteeship over the former German colony expired.

Background:

The Trust territory of French Cameroons had suffered years of colonial rule and would now be known as the Republic of the Cameroons.

With the independence of the Cameroons, the number of independent African States rises to ten.

The Republic of the Cameroons lies in West Africa, but its eastern and southern borders touch those areas of the French community which were once called French Equitorial Africa. Its area is 167,000 sq. miles—about one-eighth of India—and has a population of over three million. There are also some 14,000 Frenchmen and other Europeans. The Africans belonging to various tribes are Bantu-speaking Negroes in the south and Sudanese-speaking Negroes (Moslems) in the north.

The Cameroons was a German Protectorate from 1884 till 1914. With the defeat of the Germans in World War I, the British and the French took possession of the Protectorate and divided the 'booty' among themselves—four-fifths of the area going to France while Britain was content with the remainder. The Treaty of Versailles confirmed this division and it was decided that the two colonial Powers should henceforth administer their respective portions of the Cameroons under the Mandate of the League of Nations. With the creation of United Nations, these mandatory areas came to be known as UN Trust territories, and France and Britain continued to rule over their respective areas as Administering authorities. The French Cameroons has all along been administered as a separate unit, while the British have for administrative convenience tagged it on to Nigeria.

After World War II, following the general nationalist upsurge in West Africa, there has been a clamour in the two Cameroons for independence and also a very popular demand for the unification of the two peoples. During the past few years, UN, among other issues, has been seized with the problem of Trust territories and several member-States have condemned the ruthless colonial rule in the Cameroons. The French Trust territory has been more in the news as political organizations there sent petitions and delegations to UN to lay stress on the 'misdeeds' of France.

(*The Times*, London, *The Statesman* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2598:AOA:C]

E. **US Relations With South Asian Countries:** The US State Department said in a background pamphlet released in Washington on January 8 that the United States maintained "a strictly impartial position" towards disputes between India and Pakistan and disputes between other nations in South Asia.

The pamphlet was drawn up in November, 1959 before President D. D. Eisenhower's tour of some Asian countries but was made available on January 8.

It dealt with the five nations of the subcontinent of South Asia—Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Nepal and Pakistan.

It said that "unfortunately, the relations of the nations of South Asia with one another had been troubled by a number of disputes and problems" and commented that problems which had troubled India-Pakistan relations included the status of Kashmir, India's fear that US arms aid to Pakistan might be used against India and the demarcation of borders between India and Pakistan.

Other problems in the area were the Pakhtoonistan issue between Afghanistan and Pakistan and the question of the status of Indians who had settled in Ceylon which, it said, was a problem of long standing between India and Ceylon.

It added: "In the matter of these particular questions at issue between various nations of South Asia, USA has maintained a strictly impartial position.

"We seek by every available means to encourage a peaceful settlement of the questions in a manner which satisfies the legitimate interests of all parties.

"For USA seeks to maintain its ties of friendship with all the nations of South Asia and regrets the existence of these regional problems which have in some cases been a hindrance to economic progress and to international co-operation among the nations of the area."

Dealing specifically with relations between India and Pakistan, it said: "In the past, India and Pakistan have been divided by misunderstanding and mutual suspicion and despite our friendship for both nations and our position of strict impartiality on the various India-Pakistan disputes, the disagreements of these two nations have tended to complicate US relations with them.

"Since Pakistan is a member of both the South-East Asia Treaty Organization and the Central Treaty Organization, USA has granted military as well as economic assistance to enable Pakistan to fulfil its defensive obligations as a member of these alliances.

"Despite Agreements which provide that our military aid to Pakistan be used only for defensive purposes, India has regarded this aid with suspicion, fearing that American arms might be used against her.

"By the latter part of 1959, however, considerable progress had been made towards settling various matters at issue and USA is hopeful that the relationship of these two great South Asian nations will become more cordial in future.

"South Asia has a crucial role in world affairs because it is the communications centre between the Mediterranean and the South China Sea.

"It has a commanding position over one of the world's great commercial sea lines. It contains vast amounts of important raw materials and has great untapped production potential.

"But more important than its potential power or its strategic position is the fact that South Asia is a testing ground for the 'free world'. In this area will be determined whether nations can surmount tremendous economic and social problems, can achieve far-reaching changes in their pattern of life without resorting to the totalitarian system of communism.

"US policy towards the nations of South Asia is based on our desire to see these nations remain independent of foreign domination so that they can work out the economic and political institutions which can best satisfy their own aspirations.

"It is based on our desire to see these nations continue to make progress towards developing sound economies which will support decent living standards for all their peoples.

"And we seek to strengthen the traditionally cordial relations which have existed between our Governments and to promote mutual understanding between our peoples."

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3072:INI:A]

F. **United States Gives $15,000,000 For Two UN Aid Funds:** The United States gave United Nations on January 6 $15,000,000 for two aid funds for industrially under-developed countries.

Of this, $10,000,000 was for an expanded programme of technical assistance and the rest was the initial US contribution to the 1960 programme of the UN Special Fund for economic projects.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3028:AOA:A]

G. **USA Re-states Policy On Nuclear Weapons Tests—Position Of Other Powers:** The United States Government announced its policy on resumption of nuclear tests on December 29, 1959.

President D. D. Eisenhower issued the following statement:

"The negotiations with respect to the cessation of nuclear tests have now been in progress for 14 months. While now recessed,

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they would soon be resumed. No satisfactory agreement is yet in sight.

"The prospects for such an agreement have been injured by the recent unwillingness on the part of the politically-guided Soviet experts to give serious scientific consideration to the effectiveness of seismic technique for the detection of underground nuclear explosions. Indeed, the atmosphere of the Geneva talks has been clouded by the intemperate and technically unsupportable Soviet annexure to the report of the technical experts. The distinguished American group of scientists who compose the US delegation will make public from the *verbatim* records of the Conference the facts which will completely refute this Soviet document.

"We will resume negotiations in a continuing spirit of seeking to reach a safeguarded agreement. In the meantime, the voluntary moratorium on testing will expire on December 31, 1959.

"Although we consider ourselves free to resume nuclear weapons testing, we shall not resume nuclear weapon tests without announcing our intention in advance of any resumption.

"During the period of voluntary suspension of nuclear weapon tests, the United States will continue its active programme of weapon research, development and laboratory-type experimentation."

The President's statement followed a conference in Augusta (Georgia) on December 29, 1959 between President Eisenhower, the Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter; the Secretary of Defence, Mr. Thomas Gates; and the head of the US Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. John McCone.

Other Powers' Position:

Britain's policy, it was stated in London, was not to explode further nuclear weapons while useful talks on the abolition of nuclear tests continued at Geneva.

France has planned to explode her first nuclear bomb in the Sahara on an unspecified date.

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, said on January 3, 1960 that the Soviet Union would not resume nuclear tests unless the Western Powers did so.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2254:AOA:B, 2049:AOA:A]

H. **US Atom-powered Submarine Commissioned:** The *USS Halibut*, an atom-powered submarine capable of firing the *Regulus* guided missile, was commissioned at Vallejo in California on January 4, 1960.

The 3,555-ton submarine, which has a torpedo battery as well as missiles, was launched on January 9, 1959 and had made several successful trials. She is the first submarine ever designed from the keel up as a guided missile carrier.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2958:AOA:D]

I. **Aluminium - Coated Inflated Sphere Launched In USA:** The United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) launched on January 16 an aluminium-coated sphere from Wallops Island in Virginia to a height of 250 miles, where it shone brighter than the stars. The sphere was sent up folded inside the nose of a rocket. When the device reached a height of 250 miles, it was inflated to a diameter of 100 feet.

The purpose of the launching, the latest of a series, was to test the practicability of ejecting a folded plastic sphere at a high altitude and inflating it.

The sphere was seen in the sky for about 10 minutes before it sank below the horizon. It later fell into the Atlantic and no effort was made to recover it.

(*The New York Times*)

J. **Russians Work Out Route For Rocket Flight To Mars:** The Director of the Sternberg Institute of Astronomy in Moscow, Prof. Dmitri Martynov, broadcasting from Moscow Radio on January 8, 1960, said that the Soviet authorities had already worked out the route for a rocket flight to Mars.

He said that conditions which a space-man would have to endure on Mars had also been studied. Temperatures had been calculated as relatively moderate—up to 68 degrees Fahrenheit during the day on the Martian equator and falling to minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit at night. Life was possible on Mars and there were signs of vegetation, possibly even micro-organisms. The atmosphere contained carbon dioxide, oxygen and a certain amount of water. It was in fact the only planet in the Earth's solar system where man could find acceptable living conditions. It was not a coincidence that the planet was attracting so much attention from astronomers all over the world.

He added that it would take 272 days to reach Mars. People who land on the planet would have to remain there for about a year awaiting a favourable opportunity for the return trip.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3040:AOA:A]

K. **Indian Students Abroad And Foreign Students In India:** According to a UNESCO publication entitled "Study Abroad" made public at UN Headquarters on January 5, the majority of Indian students who seek higher education abroad obtain it now in the United States.

The publication said that there were 4,966 Indian students in 1957-58 in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and The Vatican.

Of these, 2,585 were in the United States. The United Kingdom came next with 1,511 Indian students, followed by West Germany (504), The Vatican (91), Australia (83), France (71), Switzerland (38), Italy (37), Austria (21), Japan (12), Netherlands (7), Belgium (4) and Denmark (2).

The number of foreign students in India, it said, had been increasing steadily. In 1952-53, for instance, there were 1,795 foreign students in India. By 1956-57, the number had risen to 2,620.

There were 180,000 foreign students in institutions of higher education throughout the world in 1957-58—an increase of 15,000 over the previous year. Foreign students comprised about two per cent of the total enrolment.

In India, the proportion of foreign students was estimated at 0.5 per cent of the total enrolment in higher education.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

L. **ICFTU Congress:** The Congress of International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) met in Brussels from December 6 to 11, 1959.

The Indian delegate, Mr. G. D. Ambekar, told the opening session that in order to strengthen the real democratic trade union movement in Asian countries, "we will have to educate the workers to stand on their own legs and create their own leadership".

He said that India, like other Asian countries, wanted peace not for its own sake but for the development of the whole Asian region. "But, to the surprise of the whole world, my country has been attacked by China without any provocation. This should open the eyes of all those who believe in the declarations of peace and freedom of communist China. Communist China has exposed herself as having imperialist designs."

He said that this should serve as a warning to other Asian countries and free trade unions. "We should under no pretext or excuse be a party to any joint or united front even in the name of a good cause with the communists or their 'fellow-travellers'."

Addressing the Congress on December 4, 1959, the General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, Mr. Tom Mboya, said that more vigorous action should be taken in those parts of Africa where the workers did not have the right to organize and negotiate.

Racialism in some countries and apartheid in South Africa, he said, made it impossible for trade unions to organize as effectively as they would like. In South Africa, the worker was not recognized by law. As a result, he was not allowed to organize trade unions and as such was not allowed trade union rights, freedom of association or freedom of assembly. In some areas of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, trade unions had to be organized on a racial basis. The struggle in those areas, therefore, was not between workers and employers but as between workers themselves. In other African areas, trade union rights were limited because of political conditions.

The President of the United States AFL-CIO, Mr. George Meany, told the Congress on December 8, 1959 that it was dangerous to speak of "a great thaw in the 'cold war'."

He said: "The Soviet Union has sought to exploit the mood engendered by such talk in order to prevent criticism of its criminal aggression against liberty-loving peoples."

He added that peace and freedom were today in an even graver danger than a decade ago.

Mr. Harry Douglas, General Secretary of the British Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said that peaceful co-existence or its alternatives had to be considered.

Resolutions And Election Of Office-bearers:

At its concluding session on December 11, 1959, the Congress passed a resolution directing the Executive Board to take further steps to reorganize the Federation's structure to make it more adequate and responsive to the tasks ahead.

Emphasis was placed on the need for building effective trade union organizations and for dealing with the problems of workers in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world where the struggle was the hardest and the need greatest.

It authorized the Board to take immediate action to carry out the directives in time to report on the results by the next Congress in June, 1960.

The new Executive Board re-elected Mr. J.H. Oldenbroek, a Dutch Socialist, as Secretary-General.

The Board also re-elected Mr. Arne Geijer of Sweden as the Confederation's President for 1960.

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Among the seven Vice-Presidents re-elected by the Board were Sir Vincent Tewson, General Secretary of Britain's Trade Union Congress; Mr. George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations; Mr. Walter Reuther, Vice-President of the American AFL-CIO; M. M. R. Bothereau (France); Mr. E. Jensen (Denmark); Mr. Khatib (Pakistan); and Mr. Willi Pichter (West Germany).

In addition to re-electing the seven Vice-Presidents, the Board chose Mr. A. Tlili (Tunisia) as Vice-President representing Africa and Mr. S. Marcovecchio (Argentina) to represent Latin America.

It also chose a new Sub-Committee, which included Mr. G. D. Ambekar of India and Mr. Tom Mboya of Kenya.

The new-comers to the Executive Board itself were: Mr. Tom Mboya and Mr. A. Esie (Nigeria), both for Africa; Mr. Hernandes (Philippines) for Asia; Mr. A. Cgiha (Lebanon) for West Asia; and Signor B. Storti (Italy) for Europe.

Background:

Immediately after World War II, Trade Union leaders from many countries, including Russia, Britain and America, formed the World Federation of Trade Unions. [In the United States, the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined it, but the American Federation of Labour remained outside.]

There was constant friction between communists and non-communists in the Federation. Early in 1949, the non-communist centres broke away from the World Federation of Trade Unions. In December, 1949, delegates from 70 trade union organizations in 53 countries, including the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organizations met in London and formed the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The Confederation's aims are to improve the living standards of workers everywhere, to further political and economic freedom and to achieve lasting peace. Their slogan is: "Bread, Peace and Freedom."

On January 1, 1959, ICFTU had 137 affiliated organizations in 97 countries with a membership of 55,955,881. The membership included 25,416,357 in Europe, 14,692,060 in North America, 6,346,583 in Latin America, 6,252,223 in Asia, 1,286,121 in Africa, 1,047,309 in Australia, 728,745 in West Asia and 186,483 in the West Indies.

There are Regional Offices in Brussels, Mexico and New Delhi. In addition, the East, Central and Southern areas of Africa are served by an Area Office in Nairobi, and West Africa by the Accra Information and Advisory Centre. A regional organization for the whole of Africa is being considered. Its other offices are located in Singapore, Tokyo, Djakarta, Port of Spain, Rio de Janeiro and Beirut.

ICFTU's offices in Geneva, Paris and New York maintain contact with inter-governmental organizations. It has a recognized status with UN, ILO, UNESCO and other bodies.

ICFTU is said to be in constant rivalry with the World Federation of Trade Unions, now wholly communist-dominated, in all parts of the world, and firmly refuses to have any contact with them.

Its income from affiliation fees and a levy in 1958 amounted to about £280,000 which was somewhat less than its expenditure. There is also an International Solidarity Fund which is expected to reach £2,000,000 by the end of 1960.

(*The Times*, London and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 1392:INI:D]

M. **UNESCO's Education Project:** The January issue of *Chronicle*, a UNESCO publication, reported that the launching of a project for the extension of compulsory primary education in Asia was under the consideration of UNESCO.

It would be UNESCO's fourth major project, supplementing those being conducted in relation to compulsory primary education in Latin America, research on problems of arid lands and mutual appreciation of cultural values of the Occident and the Orient.

The possibility of the project was referred to in an article on "the preliminary programme and budget of UNESCO for 1961-62," written by the Assistant Director-General Mr. Rene Maheu.

He said: "The question has arisen of the desirability of launching in 1961 a fourth major project on the extension of compulsory primary education in Asian countries. Preliminary studies are proceeding in Asia.

"It will be recalled that similar inquiries are being pursued, concurrently, on needs in regard to school education in the Arab States and tropical Africa.

"It is with these various considerations in mind that a decision will be taken when the final proposed programme is prepared in the light of the conclusions reached as a result of the inquiries and consultations now proceeding in the member-States concerned. But, whatever the decision may be—and it will mainly relate to the form of the Organization's action—the purpose of and the means of that action are already secured."

Dr. V. Veronese On Project:

In New Delhi, on January 15, the Director-General of UNESCO, Dr. V. Veronese, told a news conference that the UNESCO Education project would be spread over 20 years and would cost $64 billion.

The project aimed at increasing the present primary school children's attendance from 65 million in 1960 to 220 million in 1980. This would require over 8,000,000 teachers.

He explained that apart from providing for the enrolment of 156 million additional children by 1980, the Project "which allows for population increase," visualizes the construction of 55 million additional class-rooms and two million additional houses for teachers.

The project, also described by him as "modest" and one estimated to cost a little over $3 billion per annum, envisaged the greater part of these resources to be provided from the national Budgets, "which will continuously increase with the economic development of the countries."

However, it called for about $10 billion of external assistance during the 20-year period —or $500 million of such assistance annually. This assistance was for meeting non-recurring expenditure related to school buildings, teachers' houses, furniture and teaching equipment.

He said that the Karachi Regional Conference of UNESCO had called on the economically developed countries of UNESCO and UNESCO itself through bilateral, regional and multi-lateral arrangements to help and provide this external finance.

This was "an extremely important and challenging demand" and was "as precise and imaginative" as the whole plan. It was on this aspect that he looked forward to the directives and guidance of the General Conference of UNESCO. He was ready to serve Asia and India "in this bold and urgent" project.

Indeed, he was also proposing to the General Conference that "a considerable sum of money be set aside from UNESCO's regular Budget for 1961-62 to help Asian member-States with expert assistance, fellowships, educational equipment and, in some cases, financial grants to aid the pilot projects and regional programmes in the plan recommended by the Karachi Conference."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2306:INI:F]

N. **World Running Behind Time—Calculations By Soviet Astronomers:** According to Soviet astronomers, the world has been running behind time since the beginning of this century. Soviet astronomers have corrected the inaccuracy, which has been accumulating since the early years of this century.

Mr. Kheino Potter, Head of the Ephemerid Time Service at Pulkovo Observatory (near Leningrad) told *Tass* on December 30, 1959 that the time inaccuracy resulted from unevenness in the rotation of the Earth round its axis. This unevenness could be studied by observing the orbital movement of the Moon.

Using a lunar camera with which the position of the Moon could be photographically established, the staff of the Ephemerid Time Service had obtained about 300 plates showing the Moon and surrounding stars.

Nearly 100 photographs had already been measured and Soviet astronomers had established that 31 seconds should be added to the world time.

According to *Tass*, scientists in various countries would, by 1960, be able to use the re-adjusted time for their scientific work.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2746:INI:M]

O. **Bernard Shaw's Prize For New English Alphabet Shared By Four Persons:** It was announced in London on December 31, 1959 that four persons would share the prize of £500 offered by the British Public Trustee under the Will of George Bernard Shaw for a new English language alphabet.

The four winners were: Mrs. Pauline M. Barrett of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mr. John Frederick Magladh, an insurance broker; Dr. Sydney Lancaster Pugmore, a psychiatrist; and Mr. Kingsley Read, a retired letter-designer.

The Public Trustee, Mr. R. P. Baulkwill, who made the announcement, said that there were 467 entries from all parts of the English-speaking world.

The four winners would share the prize equally (£125). They would collaborate with Mr. T. A. D. MacCarthy, Professor of Phonetics at Leeds University (UK) to evolve a final alphabet, probably of 40 letters.

Mr. Baulkwill said that when a new alphabet was finally decided upon, pamphlets explaining it would be distributed to public and national libraries throughout the English-speaking world.

It was also planned to issue an edition of *Androcles and the Lion*, one of Shaw's plays, in the new alphabet.

Under the terms of Shaw's Will, there is no intention of replacing the present 26 letters.

One of the provisions of the Will was for a new alphabet containing at least 40 letters enabling the English language—assuming the pronunciation to resemble that recorded by the late King George V—to be written without indicating single sounds by groups of letters or by diacritical marks instead of by one symbol for each sound.

In February, 1957, the legacy of £10,000 which Shaw left for the purpose was judged an invalid Charitable Trust. Before an appeal could be heard, a compromise was reached, and a Public Trustee was appointed to carry out Shaw's Will.

A prize of £500 for the best design for the new alphabet was offered in 1957. Entries closed on January 1, 1959.

About half the entries came from the United Kingdom, 16 from the United States, 14 from Canada, 13 from Australia, 11 from India, 10 from Germany, six from Ireland and a number of single entries from individual countries.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1418:AOA:D]

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P. **Soviet "Snowman" Expedition Returns:** It was stated in Moscow on January 10 that a Soviet Scientific Expedition had returned from a nine-month unsuccessful search in the Pamir Ranges—the "roof of the world"—for signs of the "Abominable Snowman."

Tass said that the Expedition, led by Prof. Kyril Stanyukovich, had been set the task of establishing whether there was any truth in the legends of the "Snowman" which received publicity at the time of the conquest of Everest by Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay in 1953.

The Pamirs, with peaks over 20,000 ft., lie north of Afghanistan, and about 1,000 miles north-west of Everest.

The Soviet Expedition consisted of botanists, zoologists, archaeologists and ethnographers, and was accompanied by experienced mountaineers, local snow-leopard hunters and specially trained tracker-dogs.

They set up hidden observation posts equipped with the latest types of telescopes, set traps baited with sheep and goats, laid out nets, and spread anaesthetic substances. But no "Snowman" was discovered, and the team concluded that there was no reason to believe that he lived in the Pamirs.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2109:NEP:B]

Q. **Mr. Charles Roberts Swart Appointed New Governor-General Of South Africa:** It was formally announced on December 6, 1959 that Mr. Charles Roberts Swart, Minister of Justice in the South African Government, had been appointed Governor-General of the Union in succession to the late Dr. Ernest Jansen.

Dr. Jansen died of leukaemia in Pretoria on November 25, 1959. He was 78.

Mr. Swart, like Dr. Jansen, a former lawyer, has, at one time or another, also been a Hollywood actor, journalist, farmer and university lecturer. He was first elected to Parliament in 1933 as a staunch supporter of Dr. Daniel Malan's Republican Nationalist Party. He became leader of the Party in the Orange Free State in 1940, and in 1948 became Minister of Justice, a post he has held ever since. Mr. Swart was appointed acting Prime Minister during the illness in 1958 of the late Prime Minister, Mr. Johannes Strijdom.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

R. **Russian Antarctic Expedition Reaches South Pole:** A train of sledge-tractors of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition reached the South Pole at noon (Moscow Time) on December 26, 1959.

This trek from the Antarctic shore of the Indian Ocean, where Russia's Southern Polar station of Mirny is located, lasted three months. During this time, members of the Expedition had covered about 1,670 miles.

The Expedition was led by Mr. Alexander Dralkin.

At the South Pole, the Russian Expedition met the American scientists at the Amundsen-Scott Research Station.

The Russians were expected to stay at the American station for two days before starting the final leg by way of the Sovietskaya Base at the Pole of Inaccessibility to the Soviet coastal station of Lazarev on Queen Maud Land.

The Soviet Expedition was the fourth to reach the South Pole overland. The first was Amundsen's in 1911, followed by Scott's in 1912. The third expedition was led by Sir (then Doctor) Vivian Fuchs and Sir Edmund Hillary in 1958.

The Soviet News Agency *Tass* said that the Expedition did not try to break any records. It stopped for about every 70 miles to make scientific observations for a meridional cross-section of the ice covering the continent and traverse areas never before trodden by man.

Polar aviation had actively helped the trans-Antarctic trek. Aircraft from the Expedition had made many flights into the heart of the Antarctic and delivered many tons of equipment to the Komsomolskaya and Vostok Soviet scientific stations and directed the Expedition.

It was announced on December 28, 1959 that the Soviet Expedition had decided to return to Vostok base instead of pushing across the continent as originally planned.

In a despatch from the Soviet base at Mirny, *Tass* said that after completing scientific observations at the Geographic Pole, the team would return to Vostok.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 1875:AOA:A]

S. **International Tin Council Meeting—Fixation Of Quotas:** The International Tin Council met in London from December 1 to 4, 1959.

The countries attending were: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, France, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Korea, Malaya, the Federation of Nigeria, the Netherlands, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

The Council put the total permissible export amount for the six producing members of the Agreement during the ninth control period—January 1 to March 31, 1960—at 36,000 tons. This compared with 30,000 tons for the quarter October-December, 1959, and 25,000 tons for July-September, 1959.

The Council extended to the end of March, 1960 the authority it had granted on previous occasions to the buffer stock manager to operate within the middle range of prices (£780 to £830 per ton) in the Agreement.

It gave formal agreement to the arrangement made with the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the disposal, through the buffer stock manager, of 2,417 tons of tin which represents the balance of the United Kingdom strategic stock-pile of tin.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

T. **UNESCO Survey Of Newspapers In World:** A Report published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on December 15, 1959 on the world's newspapers and periodicals, based mainly on statistics collected from 146 countries in 1955 and 1957, revealed that India had the third largest number of daily newspapers in the world.

It said that USA published more daily newspapers (1,820) than any other country. West Germany was second with 481 and India a close third with 476.

In respect of all classes of newspapers—dailies and non-dailies—the first six in order were: United States, Soviet Union, Argentina, United Kingdom, Brazil and Canada, all of them publishing over 1,000 newspapers. Among them, the United States published 8,512 newspapers, the Soviet Union 5,114, Argentina 1,674 and United Kingdom 1,456.

It estimated the total circulation of the world's daily newspapers at over 250,000,000 copies, the figure working out at roughly [illegible] copies per 1,000 inhabitants.

Non-daily newspapers were estimated [illegible] have a total circulation of about 200,000,000 or about 72 copies per 1,000 inhabitants.

There were some 30,000 newspapers published in the world, of which about [illegible] were dailies. About one-third of all newspapers were published in America and another third in Europe, including the Soviet Union. Europe, including the Soviet Union, probably accounted for nearly half the total circulation of all daily newspapers.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2753:AOA:B]

SPORT

A. **Asian Lawn Tennis Championships:** The 1959 Asian Lawn Tennis Championships concluded in Calcutta on January 3 when R. Krishnan (the second Indian to win the Men's Singles title) beat Barry Mackay (USA) 7-5, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The first Indian winner of the title was Dilip Bose who beat Sumant Misra in the final in 1949—the first year of the Championships.

The Mixed Doubles title was won by Naresh Kumar (India) and Miss Margaret Hellyer (Australia) beating the Russian pair Thomas Leyous and I. Russanova 7-5, 6-1.

In the Men's Doubles, R. Krishnan and N. Kumar beat W. A. Knight (UK) and Warren Woodcock (Australia) by 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6.

Miss Hellyer annexed the Women's Singles title, beating Mimi Arnold (USA) by 3-6, 6-1, 7-5.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1832:SPO:A]

B. **National Table-Tennis Championships:** Gautam Diwan won the National Table-tennis Singles title for the fourth year in succession in Calcutta on December 31, 1959 with a 3-2 win over K. Nagaraj. The scores were 20-22, 13-21, 21-16, 21-16, 21-10.

The only other player to have won the title for three years was Uttam Chandrana, but he did not have more than two consecutive successes.

Meena Parande, India's woman international, won the triple crown. In addition to retaining the Women's Singles title, she won the Women's Doubles event in partnership with Rachel John and the Mixed Doubles title with J. M. Banerjee as her partner.

The following are the results of the finals:

Men's Singles: G. R. Diwan beat K. Nagaraj 20-22, 13-21, 21-16, 21-16, 21-10.

Women's Singles: Meena Parande beat Usha Sunderraj 21-8, 16-15, 6-5 (time limit).

Junior Singles: R. R. Kamath beat Nitin Shah 21-17, 21-12, 21-8.

Mixed Doubles: Meena Parande and J. M. Banerjee beat Urmilla Khanna and Inder Prakash 21-12, 21-13, 12-21, 21-9.

Women's Doubles: Meena Parande and Rachel John beat Urmilla Khanna and Indira Iyengar 21-23, 26-25 (time limit), 21-13, 21-12, 21-12.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2498:SPO:A]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **Agreement With USSR For Construction Of Jalalabad Irrigation Canal:** An Agreement on Soviet technical aid to Afghanistan in the building of the Jalalabad Irrigation Canal was signed in Kabul on January 19.

The construction includes a hydraulic power station of 11,000 kilowatts, dams, a 70-kilometre-long canal, five bridges, three aqueducts and other works.

The scheme will irrigate 25,800 hectares of land, of which 20,600 hectares are not under cultivation at present.

The whole project is expected to be completed in four years.

The aid from USSR for this project is stated to be $22,400,000.

(*Tass* and *Kabul Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2743:AFG:A, 2799:AFG:A]

CHINA

A. **Increase In Production:** The official *Hsinhua* news agency reported on January 22 that China had reached the main targets of her Second Five-Year Plan (1957-62) three years ahead of schedule.

It attributed the success to "opposing Rightist tendencies and exerting full efforts."

The achievements quoted were an increase of 31 per cent in industrial and agricultural output compared with 1958 and a 16 per cent increase in retail sales, allied to a 21 per cent increase in the national income.

It said: "The supply of a small number of commodities was tight during the first half of 1959 owing to rapidly increasing purchasing power, but for quite some time this tight situation has now ceased."

Other output increases noted were: steel 13,357,000 tons (up by 67 per cent); pig iron 20,500,000 tons (up 115 per cent); coal 347,800,000 tons (up 29 per cent); crude oil 3,700,000 tons (up 63 per cent); cement 12,270,000 tons (up 32 per cent); timber 41,200,000 cubic metres (up 18 per cent); chemical fertilizer 1,333,000 tons (up 64 per cent); metal working machine tools 70,000 tons (up 40 per cent).

Budgetary outlay for investment in capital construction in 1959 totalled 26,700 million yuan—an increase of 24.5 per cent over 1958.

National Economy:

Meanwhile, a report on national economy was given by the Vice-Premier, Mr. Li Fu-chun, in an article in the first issue of 1960 of *The Red Flag*, a fortnightly publication of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

According to the article, China, in 1959, achieved a continued "big leap forward" in the development of her national economy for the second year in succession and, as a result, a comprehensive nation-wide system of industry was rapidly taking shape, centred on iron and steel and machine-building, and integrating big, medium-sized and small enterprises.

The imbalance in the economic development of various areas of the country was being gradually changed and China could now by itself design and build modern enterprises involving relatively complicated techniques. As a result, a "completely solid foundation" had already been laid for a "high speed and proportionate leap forward in the development of the national economy."

He wrote that, on the basis of preliminary statistics, the total output value of industry had far surpassed the target of over-fulfilling that of 1958 by 25.6 per cent which had been set by the eighth preliminary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Steel production had exceeded 13,000,000 tons, surpassing the planned target of 12,000,000 tons. Coal output had also markedly exceeded the planned target of 335,000,000 tons, although no exact figure was given.

He claimed that the total output value of agriculture had "by far surpassed the planned target" despite the fact that in 1959 the country had suffered some of the most serious natural calamities in history which had affected over 40,000,000 hectares of land, or over one-third of all farm land in the country.

He, however, gave no figures for agricultural production.

During the same year, he claimed, capital construction had also fulfilled the budgeted total investment.

The Second Five-Year Plan called for the total output value of industry to approximately double itself by 1962 as compared with 1957, the first year of the Second Plan. Item-wise, it set the following production targets for 1962: steel, between 1.05 and 1.2 crore tons; coal, between 19 and 21 crore tons; electricity, between 4,000 and 4,300 crore kw hours; metal cutting machine tools, between 60,000 and 65,000 units; cotton yarn between 80 and 90 lakh bales; grain, about 50,000 crore catties (25 crore tons); and cotton, about 24 lakh tons.

He said that during 1959, industrial products had greatly increased in varieties and markedly improved in quality, while costs had been considerably reduced. An integrated and all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery had been attained and the production of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, flax, tea, tobacco, sugar-cane and sugar beet, silk, fruit, vegetables, medicinal herbs and sundry crops had greatly increased without exception.

Communications and transportation, it was claimed, had developed at an even quicker tempo than other branches, while commerce was described as "brisk".

He said: "With the continued big leap forward in 1959, a completely solid foundation has already been laid for our high speed and proportionate leap forward in the development of the national economy, which began in 1958".

The output of nearly all heavy industrial products had been more than doubled and a complete nation-wide system of industry was rapidly taking shape. It was centred on iron and steel and machine-building, integrating big, medium-sized and small enterprises and a relatively more rational geographic distribution. The imbalance in the economic development of various areas was being gradually changed. China could now, by itself, design and build modern enterprises involving relatively complicated techniques.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3019:CHI:A]

B. **Ratification Instruments Exchanged:** An Indonesian Embassy official said in Peking on January 21 that Indonesia and China had exchanged ratification instruments bringing into force the Treaty between the two countries on dual nationality.

According to him, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Chen Yi, and the Indonesian Ambassador, Mr. Sukardjo Wirjopranto, exchanged the documents at a ceremony held at the Foreign Office in Peking on January 20.

The exchange of documents was regarded as a step towards settling the dispute between China and Indonesia over the treatment of Chinese traders in Indonesia.

Under the Treaty on dual nationality, Chinese living in Indonesia have to choose within two years whether to be nationals of one country or the other.

The quarrel between the two countries flared up in November, 1959, over the Indonesian regulation banning alien shopkeepers —mostly Chinese—from rural areas from the beginning of 1960.

The ban was estimated to affect about one-fifth of Indonesia's Chinese population, estimated at about 2,500,000.

China complained that the regulation resulted in great numbers of Chinese losing their livelihood and homes and brought discrimination and persecution against them.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3071:CHI:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Republic Day Celebrations; Indian Brochure On Border With China; Mr. Nehru And F-M Ayub Khan On Kashmir Issue; Austrian Credit Offer; Bhilai Steel Plant Expansion; All-India Businessmen's Convention; Jurists' Report On Communist Regime In Kerala; Mr. C. Rajagopalachari On Socialism.

A. **Republic Day Celebrations:** The tenth anniversary of India's Republic Day was celebrated in New Delhi with the usual military parade and cultural pageant on Rajpath on January 26.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, took the salute at the march-past.

An interested spectator at the parade was the Soviet President, Marshal K. Voroshilov, who sat on the right of Dr. Prasad's dais. Another distinguished visitor was the Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. B. P. Koirala.

The day was also celebrated in all State capitals and other cities and towns throughout the country with military or police parades and other festivities.

It was celebrated by all Indian Missions abroad.

Greetings on the occasion were received from world leaders and statesmen.

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President's Broadcast:

In a message to the nation broadcast on January 25, the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, called on the nation to be "vigilant and united" in the absence of "desired appreciation" by China of India's anxiety to "remain friendly and avoid resort to force" to settle the border issue.

He declared that while "hoping for the best" and re-affirming the country's faith in peace and peaceful co-existence, India could not afford to ignore the fact that eternal vigilance was the price of freedom.

China, he added without actually naming her, had by its encroachment on India's border areas threatened to strain the latter's belief in *Panch Shila* which she herself had helped to propound. India, despite popular resentment, continued to rely on negotiations for a peaceful settlement.

At the same time, he assured the nation that "side by side with meeting the requirements of defence necessitated by recent events, we are determined to spare no efforts in implementing our big nation-building projects."

The following is the text of the broadcast:

"Let me greet my countrymen on the eve of the 10th Republic Day and wish them good luck and happiness in the coming year. Every year we exchange greetings on this happy occasion and felicitate one another and also look around to see the state of the nation, its growing economy and its fast-developing resources. We have weighed these developments against our long-term plans and our cherished dreams to turn an under-developed nation of teeming millions into a prosperous State in which every citizen, assured of life's essential needs, leads a reasonably happy life. The whole machinery of the State, nay, the entire resources of the nation, are being mobilized to give shape to this ideal.

"Since we became free and took charge of the affairs of State we have remained mainly occupied with setting our house in order, that is to say, with dealing mostly with our internal problems, though, as is well known, we have throughout been following a foreign policy which we have thought to be the best for India. Respecting other nations' independence, cherishing friendly feelings for all peoples, firm belief in every country's freedom to live in the manner considered best by it, to abjure violence and aggression and to work for the maintenance of world peace—these are some of the important elements in our foreign policy. This policy which came to be known as that of peaceful co-existence has been subscribed to by a good many other nations of the world.

"Something has happened which threatens to strain our belief in these principles. One of our neighbours with whom our relations have throughout been friendly and who has been with us in propounding the theory of *Panch Shila*, has thought it fit to encroach on our frontiers and occupy fringes on the border areas falling within Indian territory. In the face of provocation and the rising popular resentment we have continued to rely on negotiations and settle whatever dispute there be in a peaceful and friendly manner. Our anxiety, however, to remain friendly and avoid resort to force has not so far evoked the desired appreciation from the other side. While hoping for the best, we have to be vigilant and united. Though our faith in peace and peaceful co-existence remains unshaken as ever, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that eternal vigilance is the price a nation pays for its freedom.

"Side by side with meeting the requirements of defence necessitated by recent events, we are determined to spare no effort in implementing our big nation-building projects. Some of these projects have already been completed or are nearing completion. Work on others is proceeding according to schedule. During last year we had the Ganga Bridge opened to traffic, linking North Bihar and Assam with South Bihar and West Bengal. Encouraged by this remarkable feat of engineering we now propose to span the mighty Brahmaputra near Gauhati, and our Prime Minister has laid the foundation of the new bridge only this month. Work on Bhakra, Nagarjunasagar, Chambal, Neiveli and Kundah hydro-electric projects continues to progress. The three major Steel Plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur have begun functioning in part. These are expected to supply more than our present requirements of steel.

"At one time during the year the food situation threatened to worsen, but the price level was soon brought down as a result of efforts to ease the supply situation and opening of foodgrain shops throughout the country. The situation since then has shown signs of improvement and there is reason to believe that this trend will receive further support from the present re-assuring crop position and foreign imports to build up adequate reserves."

President's Broadcast To Indians Abroad:

In a message to Indian nationals residing abroad, Dr. Rajendra Prasad promised "quite a few pleasant surprises" for them when they returned home.

He told them that the surprises were: electrified villages, new roads, and railways, new canals lacing the rural areas with their bounteous waters, three giant steel plants "spitting molten ore round the clock" and Community Development and social welfare centres spread all over the land.

He said: "I know you will feel happy to see all this. But let me tell you, it is no more than a beginning. The journey to our great destination is long and arduous. However, faith in India's destiny inspires us and the determination of our people provides the necessary sinews for the job. An undertaking like this cannot be without its own hazards and difficulties and, be sure, we are no longer strangers to them, though with God's grace we are bound to get the better of them and achieve our cherished goal."

He added: "Whatever preoccupations we have at home, our thoughts often go to you, and your well-being is close to our hearts. You too, brothers and sisters, must be thinking of your country today. I would like you to think also of the high moral and spiritual ideals from which we draw inspiration in our home and foreign policies."

President's Reception:

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, gave two receptions at Rashtrapati Bhavan in connexion with Republic Day on January 25 and 26.

The receptions were attended, among others, by the USSR President, Marshal K. Voroshilov, and party, Lady Mountbatten, Central Ministers, judges of the Supreme Court, members of the diplomatic corps, officers of the three Services, members of delegations to various conferences then being held in New Delhi and teachers who received the National Awards.

Messages Of Greetings:

World leaders sent India messages of greetings on the occasion of the Republic Day.

They were, among others, from President Eisenhower, King Mahendra of Nepal, Marshal Tito, President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Viet-Nam and the King of Cambodia.

Mr. Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, and Mr. Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of China, also sent messages.

Mr. Liu Shao-chi's message, dated January 23, to Dr. Rajendra Prasad said:

"On the happy occasion of the tenth anniversary of the National Day of your country, I would like, on behalf of the Chinese people and in my own name, to extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the great Indian people.

"I sincerely hope that the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples will continue to grow stronger and develop. I wish well-being to the Indian people and prosperity to their country."

Mr. Chou En-lai's message, dated January 23, to Mr. Nehru read:

"On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of India, I would like, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, and in my own name, to extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the Government of your country.

"Sino-Indian friendship is in the interests of the peoples of our two countries as well as in the interests of Asian and world peace.

"We are deeply convinced that, through the joint efforts of our two sides, our friendly relations will be further consolidated and continue to develop on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and the Bandung spirit."

At the Indian Embassy reception in Peking, the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, clinked glasses and posed smilingly for photographs with the sari-clad wives of Indian Embassy officials.

A few minutes earlier, raising a glass of fruit juice, he proposed a toast to "greater development of friendship between the great Chinese and Indian peoples on the basis of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence."

Mr. Chou En-lai also proposed a toast to the health of Mr. Nehru.

With the Foreign Minister, Mr. Chen Yi, Mr. Chou En-lai walked among 500 guests in the big banquet hall of a Peking hotel where the reception was held.

Then Mr. Chen Yi led the way to a corner of the hall where he and Mr. Chou En-lai joined a group of Indian women. Mr. Chou En-lai laughed as Mr. Chen Yi called his wife to join them.

Earlier, Mr. Chen Yi said in a speech that there was close friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples.

In what observers interpreted as a reference to the border dispute, he added: "It is true there are some issues between our two countries inherited from history.

"However, provided that the Five Principles (of peaceful co-existence) are adhered to reasonably, a solution can be achieved on any issue between the two countries through peaceful and friendly negotiations.

"At the moment, when imperialists and reactionaries are resorting to all methods to sabotage and sow discord in relations between China and India, we should all the more attach importance to Sino-Indian friendship and continue to safeguard the friendship of the two peoples.

"This is not only in the interests of our two peoples but also in the interests of all in Asia and world peace."

Mr. N. Khruschev sent a message to Mr. Nehru stressing the "unbreakable friendship and close co-operation" between the two countries.

During the past decade, he said, India had made substantial progress in the political, economic and cultural spheres and had shown what could be done by a nation that had rid itself of "colonialist fetters." The Soviet people, who deeply respected and liked the Indian people, rejoiced at these successes. The Soviet people valued India's contribution to the struggle for the triumph of the principles of co-existence and for the development of international co-operation. "We are glad to note that the past 10 years were a period of the consolidation and development of So-

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viet-Indian friendship, which is an important factor in the improvement of the international climate and the ending of the 'cold war'."

He expressed his firm conviction that "close and unbreakable" co-operation between India and the Soviet Union "will continue to develop for the good and happiness of the people in the two countries."

The following were some of the messages:

President Tito: "Most cordial congratulations and best wishes for India's happiness and prosperity on its 10th Republic Day anniversary, I wish ever greater success in India's development and for the growth of prosperity to mark the brilliant future of India, which, like Yugoslavia, pursues a consistent policy of peace and co-existence."

Field-Marshal Ayub Khan: "The Government and people of Pakistan join me in offering to the Government and people of India our warm felicitation and sincere best wishes on the occasion of the National Day of India. We wish the people of India continued peace and prosperity."

King Mahendra: "I am confident that the ties of friendship and co-operation so happily existing between our two countries will be further strengthened to our mutual benefit with the passage of time."

Decorations:

On the occasion of the Republic Day, the President of India announced 31 awards to persons who had excelled themselves in the fields of education, science, music, sport, social service, art and literature. They were one *Padma Vibhushan*, 10 *Padma Bhushan* and 20 *Padma Shri*.

The only award of *Padma Vibhushan*, which is given for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants, was made to Mr. N. R. Pillai, Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs.

Two poets, two Speakers of State Legislative Assemblies, two Sanskrit scholars and two doctors were among those getting the *Padma Bhushan* given for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

Mr. Vijay Hazare and Mr. Jasu Patel, both cricketers, and Miss Arati Saha, the first Indian and Asian woman to swim the English Channel were among those awarded *Padma Shri*.

The names of the recipients were published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of January 26, 1960.

The following were the awards:

Padma Vibhushan: Mr. Narayana Raghavan Pillai, Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs.

Padma Bhushan: Mr. Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao, Speaker, Andhra Legislative Assembly; Pandit Balkrishna Sharma (Navin), poet, New Delhi; Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan, musician, New Delhi; Mr. Haridas Siddhanta Vagish, Sanskrit scholar, Calcutta; Kazi Nazrul Islam, poet, Calcutta; Dr. Nilakantha Das, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; Dr. Rabindra Nath Chaudhuri, Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta; Panditraj Rajeshwardatt Shastri Dravid, Sanskrit scholar, Banaras; Mr. Shiv Pujan Sahai, Hindi scholar, Patna; Dr. Vithal Nagesh Shirodkar, Gynaecologist, Bombay.

Padma Shri: Dr. Adinath Lahiri, Director, Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad; Mr. Anil Kumar Das, Deputy Director-General, Kodaikanal Observatory; Miss Arati Saha, Channel swimmer, Calcutta; Dr. Artaballav Mohanti, retired professor, Utkal University; Mr. Ayyagiri Sambasiva Rao, Head, Health Physics, Air Monitoring, Reactor Control and Electronics Divisions, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay; Mr. Bellary Shamanna Kesavan, Librarian, Calcutta; Mrs. Bina Das, social worker, Calcutta; Mr. Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik, social worker, Bombay; Mr. Harkrishan Lal Sethi, lately General Manager, Ganga Bridge Project; Capt. Harmandar Singh, Political Officer, Kameng Frontier Division, N-EFA; Mr. Jasu Patel, cricketer, Ahmedabad; Mr. Kalpathy Rama Iyer Doraiswami, Director, Premier Radiological Institute and Cancer Hospital, Mylapore, Madras; Mrs. Kulsum Sayani, social and educational worker, Bombay; Mr. Nanabhai Bhatt, educationist and social worker, Saurashtra; Mr. Nuthakki Bhanu Prasad, Head, Reactor Engineering and Reactor Operation Divisions, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay; Mr. Rustom Merwanji Alpaiwala, President, National Association for the Blind, Bombay; Mrs. Sofia Wadia, social worker, Bombay; Dr. Vidyanatha Subrahmanyan, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore; Mr. Vijay Hazare, cricketer, Baroda; Mrs. Vir Vati, sculptress, Delhi.

New Medals For Armed Forces Instituted:

The institution of six new medals and a new clasp to the existing General Service Medal for the armed forces was notified in the *Gazette of India* on January 25.

They were: Services (Sainya Seva) Medal, Overseas (Videsh Seva) Medal, Army (Sena) Medal, Navy (Nao Sena) Medal, Air Force (Vayu Sena) Medal and Distinguished Service (Vishisht Seva) Medal, while the clasp is the Naga Hills clasp to be worn with the General Service Medal (1947).

After Independence, apart from the Bharat Ratna, the Government had instituted only three series of medals (including those for gallantry), namely the Vir Chakra, Ashok Chakra and Padma series.

Many of the armed forces personnel have been in continuous service under difficult conditions in Jammu and Kashmir, the Naga Hills and N-EFA.

In order to give adequate recognition to the services rendered by the armed forces, it is stated, the Government has decided to institute these new awards.

The Services Medal will be awarded to armed forces personnel in recognition of non-operational service under conditions of hardship and vigour. This award will have effect from August 15, 1947.

The Overseas (Videsh Seva) Medal will be awarded to personnel for such service outside the territories of the Union of India as may be recognized from time to time by the Government for purposes of this award.

In respect of these two medals, a suitable clasp on which will be inscribed the name of the place where service is rendered will be given with every medal awarded to a person for the first time, a clasp only being given if the same recipient again qualifies for the same medal on subsequent occasions.

The Army, Navy and Air Force medals will be awarded to all ranks in recognition of such individual acts of exceptional devotion to duty or courage as have a special significance for the respective Services. A bar will be given to a person in lieu of every subsequent award of the medal.

The Distinguished Service (Vishisht Seva) Medal will be awarded to all ranks of the armed forces personnel in Classes I, II and III in recognition of distinguished service of "the most exceptional", "an exceptional", and "a high" order respectively. The awards of all the new six medals may also be made posthumously.

The Naga Hills clasp to the General Service Medal (1947) will be awarded for service in operations in the Naga Hills.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2472:INI:A]

B. Sino-Indian Border Not Undelimited—Government of India's Brochure: The Government of India published a nine-page brochure on January 12 on the India-China border problem rejecting the Chinese contention that the entire Sino-Indian border was undelimited and said that it was not prepared to enter into any negotiations with China on this basis. It was, however, dated December 22, 1959.

The brochure stated that despite recent provocations, the Government of India was willing to explore the possibilities of a peaceful settlement but only on the basis of "existing borders and such minor rectifications of the frontier as may be considered necessary by agreement."

Its three other conclusions were:

(1) India's traditional frontier with China was well-known, being based on Treaty, agreement and custom. Till recently, no Chinese Government had ever challenged it.

(2) The present controversy over the frontier arose because the Chinese Government, for the first time, laid claims to extensive areas of Indian territory in Premier Chou En-lai's letter of September 8, 1959.

(3) The tension on the India-China border had increased in the last few months because Chinese forces had been pushing forward to assert their claims which resulted in clashes involving the death of many Indian personnel.

Although the brochure was compiled before the receipt of the latest Chinese Note of December 26 (delivered to the Government of India on January 2, 1960) it answered many of the points contained in it.

It also contained the following points:

"Both the Simla Convention and the map attached to it were signed by Ivan Chen, the Chinese representative. Although the Chinese Government later repudiated his signature, the objections to the Simla Convention listed in their memoranda of April 26, May 1 and June 13, 1914 and May 30, 1919 were solely in regard to the boundary between Inner Tibet and China and between Inner Tibet and Outer Tibet. China neither protested against the boundary between India and Tibet nor did she seek modification of it after the Simla Convention. It is significant too that the Chinese Government agreed in 1956-57 to consider the eastern sector of the MacMahon Line, which for about 120 miles forms the boundary between Burma and China, as the traditional boundary between the two countries.

"The boundary between Ladakh and Tibet, long sanctified by custom, was re-affirmed by the Treaty of 1842 signed by the representatives of Kashmir on the one hand and the Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China on the other. The Tibetan text of the Treaty confirms that China was a party to it. It is true that the Treaty did not define the boundary but referred merely to the 'old established frontiers.' This was because these frontiers were well known and did not require any formal delimitation. In 1847, the Chinese Government informed the British Government that as the boundary was sufficiently and distinctly fixed, there was no need for additional measures for fixing them. The area was surveyed by Indian officials and, once a detailed first-hand knowledge was obtained of the region, official Indian maps began to show the boundary with precision. Even an official Chinese map of 1893 showed the boundary in this area as depicted in official Indian maps today.

"For many years after 1949, when the People's Republic was established, there was no reason to believe that the Chinese authorities were either unaware of the traditional boundary or disputed its alignment. In 1950, the Chinese Government expressed its gratification over the desire of the Government of India 'to stabilize the Chinese-Indian border' and the Government of India replied that 'the recognized boundary between India and Tibet should remain inviolate'. The Chinese Government questioned neither the location nor the recognition of this boundary, and the Government of India saw no reason to assume that there was any doubt regarding the border. On various occasions in 1951 and 1952 Indian interests in Tibet were discussed, but

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the Chinese Government never suggested that there was any frontier issue to be negotiated."

Mr. N. Khruschev On Dispute:

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, told an Indian journalist, Mr. K. A. Abbas (a report of which appeared in the Indian Communist Party organ *New Age*), that the Sino-Indian border dispute was "due to some misunderstanding" and added: "It is necessary to continue the efforts to remove whatever misunderstanding may have arisen and restore good friendly relations between the two countries."

Mr. Khruschev said he was sure that "neither India nor China pursued aggressive aims or meant to grab some territory."

The Soviet people, he said, would welcome a settlement between India and China, "for we have unbreakable bonds of brotherhood linking us with China and our friendly relations with India continue to develop."

Anti-Indian "Letter" From Hong Kong:

A 3½-page cyclostyled "letter" under the name of "the Anti-Expansionist Association of the People's Republic of China" was received in the office of *The Statesman* in New Delhi on January 25. It was air-mailed from Kowloon, Hong Kong, on January 22.

While broadly following the line of two such pro-Chinese propaganda sheets received by the same newspaper in 1959—one of them was air-mailed from Colombo—the latest "letter" attacked Mr. Nehru and his China policy.

Addressed to "Indian friends", the "letter" accused Mr. Nehru of "cherishing an expansionist ambition" and "practically instigating the revolt of the Tibetan rebels."

References were made in it to the October 24, 1959 incident (Chang Chenmo incident) which was described as having taken place "this year"—indicating that the "letter" was probably cyclostyled some time ago.

The incident was referred to as "apparently a military challenge contrived by the Indian expansionists." "As a punishment to the aggressors, the Chinese Liberation Army had mercilessly smashed the invading Indian troops within several hours."

The statements made by Mr. Nehru at his news conferences and in Parliament following the October 24, 1959 incident were alleged to have "more than once revealed that his anti-Chinese adventurous undertakings have the support of the American imperialists."

Giving the warning that this policy of Mr. Nehru might lead to a full-scale war with China, the "Indian friends" were advised to "line up with the Indian communists" to demand a change in the Government's policy.

Among the other "advices" given to "Indian friends" were that the "Chinese people" would "never recognize" the MacMahon Line and would not give up "one inch of territory which belongs to China", that the presence of Tibetan refugees in India "constitutes the basic cause of Sino-Indian conflicts" and Indian Government leaders and officials should not feel "elated" by President Eisenhower's visit to India.

Road Construction In Ladakh Area:

It was stated in Srinagar on January 24 that a 500-mile strategic road construction programme would be launched soon by the Jammu and Kashmir State Government to link important regions in Ladakh.

The programme was being stepped up in view of developments on the Himalayan frontier.

The work would start early in Summer (1960) on the strategic Leh-Chusul road and its feeders connecting Leh, chief Ladakhi town, with Chusul airfield village (14,000 ft.) and other border regions. The main Leh-Chusul road would be about 125 miles long.

The Government of India was also considering linking the Kulu Valley in Himachal Pradesh with Ladakh *via* the Zanaskar division of Ladakh. If taken in hand, this road would pass through Baralacha Pass (21,000 ft.). The survey of this road was completed in 1956, but ever since then nothing was done.

Utmost importance was being given in the execution of this programme to the completion of Kargil-Leh road linking Srinagar with Leh. Work on the road, which would be over 150 miles, was started in 1954, two years before the Chinese embarked on the construction of their Sinkiang-Tibet highway which cuts across India's Aksaichin plateau in north-east Ladakh, now under Chinese occupation.

The Chinese completed their highway in 1957 and had ever since added scores of important feeder roads to it both in Tibet and in occupied portions of north-east Ladakh.

The Kargil-Leh road would be open for jeep traffic in July, 1960, five months ahead of the target date.

Construction work on this road was suspended for nearly two years until October, 1959. The slow pace of construction progress was also attributed to scarcity of labour. The total population of Ladakh is hardly 40,000 and its intense cold compels suspension of work for nearly six months in a year.

Despite these difficulties, the Kargil-Leh road was said to be nearly ready. The 69-mile-long Khalsi-Leh section of the road was said to be already jeepable. Some patches totalling about 30 miles in Lamayuru area were yet to be completed.

Following Chinese incursions in north-east Ladakh last Autumn, work on the Lamayuru section was resumed after two years of inactivity and work continued until the end of November, 1959 despite sub-zero temperatures.

Besides the construction of these patches in Lamayuru area, a giant bridge over the river Indus at Khalsi would also be constructed.

(*Hsinhua News* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3116:INI:A]

C. **Mr. Nehru And F-M Ayub Khan On Kashmir Issue and Chinese Threat:** In a filmed television interview in London on January 27, Mr. Nehru said that there were no signs of a settlement of the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan but added that India would on no account resort to military measures with Pakistan.

Both Mr. Nehru and the Pakistan President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, appeared in the TV interview and were questioned about the chances of agreement between India and Pakistan over their differences on Kashmir.

Asked if there were signs of some sort of a settlement, Mr. Nehru said: 'No. Each party feels strongly that it is in the right.'

He said: "I do not know" when asked whether the people of Kashmir would opt to join Pakistan if they were given the right to decide whether to join India or Pakistan.

He, however, added that on no account would India resort to military measures with Pakistan.

Answering further questions, he said: "I think there is no territorial threat from Russia. I do not think China threatens Pakistan. I cannot say what will happen in the future. My point is that it is far better to strengthen Pakistan economically than give her a few big guns."

F.-M. Ayub Khan was asked whether the chances of an agreement with India over the Kashmir dispute had improved in the light of China's threatened aggression, and he said that he did not think a defence pact was possible with India before a solution was found to the Kashmir problem.

He was then asked: "How real is the military threat to Pakistan from China?"

He replied: "If you ask that on account of China's activity in Tibet, I say there is no great danger immediately."

Asked which country should make the major concession in settling the Kashmir question, he said: "I think India. We have got to be realistic. At present, Mr. Nehru is not being realistic and is not listening to his military advisers."

He added that India needed Pakistan and Pakistan needed India, but under 'no circumstances' would Pakistan accept the cease-fire line as the dividing line in solving their differences.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2149:PAK:A, 3031:INI:A]

D. **Supreme Court And Election Commission Jurisdiction Extended To Jammu And Kashmir State:** Further formal integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India was brought about by an Order promulgated by the President of India to come into force from Republic Day, January 26.

The Order issued under Article 370 of the Constitution, which embodied special provisions in regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, was made with the concurrence of the Government of the State and extended the provisions of the Constitution in respect of the Supreme Court and the Election Commission to the State.

Hitherto, Article 136 of the Constitution was not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It has now been made applicable so that the Supreme Court will have jurisdiction to grant special leave to appeal against any judgment, decree, sentence or order passed by any court including the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir.

The appointment of judges of the High Court in the State will be made by the President as in the case of other high courts in India and their conditions of office will be identical with those of the High Court judges in other States. The transfer of the judges of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir will be made after consultation with the Sadr-i-Riyasat.

The superintendence, direction and control of elections in the State has been vested in the Election Commission as is the case with the rest of India and the provisions of the Indian Constitution relating to elections have been made applicable to the State.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2905:INI:J, 2945:INI:U]

E. **UN Special Fund Assistance For Three Engineering Plants:** It was announced in New Delhi on January 15 that operational plans had been approved for the establishment of a Central Mechanical Research Institute at Durgapur and two power engineering research organizations at Bangalore and Bhopal with assistance from the UN Special Fund.

A Supplementary Agreement approving the operational plans was signed in New Delhi by Mr. N. C. Sen Gupta, Joint Secretary in the Finance Ministry of the Government of

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India, and Mr. James Keen, Resident Representative of the UN Technical Assistance Board, and Dr. Vittorino Veronese on behalf of UNESCO.

Under this Agreement, India would receive assistance from the Special Fund, channelled through UNESCO, to the tune of over $2.62 million and India would raise the rupee equivalent of over $5 million.

These are the first projects to be implemented with special assistance since the Fund was created by the UN General Assembly in 1958.

Under the Agreement, UNESCO would provide three experts for the Durgapur project over a period of three years, four two-year fellowships and equipment worth more than $400,000. Its total commitment in this connexion would be to the tune of $691,000.

For the Bhopal and Bangalore organizations, UNESCO would provide two experts, one for three years at Bangalore and the other for two years at Bhopal, three two-year fellowships and five two-year fellowships for Bangalore and Bhopal respectively.

In addition, the Bhopal establishment would receive equipment worth $1.46 million and the Bangalore factory $295,000, the overall commitment being a little over $1.92 million.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2973:INI:E]

F. **Austrian Credit Offer:** The Austrian Finance Minister, Dr. R. Kamitz, told newsmen in New Delhi on January 20 that his Government's offer of $20 million (Rs. 9.5 crores) credit to India for next year was only the first instalment of a programme which they hoped could be continued on a long-term basis.

Depending on how the proferred aid arrangements worked out, he said, his Government would be ready to make similar sums available to India every year over the next four or five years, or even longer.

He also announced that Austrian experts were working out a scheme of Austrian participation in the expansion programme of the Rourkela Steel Plant. This would include steel-making and some other processes. The cost was likely to be somewhere between $20 million and $30 million.

Part of the credit needed for this scheme might be included in the initial offer of $20 million, but as the Rourkela expansion would be spread over a number of years, the bulk of the loan would be available for other projects as well.

As a result of the discussions he had with Ministers and economic officials in New Delhi, Dr. Kamitz said, the Austrian Government would re-examine the original proposal for the first instalment of $20 million in order to accommodate India's desire for long-term loans on low uniform interest rate.

This sum would be provided by a group of Austrian banks on the guarantee of the Austrian Government. As proposed, this would include loans of varying terms and interest rates ranging between 2½ per cent and six per cent. The re-examination would aim at maximizing the long-term loans with a re-payment period of ten years or more, and arriving at a consolidated low interest rate. Re-payment would be in convertible currency.

It was obvious that in order to enable India to take advantage of this offer, efforts would have to be made to expand the trade between the two countries on a more or less balanced basis. This was important because apart from long-term loans, there would be some proportion of short-term loans as well as some cash sales.

Austria's principal needs by way of imports from India were tea, pig iron and coir; in turn, she was in a position to help with equipment and technical know-how for the manufacture of steel (Rourkela), tractors, ball-bearings and fertilizers. Last year (1959), the trade between the two countries, including imports and exports, was of the order of $8 million.

Asked about the prospects of equity capital from Austria participating with Indian entrepreneurs, he said that India provided a good field and his Government would encourage Austrian investors to come to India.

A great deal, however, depended upon the conditions for such participation, particularly the proportion in which foreign equity could participate in combined ventures. At present, in some cases, the Government of India insisted on a majority share for the home investor and in others for the foreign capitalist. This position should be more clearly defined.

In answer to a question, he said, his Government would be prepared to consider an investment guarantee scheme should this be considered necessary or advisable.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 294:AOA:C, 312:INI:G]

G. **IAC Agreement For Fokker Friendship Aircraft:** The Indian Airlines Corporation signed an Agreement with the Royal Netherlands Aircraft Factories, Fokker, in New Delhi on January 29 for the purchase of five *Fokker Friendship* aircraft.

The Agreement was signed by Air Vice-Marshal P. C. Lal on behalf of IAC and by Mr. F. J. L. Diepen on behalf of the manufacturers.

The delivery of the aircraft would be made early in 1961 and IAC would put them into service mainly on its eastern India routes.

The foreign exchange requirement for the purchase of the aircraft would be met by an increased export of manganese-ore and other goods from India to Holland.

Capable of carrying 40 passengers, the Fokker is powered by two Rolls-Royce Dart turbo-prop engines and cruises at a speed of 275 miles per hour at a height of 20,000 ft.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2888:INI:D]

H. **Trade, Payments And Credit Agreements With Yugoslavia:** India and Yugoslavia signed in New Delhi on January 21 a three-year Trade and Payments Agreement as well as a Credit Agreement.

The Trade Agreement seeks to regulate the trade between the two countries and provides for payment of all commercial and non-commercial transactions in non-convertible Indian rupees. It ensures balanced trade on a higher level.

The Credit Agreement provides for a credit line by Yugoslavia to India of $40 (US) million for purchases of capital goods, heavy electrical and other equipments and ships for projects to be included in the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Trade Agreement took effect from January 1, 1960, the last Agreement of 1956 having expired on December 31, 1959.

Besides traditional goods, India will export to Yugoslavia items like textiles, woollen fabrics, leather manufactures, plastic goods, sports goods, linoleum, textile machinery and accessories, spectacle frames, fountain-pens and light engineering goods, including sewing machines.

Imports from Yugoslavia to India will mainly consist of essential machinery items like textile machines and automatic looms, complete installations and plant, heavy chemicals, electric instruments, transformers and meters, cine-projectors, underground power and telephone cables.

The Credit Agreement provides that the re-payment of this credit will be effected through exports of Indian commodities.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 760:INI:E, 942:INI:B]

I. **US Export-Import Bank's Loan To Joint Indo-American Venture:** It was announced in New Delhi on January 27 that the US Export-Import Bank had approved its first loan to-date to a joint Indo-American venture.

The loan amounting to $13.6 million is for the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation, Limited, of India—a joint venture of the G. D. Birla Associates and the Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation of USA.

This is the first Export-Import Bank loan made in India since the $150 million Export-Import Bank credit of 1958 to the Government of India in 1959.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2254:AOA:A]

J. **Bhilai Steel Plant Expansion:** Speaking at a function in honour of Mr. F. R. Kozlov's visit to Bhilai on January 23, the Central Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, announced that India and the Soviet Union had agreed in principle that the capacity of the Bhilai Steel Plant be expanded to 2,500,000 tons a year and that detailed planning had been taken in hand for the purpose.

The Soviet Union, he added, had extended a line of credit to India following his visit to Moscow last Summer (1959) as the first gesture of co-operation to assist India in her Third Five-Year Plan.

He said that the Third Plan would be of even greater significance than the previous Plans as steel would continue to be a major sector of development. "We propose to expand the three plants in the public sector to their maximum capacity."

He described the Bhilai plant as a symbol of Indo-Soviet friendship and co-operation and paid tributes to the excellent work done by all concerned, both in the Soviet Union and by Soviet experts and technicians working in India.

The happy co-operation between Indian and Soviet technicians and workers had been a bright feature of the construction of the Bhilai steel plant.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2960:INI:F, 3024:INI:E]

K. **Steel Plant In South India—Technical Committee Appointed:** The Central Minister for Steel, Sardar Swaran Singh, said in Madras on January 19 that the Government of India had constituted a Technical Committee, consisting of representatives of the concerned Central Ministries and Madras State to go into the technical aspects of the feasibility of establishing a steel plant in South India.

He added that if a suitable and effective method of smelting iron-ore with the aid of lignite could be economically developed, the possibility of establishing a steel plant in South India could be said to be reasonably bright. The iron-ore in Salem was no doubt rich, but the main difficulty appeared to be non-availability of coking coal. A great deal would depend on the outcome of the experiments now being conducted at the Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad and the Low Shaft Furnace in Jamshedpur on the suitability of lignite briquettes for smelting purposes.

The Technical Committee would consider all these matters and advise the Government

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as to the best method of exploiting the mineral resources of the southern region.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2649:INI:B]

L. Petroleum Advisory Committee Set Up: It was announced on January 23 that a 15-man Committee had been constituted by the Government of India to advise on problems of common interest concerning petroleum products and, in particular, patterns of demand, supply, distribution and consumption of oil.

The Minister for Mines and Oil, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, is the Chairman of the Committee. Its other members are: Mr. Feroze Gandhi MP, Mr. S. Nijalingappa, Mr. A. K. Roy, Mr. O. Pulla Reddi, Mr. S. Ranganathan, Mr. Kirpal Singh, Mr. Tarlok Singh, Dr. Nagendra Singh, Mr. K. K. Sahni, Mr. L. D. Mudie, Mr. J. W. Sinclair, Mr. J. R. Price, Mr. W. P. G. Maclachlan and Mr. S. R. Kothavala.

The terms of reference of the Committee include the following:

"Preparation of forward estimates product-wise and then area-wise, of consumption of various petroleum products with periodical revision; at least once a year if not once in six months, of such forward estimates; determination from time to time of the extent of likely deficit regarding particular products for the country as a whole, and, in particular, areas, after taking into account the likely effect of plans in other spheres of the economy and the effectiveness of measures to curb or discourage consumption of such deficit products.

"Examination of ways and means to reduce or eliminate surplus in any particular product through increase in their consumption or exports or development of potential new uses for such products (or the distillate concerned); preparation of product-wise forward estimates of refinery production and periodical review and assessment of actual production so as to suggest ways and means of reaching the realizable product pattern best suited to the consumption pattern in the country, including modifications in existing specifications with due regard to quality control and safety.

"Determination, first on freight basis, of the area of economic supply for each refinery (existing and future) and after assessing the relative deficits and surpluses of each product in the area which could be linked to the refinery concerned, examination of further adjustments in actual supply areas to reduce such deficits or surpluses while avoiding cross haulage; assessment of the changing pattern of imports to meet such overall deficits and yet to minimize the actual out-go of foreign exchange and of improvements that may be needed in the existing port facilities for the handling of petroleum products.

"Ways and means to ensure the fullest utilization of ocean-going and coastal tankers flying the Indian flag to reduce out-go of foreign exchange on freight.

"Assessment of the needs of tanks, wagons and other railway facilities to meet, in time, the movement requirements for petroleum products and, also, the possibility of having product pipe-lines to relieve the Railways."

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3004 (corrected):INI:Q]

M. All India Businessmen's Convention: A two-day Convention of All-India Businessmen, sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, was held in New Delhi on January 24 and 25.

It was intended to enable businessmen connected with all branches of trade, industry and banking to consider problems of common interest. It was the first of its kind to be held in the country and was largely attended.

In his speech, the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Madanmohan R. Ruia, said that in spite of the shortage of raw materials and foreign exchange and difficulties in transport, there had been a continuous rise in production.

Businessmen, he pointed out, did not want scarcity conditions. "We say: avoidable and unnecessary regulations stand in the way of improving business conditions so vital for the welfare of the people as a whole. Let the administrative machinery of the Government be more responsible to the public. May a climate be created in the country which helps the growth of business—big and small—and provide the necessary encouragement to young people to enter business."

The business community, he added, was "greatly handicapped in contributing its best to the nation's economic growth by some of the policies adopted by the Central and State Governments in the fields of taxation, industrial policy, labour legislation."

Mr. G. D. Birla, in his speech, criticized the Government's industrial and taxation policies and said that the entire business community was "highly discontented" by the bureaucratic control exercised over every aspect of business and industry and over increasing taxation.

He added: "It may be right or wrong, but the fact is that it (the community) is discontented. The discontentment may be exaggerated. A pin-prick is more painful than shooting.

"Despite all these difficulties, the private sector was progressing. The Government machinery is said to be cracking. Some of my friends may take objection to it, but I find that responsible Ministers feel this way. Even the Prime Minister thinks that something is wrong with the Administration."

The first thing necessary "to heal the crack" was for the Government to realize that it was essential to simplify the existing legislation and, at the same time, stop making new laws for the present. If this was not done, the public sector would suffer more than the private sector. "If you make more laws, chaos is inevitable. The whole structure of administration will be ruined and progress will stop."

He said that France, Argentina and Turkey had suffered because of highly regimented administrations. But those countries were now making progress by "breaking the chains of regimentation." It was significant that even the Soviet Union was gradually relaxing administrative control on trade and was giving it a greater measure of freedom.

Not only this, the Government had become unpopular because of "regimentation and high taxation." Even good legislation, if administered badly, would bring unpopularity to Government.

He, however, appealed to businessmen not to weaken the Government. The present leadership was the best.

Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, in his speech, urged Government to consult Chambers of Commerce as far as possible in matters affecting the business community.

He said that he was not one of those who believed that the public sector and the private sector could not co-exist. But, both sectors should get the same conditions and same treatment from the Government. There were many inconveniences to both sectors and unless they were removed neither sector would thrive as it ought to.

He also called for "less haste and more precision" in legislation.

He said that laws were now being codified "with such furious rapidity" that there was no time to properly consider either the drafting or their application in respect of existing laws. Even the courts were "completely confused by this plethora of laws with which they try to adjust as far as possible."

He said: "I do not want the lobbies that exist in the Congress and Senate in USA to be repeated in this country. But it must be the legitimate duty of a Member of Parliament to study and educate himself about the provisions of a technical Bill which only those engaged in the particular trade or industry can know about."

He said that Members of Parliament were "afraid" of having consultations with leaders of industry and trade because there was an attempt at suggesting that such discussions were "improper activities." The misconception that the business community was an "unnecessary middle-man" should be removed.

Mr. Nehru's Address:

Next day (January 25), Mr. Nehru exhorted the industrialists and traders attending the Convention to help the country develop a self-generating economy.

The last 12 years of progress, he said, had brought the country to the door-step of such a phase. It could be accomplished only when science and technology struck firm roots in the life of the people, especially among the stewards of industry. In concrete terms, it meant the establishment of heavy plans for machine-making and other basic industries.

He took note of the difficulties created by controls, high taxes, foreign exchange shortage and administrative checks and delays, but asked the industrialists and traders to judge them in the larger setting of India's developing economy and the needs of the community.

He put down shortages as the basic factor which compelled the Government to adopt certain restrictive measures. They were not pleasant, but they were unavoidable. He conceded, however, that these should be the minimum, just enough to meet the compulsions of a given situation.

While not committing himself either way about the concrete grievances raised at the Convention, he explained that controls should not be equated with a bias for the socialist ideology. An American economist had told him a few days ago that there were more controls in USA than in India. Control on food could be found in other capitalist countries also. Certain features of socialist thought had entered the general social fabric even of USA.

Turning to the Indian scene, he asked the industrialists to grasp the inner compulsions of the present transitional phase of the Indian economy and said that India could not lay the foundations of a self-generating economy as leisurely as Britain and other European nations did some 150 years ago. The political rights in those days were limited to a handful who decided the fate of the vast multitude; so, by the time people achieved their political rights—and that would not go further back than three decades ago—the industries were able to produce enough to meet the growing demands of society.

The conditions in India today presented a contrasting picture. India achieved political freedom, along with full political rights for every adult, at a stage when it was economically backward. There was a cry for more benefits from all sections of the society.

The task in India was two-fold: of quick production and equitable distribution. These two needs often pulled in opposite directions. There could be no development unless one saved a part of the produce and ploughed it back for further production, and yet the demands for distribution were so pressing that one could save only at the cost of growing discontentment.

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Conclusions:

The Convention ended on January 25.

Among the conclusions it arrived at were that the difficulties of businessmen engaged in trade and small-scale industries were particularly great because they had no resources either to understand the implications of the intricate and complex laws nor the capacity to comply with them. The problems emanating from Sales-tax Acts, Industrial Disputes Act, Shops and Establishments Act, Company Law, Income-tax Act and the like added to the hardships faced by the business community.

Besides, the incursions by the State in trading activities either in the form of the State Trading Corporation or through co-operative agencies or the so-called fair-price shops had distorted the normal trade channels and displaced persons engaged in trade without serving the consumers.

It gave particular thought to commodity controls, such as those on sugar and iron and steel, which were un-called-for in the present context. For instance, the control on sugar militated against increased production and resulted in loss of national wealth. As far as the trading establishments were concerned, they were also not in a position to deliver the goods to the consumer.

It recorded its strong opposition to the present sales-tax policies pursued by different States which resulted in the levy of tax on the same product more than once and suggested the merger of sales-tax with excise, as is now done in the case of cloth, sugar and tobacco.

The Convention was convinced that it was on account of the different regulations that there was no accord between the business community and the authorities at different levels, and they resulted in conditions conducive to malpractices, harassment and corruption. Even with a view to improving the normal tone of society, it was imperative that these regulatory measures were removed as early as possible and, in any case, reduced to the minimum forthwith.

Generally speaking, the need to reduce red tape to the minimum and maximize direct contacts between the different governmental agencies and potential entrants in the industrial field could not be over-emphasized. Unless procedural delays were reduced, even developmental assistance would prove to be ineffective and only induced greater discontent.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

N. **Jurists' Inquiry Committee's Report On Kerala:** A three-man Committee of Inquiry on Kerala, appointed by the Indian Commission of Jurists in September, 1959, in its report published on January 23, recommended that there should be a provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of Ministers and civil servants as in UK and USA.

The Committee, headed by Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, a former judge of the Supreme Court, had as members Mr. M. P. Amin, a former Advocate-General of Bombay, and Mr. M. K. Nambiar, a senior advocate of the Supreme Court.

It also recommended the appointment of a Director of Public Prosecution of the status of a High Court judge, with powers of supervision over all criminal investigations and prosecution, to ensure the administration of impartial criminal justice.

These two recommendations of the Committee followed from its findings, after a detailed inquiry, that during the communist regime in Kerala (terminated by President's proclamation on July 31, 1959) there was "a gross and systematic violation of the rule of law."

The communist rule, it said, was primarily for the benefit of the Party members with the main objective of "securing communist hegemony over the whole of Kerala."

The non-communist citizens, it added, were denied fundamental rights to form associations or unions, to hold property and to carry on trade or business.

Moreover, the communist 'cell courts' subjected the citizens to the jurisdiction of extra-judicial courts which did not have the sanction of any law in force. These 'cell courts' enforced their decisions by illegal methods.

Similarly, the police policy, as enunciated by the communist Chief Minister, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, in July, 1957, laid down a code of conduct in violation of the provisions of the relevant legislative enactments in force. It amounted to the abrogation of the relevant provisions in conflict with or in dispensation of such laws, which the communist Government had no legal authority or jurisdiction to ordain.

It further stated that neither the police nor the Ministers were above the law; and Ministers who promulgated orders in contravention of the law or instigated acts or omissions by the police or the statutory authorities contrary to law were themselves privy to a breach of the law and were liable to be proceeded against.

In view of these findings, the Committee suggested to Parliament to consider whether the administration of justice, of public order and enforcement of criminal law should not be transferred to the Concurrent List.

The Committee was also of the view that if, at the end of the term of the Presidential rule, no Ministry could be found to form a stable Government for any reason whatever, or, the Ministry so formed should pursue policies in violation of law, the Presidential rule should again be imposed and continued for the full term of five years after making the necessary constitutional amendments.

The Indian Commission of Jurists is a non-political organization of leading lawyers "whose main concern is the upholding and strengthening of the rule of law."

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2827:INI:A]

O. **Mr. C. Rajagopalachari On Unsuitability Of Socialism For India:** Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said at Kancheepuram, near Madras, on January 23 that it had become his duty to point out even at the risk of his good name and friendship with the Congress leaders that socialism would not suit India.

He added that if the Congress would give up socialism, he would have no quarrel with it. But socialism was the basis of the Five-Year Plans. No Plan could succeed without *dharma* and God. And the Swatantra Party came into existence to remind the Congress of *dharma*. "The Congress oven is smoking and the Swatantra Party seeks to light it again by blowing into it just now. If, however, the oven goes out completely we have to take it up later."

He referred to the nationalization of insurance, bus services and railways and said that without the competition and profit motive in such undertakings the public stood to lose and suffer. Slowly, the Government was trying to take over more, one after another. The State was trying to take over agriculture, which was far worse than taking over the other trades.

He said that the resolutions of the Bangalore session of the Congress were "toned down" and the voices of speakers were in a lower pitch than before—all due to the Swatantra Party. "We say that the individual needs freedom and happiness because he has a soul. The Government should be there only to protect the people."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2721:INI:A, 2831:INI:I]

P. **Mr. D. Sarmah Resigns From Assam Ministry:** Assam's Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Debeswar Sarmah, resigned from the Cabinet and the Governor accepted his resignation on January 23.

Mr. Sarmah told newsmen later: "The responsibility for my resignation is not mine; it is the Chief Minister's. I hope to be able to take the public into confidence before long."

Asked about his future programme, he said: "I have been in the Congress since 1920 when I came out of the Law College and placed my services at the disposal of the people and the country. I propose to continue to do the same."

(*The Hindusthan Standard*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1824:INI:E, 3098:INI:N]

Q. **Dr. C. V. Raman On "Perception Of Light And Colour":** Dr. C. V. Raman, Nobel Prize winner in Physics, delivered a lecture in Bangalore on January 21 on "The perception of light and colour" in which he reported "further noteworthy advances in our understanding of the problems of human vision."

He said that a remarkable fact about the human vision was that the sensitivity of the eye to light was great in a particular part of the spectrum located at 5,560 angstroms in the greenish-yellow region and falls off rapidly on either side of it. The maximum of visual intensity was "so very pronounced" that large changes in the nature of the emission from the source of light do not produce any observable displacement of the position of the maximum of visual intensity in the spectrum.

"It is the same case in the spectrum of a tungsten filament lamp and in that of sunlight. The existence of such a pronounced maximum and its position are both explicable on the new theory. The wavelength of greatest luminosity is identical with the wavelength at which the absorption of light by haemoglobin is a maximum. Haemoglobin is an extremely strong absorber of light in the greenish-yellow region, and the great importance of the role which it plays in vision is thus readily understood".

The theory now put forward also accounted in a very natural way for the existence of anomalies in colour vision which were noticeable in a fair proportion of individuals when their vision was examined in detail.

Such anomalies had their origin in the fact that the ferrous and ferric forms of the blood pigment were both necessary for normal colour vision. A total absence of the ferric form would lead to the type of anomaly known as colour blindness in which the observer was unable to perceive the red end of the spectrum. On the other hand, a sight excess of the ferric pigment above the normal or a slight deficit would lead to less serious disturbances of the normal colour vision. The consequences of such excess or deficit as indicated by the theory were fully in agreement with the results of the numerous studies which had been made in the past regarding such anomalies in colour vision.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2650:INI:J]

R. **Ashoka Chakra Awards:** It was announced in New Delhi on January 13 that the President of India had approved the award of five new *Ashoka Chakra* decorations for acts of gallantry.

The recipients were: Captain Sampuran Singh Grewal of the Indian Airlines Corporation, Lt-Col. Jamshed Burjorji Dorabji, Havildar Uzir Singh Gurung and Jamadar Dhan Bahadur Gurung of the Assam Rifles, and Mr. Mehtab Singh, Staff car driver of the Directorate of Postal Services, New Delhi.

Captain Sampuran Singh Grewal, Lt-Col.

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J. B. Dorabji and Havildar Uzir Singh Gurung were awarded *Ashoka Chakra* (Class II) for outstanding skill in flying, initiative, extreme tact and exemplary courage in securing a peaceful surrender of weapons from about 1,000 Tibetan refugees who crossed into India in April, 1959.

Jamadar Dhan Bahadur Gurung was awarded *Ashoka Chakra* (Class III) for his tact in persuading 5,000 Tibetan refugees to surrender their arms after they had crossed the border post at Topgey-Chuna in the Kameng frontier division in Upper Assam.

Mr. Mehtab Singh, a civilian driver of the office of the Director of Postal Services, showed rare presence of mind and exemplary courage while chasing a bandit in Delhi, who, escaping with a large sum of public money, shot at him a number of times. The driver was awarded *Ashoka Chakra* (Class III) for devotion to duty.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2834:INI:D, 3024:INI:G]

INDONESIA

A. **Dr. A. Sukarno Takes Over As War Administrator:** The President, Dr. A. Sukarno, took over as the Highest War Administrator of the Indonesian Army on January 22.

In a decree announcing this step, Dr. Sukarno also abolished the Office of Central War Administrators which consisted of the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces.

By this, the military chiefs lost their power to issue their own regulations in areas commanded by them.

Meanwhile, *Antara* quoted the newspaper *Berita Indonesia* on January 21 as saying that the Government would not allow newspapers and news agencies to publish or dispatch news inconsistent with its principles and policies.

According to the newspaper, a senior official of the Information Ministry said that any newspaper or news agency that did not follow the Government's requirements would be closed down.

Among the requirements, according to the official, one was that the newspapers and news agencies must be capitalized by Indonesian nationals. All newspapers and news agencies in Indonesia must also accept President Sukarno's "guided democracy" as the Republic's foundation.

He added that the Government would soon announce legislation to enforce these requirements for newspapers and news agencies.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3079:IND:A]

JAPAN

A. **Participation In Aid Programmes:** Winding up a 24-hour visit to Ottawa on January 22, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, told a news conference that USA and Canada had agreed that Japan should participate in the new Western aid programmes for under-developed countries.

He said that agreement had been reached in his talks with President Eisenhower in Washington on January 19 and the Canadian Premier, Mr. John Difenbaker in their talks earlier in the day (January 22) on the subject.

Th Canadian Finance Minister, Mr. Donald Fleming, he said, had given him a full briefing on the decisions taken at the Western economic talks held in Paris a week earlier.

[At those talks, the United States, Canada and the Western European countries had agreed to study proposals to create a super-organization to stimulate economic co-operation and develop plans to increase long-term economic assistance to under-developed areas.]

Mr. Kishi said: "As a member of the Colombo Plan, Japan is very much interested in economic co-operation for the economic development of South-East Asia. At the same time, emphasis has been placed recently on even greater assistance for the development of these countries.

"In my discussions in Washington and Ottawa, there was agreement that, in view of Japan's industrial strength and position, we should naturally participate in assistance for the development of less-developed countries and that, when agreed plans were put into operation, Japan would participate in them."

He was asked for views on China's role in the forthcoming East-West talks on disarmament in view of Peking's attitude that it would not be bound by any disarmament agreement in which it had no part, and he replied: "I think it is only natural for the Chinese communists to make such a statement and, therefore, in studying the problem of disarmament, I think we should recognize that China will be a problem."

A Soviet correspondent asked: "Does the new Japanese-United States Security Treaty leave any room for the expansion of trade between the Soviet Union and Japan?"

Mr. Kishi replied that there was no relationship between Japanese-Soviet trade and that the Soviet Union and Japan had been having negotiations to revise their Trade Agreement and said that the revision would make possible a 50 per cent increase in trade between the two countries.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3127:JAP:A]

MALAYA

A. **Agreement With Thailand:** It was officially announced in Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok on December 30, 1959 that senior military officers from Thailand and Malaya had reached "complete agreement" in talks on joint operations against the communist insurgents along their borders.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2790:MAL:A]

NEPAL

A. **Mr. Bharat Shamsher On Chinese Incursions:** Mr. Bharat Shamsher, leader of Gorkha Parishad, Nepal's main Opposition party, warned in Khatmandu on January 17 that there had been Chinese incursions "amounting to aggression" into Nepal and urged the Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, then on a visit to India, to initiate a move with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, for "joint defence talks" with South-East Asian countries.

He told a news conference that the Chinese had taken some parts of Nepalese territory. "They have entered with a survey party in Lipu area north of Tinker in Baitadi district and have also taken over an area from our territory beyond a river north of Olanchak Gola (in eastern Nepal)."

He said that Gorkha Parishad's present plan was to campaign against Chinese communist agents in Nepal and "smash their activities."

He asked the Government to activize its "intelligence against all subversive elements, especially against the swarming Tibetan refugees" and to move the army to the north near the border and alert the frontier check-posts.

Giving another instance of the incursions, he alleged that in Limi area of Jumla district in the far north in western Nepal, Chinese survey parties had come and told the people there that they would build a road linking Taklakot in Tibet with Khojarnath in Nepal. The road would take away from Nepal a considerable chunk of her territory.

In another place, he alleged that the Chinese had come to collect "personal taxes" from the Nepalese, which by custom were payable to Deva Raja of Taklakot monastery, who was in a Chinese prison. [In this area, the Nepalese used to pay revenue tax to Nepal and a personal tax to Deva Raja.]

He said that he was satisfied with the authenticity of the reports of the incursions from his own party sources and asserted that he was making his statement despite Government's various denials of such reports.

Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya's Reply:

Replying to Mr. Bharat Shamsher, the Home Minister, Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya, said in Bareilly on January 20 that Chinese troops had not come to Nepal's border nor had they crossed into Nepal at any known points.

He added: "My Prime Minister (Mr. B. P. Koirala) has got an invitation from the People's Republic of China and I hope his visit will clarify the situation. The fact is that China has not yet crossed into Nepal.

"The Nepalese Government is quite vigilant about the border. It is a good thing to be vigilant, to remain on guard and alert, but to create a scare and panic among the people is positively not desirable".

When asked about the suggestion of Mr. Bharat Shamsher that India and Nepal should initiate a move for "joint defence" arrangements among the South-East Asian countries, he said: "The Gorkha Parishad leader does not seem to be quite aware of the fact that Mr. Nehru pleads always against such defence pacts."

The leader of the Communist Party in Nepal's Parliament, Mr. Tulsilal Amatya, said in Khatmandu on January 20 that the Communist Party of Nepal was not prepared to give an inch of territory to the Chinese or others nor did he believe that the Chinese would enter or occupy any part of Nepal.

Replying to Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya on January 22, Mr. Bharat Shamsher demanded an all-party fact-finding Commission, "parliamentary or otherwise," to visit the northern border areas and find out facts about Chinese intrusions.

He added: "I am not a suckling baby to be fed on a thumb."

Recalling that a responsible Cabinet Minister (whom he did not name) had stated that there was concentration of Chinese troops along Nepal's northern borders and that the Deputy Chief Whip and the General Secretary of the ruling Nepali Congress Party had "confirmed reports of subversion at Namche Bazar and other areas," he said that the Government should appoint a fact-finding commission to

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visit the border areas and find out "the real situation".

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2915:NEP:A]

B. **Diplomatic Relations With Czechoslovakia:** It was announced on January 20 that the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Kingdom of Nepal had decided to establish diplomatic relations on the level of ambassadors in their respective capitals.

(*Tass*)

C. **Nepal Airlines Inaugural Flight To Calcutta:** The inaugural flight of the Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation on the Khatmandu-Calcutta route *via* Biratlagar arrived in Calcutta on January 19 with 30 passengers including Mr. K. P. Upadhyaya, Speaker of the Lower House of Nepal, Mr. Damber Bahadur Singh, Chairman of the Upper House, and Mr. Y. P. Upadhyaya, Secretary of the Nepalese Ministry of Transport and Communications.

The Khatmandu-Calcutta service will operate twice weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Khatmandu-Calcutta route is called the Everest Route as the plane flies parallel to the eastern Himalayan range.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2963:NEP:A]

D. **East-West Road Survey By Russians:** It was stated in Khatmandu on January 5, 1960 that Russian experts had completed the preliminary survey of an east-west road which is to run through the entire length of Nepal.

According to the Russians, who have submitted their report to the Nepal Government, the road will be 750 miles if a circuitous alignment is followed to open up certain additional areas and about 519 miles if a shorter route is preferred.

The Soviet experts, who began their job about three months ago, conducted aerial and ground surveys.

The survey project was part of Russia's 30-million rouble aid programme to Nepal.

In accordance with this programme, the Soviet Union is committed to the setting up of a cigarette factory, a sugar factory, an hydro-electric installation and a hospital in Nepal.

The construction of the east-west road is not within the scope of the present Agreement. However, Russian surveyors are expected to return to Nepal next year for a more detailed undertaking.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3008(corrected):NEP:A]

E. **Mongolian Honour For Grand Lama Of Nepal:** It was announced in Ulan Bator on January 4, 1960 that the Buddhist Central Council of the Mongolian People's Republic had honoured the Grand Lama of Nepal, Amritananda Thera, by conferring on him "the highest dignity of Gegen."

The Grand Lama of Nepal is the Vice-President of the World Buddhist Association.

The honour was conferred on the Grand Lama as "a token of appreciation of his great work in the name of everlasting peace, happiness and friendship among all nations of the world".

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Second Plan Outline; Import Policy; Rehabilitation Of Refugees Completed; First Tug Built In Karachi.

A. **Outline Of Second Five-Year Plan:** The Pakistan Government announced the Outline of its Second Five-Year Plan (1960-65) on December 30, 1959 fixing the target at Rs. 19,00,00,000. This was Rs. 8,500-000,000 more than the outlay on the First Five-Year Plan.

Before its release, the Plan Outline was approved by the Pakistan National Economic Council, presided over by the President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan.

The Council meeting was attended by all Cabinet Ministers, the Governors of East and West Pakistan, the Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. G. Ahmed, and the Chairmen of the Water and Power Development authority of both the Wings of Pakistan.

Out of the total expenditure envisaged in the Outline Rs. 11,500,000-000 would be in the public sector and Rs. 7,500,000,000 in the private sector.

Development expenditure in the Second Plan was thus increased by more than 50 per cent compared with the First Plan target and 60 per cent compared with the estimated expenditure during the First Plan period.

The Second Plan would be financed to the extent of Rs. 10,000,000,000 from domestic resources and Rs. 8,000,000,000 from foreign aid, loans and investment.

Food production was proposed to be increased by 20 per cent by the end of the Plan to make the country self-sufficient. The increase in industrial production was envisaged at 50 per cent in large-scale industries and 15 per cent in small-scale industries.

Among the long-range goals, the Plan aimed at an overall increase in the national income to the extent of 28 per cent by 1965. But, after allowing for an expected increase in population of about nine per cent, the Plan would only bring about an increase in the *per capita* income of about 10 per cent.

The total proposed investment in agriculture, including irrigation and drainage was Rs. 5,530,000,000, about 30 per cent of the whole Plan. Targets for increased production included rice 22 per cent, wheat 17 per cent, maize 45 per cent, jowar and bajra 9 per cent, barley 14 per cent, gram and other pulses 11 per cent and sugarcane 35 per cent. A production target of 2,300,000 bales of cotton was set for the last year of the Plan.

The proposed investment in the public sector for water and power development during the Second Plan was Rs. 3,140,000,000.

To re-organize and expand the educational system, it made an allocation of Rs. 790,000,000 as against the First Plan estimated expenditure of Rs. 400,000,000. The number of children in primary schools was expected to be increased by 55 per cent and in secondary schools by 40 per cent.

It envisaged primary education to all children of school-going age within the next 15 years. Six new universities were also proposed to be established during the Plan period.

It recommended an additional taxation of Rs. 1,000,000,000, the emphasis being placed on indirect taxes on articles of consumption.

A hand-out giving the Plan Outline said:

"The Plan places considerable reliance on institutions of 'Basic Democracies' for bringing the masses of people into effective participation in economic and social effort. The aim of the Plan is to maintain financial stability in economy. The Plan advocates a decisive switch-over from direct controls to a policy of regulation of economy through suitable fiscal and monetary controls and greater dependence on market mechanism."

President's Broadcast:

Broadcasting from Rawalpindi on December 30, 1959, the President, Field-Marshal Ayub Khan, said that the Plan was "a challenge to all Pakistanis" because the tasks set were not easy and would call for high endeavour.

He said that Pakistan must increase its wealth by determined effort to raise the country's agricultural and industrial production. In agriculture, the primary aim was to grow enough food at home to feed the country, and industry to make substantial but selective development.

Pakistan must earn its own living in the world by exporting more of what other countries wanted to buy from Pakistan, provide work for the people, improve social services and check effectively the rapid growth of services and of population.

Pakistan should increase its foodgrains production by one-fifth or more in the next five years to achieve self-sufficiency. To this end, the Plan had recommended radical improvements and extensions in agricultural operations. Fertilizer production would be increased 12-fold in the next five years.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2949:PAK:C]

B. **Import Policy For First Half Of 1960:** The Chief Controller of Imports, Mr. Ali Gauhar, announced on December 29, 1959 Pakistan's import policy for the first half of 1960.

He announced larger provision for the import of iron and steel than in the past and took off from the list of imports newsprint which Pakistan had started manufacturing.

Mr. Gauhar said that the aims of the new policy was to increase production and provide larger supplies of consumer goods. While the general level of the licensing of most items remained the same as in the last shipping period, larger provisions had been made for iron and steel, metals, tools and workshop equipment, machinery, spares, wood and timber, hardware, chemicals, dyes, raw rubber and tyres, motor vehicles and auto-spares and scientific equipment.

Licensable list for the next shipping period remained the same as that of the previous shipping period.

Out of 200 items in the list (to be published later) seven items were meant specially for East Pakistan.

The Government had also decided to place the licensing of drugs and medicines on an automatic approval system, which would virtually mean open general licence.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2795:PAK:O]

C. **Rehabilitation And Settlement Work Of Refugees Completed:** The Minister for Rehabilitation, General Mohammed Azam Khan, announced over Radio Pakistan on December 31, 1959 that the rehabilitation and settlement work of refugees in Pakistan had been completed.

He said that what had not been achieved in the previous 12 years had been done in a short period of 12 months. "The democratic

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institutions have now come into existence and there will be no distinction between refugees and others."

General Azam Khan warned all those who were still in unlawful possession of evacuee property to surrender it to Government.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3039:PAK:B]

D. **First Tug Built At Karachi Shipyard:** The first tug built at the Karachi shipyard, the *Suljug*, was launched on December 29, 1959 by Mr. Habibur Rahman, Minister of Education, Information and Broadcasting.

The 700-ton tug would be used as a salvage-*cum*-harbour tug in Chittagong Port.

Fitted with two engines of a total of 1,200 h.p. the tug has a maximum cruising speed of 11 knots.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2950:PAK:E]

SAUDI ARABIA

A. **New Fiscal Regulations:** A large-scale financial re-organization was announced in a series of royal decrees issued on the eve of the new fiscal year which began on January 1.

The most important move was the re-adjustment of the rate of exchange of the Saudi riyal at 4.5 riyals to the US dollar and its stabilization at this rate instead of the official rate of 3.75 to the dollar.

Other regulations provided for the introduction of a new paper currency for the expansion of the functions of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency which became in fact if not in name, a Central Bank, and for the establishment of an official gold parity and currency backing.

The new rate of exchange of the riyal to the dollar was fixed as the basis for calculating the State revenue. This measure was the subject of a statement by the Prime Minister, Prince Emir Faisal, on January 3.

He explained that the new exchange rate was in fact the present value of the riyal in the free market and had been chosen after consultations with international financial experts who had advised that the higher value of the riyal at the present moment would have entailed the continuation of the policy of austerity in force since the middle of 1958. This was not considered justifiable in view of the improvement of the financial position of the country.

Prince Emir Faisal's statement described the stabilization programme of the previous 18 months as a complete success. It recalled that 18 months ago the backing of the currency had fallen to 14 per cent, the deficit in the general Budget was 300,000,000 riyals, and the rate of exchange in the free market had fallen to 6.7 riyals per US dollar.

It was also announced that the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency would issue a new paper currency to replace the "pilgrim receipts" now in circulation, which will be gradually withdrawn from circulation.

The gold Saudi Guinea would cease to be legal tender. No date had been fixed for the introduction of the new paper currency. The paper riyal would be divided into 20, instead of 22 piastres, thus conforming to the decimal system. Its official gold parity would be 0.197482 grammes of the fine gold. It would have full backing in gold or transferable foreign currencies.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2120:SUA:A]

B. **Budget For 1959-60:** According to a Mecca Radio broadcast on January 1, 1960, King Saud had approved his country's annual Budget for the fiscal year 1959-60, including appropriations of 191,000,000 Saudi riyals (about £13,500,000) for defence and 54,000,000 riyals (about £3,800,000) for the National Guards.

The Budget amounted to a total of 1,405,000,000 riyals (about £100,000,000).

(*Mecca Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2497:SUA:A]

SINGAPORE

A. **Dr. Toh Chin Chye On Relations With Neighbours:** Writing in the January 5 issue of the Chinese edition of *Petir*, a weekly organ of the ruling People's Action Party, the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Toh Chin Chye, said that Singapore must maintain friendly relations with her neighbours if she wanted to survive.

Though foreign relations, he wrote, was constitutionally in British hands, Singapore could not ignore conditions in the neighbouring countries.

He said: "Only if Singapore is standing in the midst of friendly nations can its geographical position be advantageous. If, for instance, Indonesia is antagonistic towards us, then Singapore, cramped by political and economic sanctions, will find it difficult to survive".

He added that though it was at the moment striving to build one nation out of its multi-racial populace, yet, the fact remained that the bulk of its people was Chinese. "It, therefore, behoves us to study the situation between Indonesia and China and the Sino-Indian dispute. There are also the bans on Chinese imposed by the Thai and Philippines Governments."

He pointed out that because it was predominantly Chinese, Singapore must ensure that it was not "dragged into these purely domestic disputes" in these countries.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2740:SGP:A]

TURKEY

A. **Cyprus Ministerial Conference In London:** The Cyprus Ministerial Conference opened in London on January 16.

The Conference was attended by the President-elect of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios; the Vice-President-elect, Dr. Fadhil Kutchuk; the Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Evangelos Averoff; and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Zorlu. The Governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot, was also present.

The Conference was called to remove disagreements on the size of British military bases in Cyprus after granting Independence to the Island.

After the day's session, a British spokesman said that the Conference had agreed to set up two sub-committees, one to work on financial administration of the Island and the other on trade and commerce.

He claimed that there was already 'near-agreement' on a British proposal to establish a Joint Cypriot Water Board to control water supplies both in the British bases and throughout the Island.

The main subterranean water table lies under the areas which Britain proposes for its military bases. Fears had been expressed that the Cypriot population would not have full control over their water supplies. Britain, therefore, proposed a Joint Board.

On January 17, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, laid before the delegates what he called "the irreducible minimum" of the British claim for sovereign bases in the Island, amounting to some 122 square miles.

It was understood that Mr. Lloyd emphasized that this offer was the minimum to meet Britain's military requirements.

Top-level eve-of-Conference exchanges in London on the future of Cyprus disclosed marked differences of stand-point between the British and other delegates.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, conferred separately on January 15 with Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Fadhil Kutchuk.

Both these leaders were understood to be firm that British claims for sovereign bases on the Island and other powers must be restricted.

The Conference adjourned on January 18.

A *communique* issued at the end of the Conference said that the Conference had decided that the independence of Cyprus should be postponed for one month, from February 19 to March 19, 1960.

It said that the Conference had made progress, but added: "The Conference has not, however, been able to complete the consideration of all outstanding matters which must be settled before the independence of Cyprus is attained."

The adjournment of the Conference was decided on following deadlock on the size of Britain's sovereign military bases in Cyprus. The Cypriots offered some 36 square miles for these bases, whereas Britain insisted that the area should be about 122 square miles.

(*The Times*, London and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3082:TUR:A]

B. **US Surplus Food Agreement:** Under an Agreement signed in Ankara in the last week of December, 1959, Turkey will receive from the United States 300,000 tons of wheat, 25,000 tons of maize and 50,000 tons of cotton-seed or soya bean oil.

The cost is $35,000,000, including transport charges, payable in Turkish currency. More than half the counterpart funds will be used to finance Turkish projects.

It was officially stated in Ankara that this Agreement brought the total value of US supplies of surplus food products to Turkey since 1954 to $249,879,560.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2741:TUR:A]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. **New Power Plant And Factories:** The Lao-cai Power Plant in the north-western region of Viet-

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Nam bordering on China was inaugurated on November 5, 1959 after two years' construction.

This was one of the power plants supplied by the Soviet Union. It was provided with a modern chain system and equipped with up-to-date safety appliances.

A power plant of the same size also supplied by the Soviet Union has been completed in Vinh, provincial capital of Nghe-an in north-central Viet-Nam.

Meanwhile, it was stated that the construction of a chemical factory had started in the Viet-tri industrial centre, about 80 kilometres north-west of Hanoi.

It is among 10 industrial enterprises to be built under the Three-Year State Plan on an area stretching for more than two kilometres along the Red River.

The Viet-tri Chemical Factory, supplied in aid by China, is the first of its kind to be built in North Viet-Nam. It will cater for various consumer goods factories and will also supply 1,000 tons of insecticide per year to peasants.

A wood processing factory was also completed in Vinh on November 16, 1959, forty days ahead of schedule.

This is the second modern wood factory in North Viet-Nam, built with the assistance of the Czechoslovak Republic. The first was inaugurated in July, 1959 at Cauduong, ten kilometres north of Hanoi.

(Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2565:VND:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

A. Russian Decision To Reduce Her Armed Forces: The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, announced in the Supreme Soviet on January 14 that the strength of the Soviet armed forces would be reduced by 1,200,000 from their present strength of 3,623,000.

This was a unilateral action, he said, irrespective of the outcome of disarmament negotiations. Because of the growth of Soviet rocket power, the Air Force and Navy had lost their former importance. The Soviet Air Force was to be replaced by rockets almost completely. In the Navy, the submarine fleet was becoming increasingly important. He estimated that this cut would yield an economy of between 16 and 17 billion roubles a year.

He said that the forces had been largely switched to rocket-nuclear arms and had such fighting power as no other army ever had. The Soviet Union was ahead of all other countries in inter-continental missiles of all kinds.

The Soviet Union would continue perfecting its rocket and nuclear weapons until they were outlawed by international agreement but would not re-start nuclear tests if the Western Powers did not start them.

He went on: "I must say once again that the Soviet Union has accumulated so many nuclear, atomic and hydrogen weapons, so many rockets to deliver nuclear heads to the territory of a possible aggressor, that in the event of any mad man trying to attack our State or any other socialist State, it would be able literally to obliterate from the face of the earth an attacking country or countries.

"Though the weapons we have now are formidable weapons indeed, the weapon we have today in the hatching stage is even more perfect and even more formidable. The weapon which is being developed, and is, as they say, in the portfolio of our scientists and designers, is a fantastic weapon.

"The Soviet Government has decided to reduce the armed forces not because of its economic or budgetary weakness, but because of its might and strength. We are guided in this by the peace-loving aspirations of our people. If our Western partners do not agree to follow our example, this will disappoint all peoples. The Soviet Union sincerely hopes that the other countries will also follow the road of further reducing their armed forces".

After expressing a desire for a useful and fruitful 'summit' meeting, he said:

"Given the goodwill of all sides, any active international question can be solved in the interests of peace. If agreement is reached on total and universal disarmament, setting free tremendous funds, these funds can be used for rendering extensive aid to all the under-developed nations."

He quoted the first official figures of the strength of the Soviet armed forces given since the early days of the October Revolution and said that after the civil war the Soviet Government had demobilized most of the Army and re-organized it. As a result, 586,000 men were serving in the Red Army and Navy by 1927. Japanese aggression and the rise of the power of Fascist Germany had caused the Soviet Union to increase its armed forces, which, by 1937, had reached 1,433,000 and by 1941, 4,207,000.

The World War II had compelled USSR to bring the strength of its armed forces up to 11,365,000 by May, 1945. By 1948, the strength was down to 2,874,000.

As a result of the setting up of "the aggressive NATO bloc in the West and the atomic bomb blackmail at the time when the Soviet Union did not have that bomb", Russia had been compelled to increase the strength of her troops which, in 1955, had totalled 5,763,000, but they were again reduced to their present strength of 3,623,000.

In the past four years, the Soviet Union had unilaterally reduced the strength of its armed forces by a total of 2,140,000 men. Troops had been withdrawn from Rumania, and those in East Germany, Poland and Hungary had been reduced considerably.

The re-settlement of demobilized personnel would take one to two years. The majority would have to start in civilian occupations.

The Government and the Party were now studying the problem of re-organizing the Army on a territorial basis. Some men would do their military duties in their spare time.

The latest fascist outrages and anti-semitism in Germany proved that the forces of reaction were being revived there.

One could only wonder why such countries as France, Britain and other nations which had suffered from Nazi aggression support the military preparations of the Federal Republic of Germany.

After the launching of the Soviet Sputniks and rockets, the Americans had come to realize that the United States was no less vulnerable to attack than any other country. "I wish to emphasize that this is not a threat. The Soviet Union's task is to continue delivering blows at the 'cold war' champions and unmask them."

Marshal R. Malinovsky's Speech:

The Defence Minister, Marshal Rodin Malinovsky, in his speech, said that rockets with nuclear war-heads formed the basic armament of the Soviet Army. At the present moment, it was impossible to destroy a ballistic missile in flight.

He said that the Soviet armoury included rockets capable of striking any part of the globe in any weather. The Soviet Union had two types of rockets—a tactical rocket with a range of tens to hundreds of kilometres and a strategic rocket with practically unlimited range.

He thought that a surprise attack would be the most likely start of a conflict.

He added: "If a war is imposed on us, we underline that it will be carried out with a total utilization of atomic arms."

Supreme Soviet Approves Decision:

The session of the Supreme Soviet ended on January 15 after adopting unanimously the law for further reduction of the USSR armed forces by 1,200,000 men within one to two years.

The session also unanimously adopted an appeal to the Parliaments and Governments of all countries of the world urging them to respond to the new peaceful initiative of the Soviet Union.

In the discussion on Mr. Khruschev's report on "Disarmament—The Way To Secure Peace And Friendship Among Nations", all the speakers supported Mr. Khruschev's proposal for the reduction of the Soviet armed forces.

The Soviet Government announced on January 19 that it would use a large part of the funds saved from the cut in the armed forces in protecting the health of the Soviet population, including cancer research.

One thousand million roubles would be spent over the Seven-Year Plan targets on new hospitals, medical research centres and the pharmaceutical industry between 1961 and 1965.

American Reaction:

In a statement, the US State Department challenged the Soviet Union to agree to an international system of inspection and control as a means of testing the sincerity of Mr. Khruschev in his undertaking to reduce the Russian military forces.

It observed that the cut of 1,200,000 men and the consequent re-adjustments in conventional armaments during the next year or two could lessen one of the causes of the existing world tensions.

It added: "As in the case of previous unilateral Soviet announcements, the proposed reduction can be taken only as an intention, since there will be no verifiable means of setting any actual reduction. An opportunity to achieve controlled international measures of disarmament will be offered at the general disarmament negotiations scheduled for the early part of this year. At these negotiations, the United States will be prepared to go as far towards safeguarded disarmament as any other country.

"It is hoped that this announcement by the Soviet Union is an indication of its willingness to participate in the forthcoming negotiations in the same spirit so that world accord can be established through concrete and verifiable measures of disarmament, thereby removing suspicions and building real security".

Mr. R. Nixon's Views:

Addressing a gathering at the University of Florida on January 16, the US Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon, said that Mr. N. Khruschev's announcement should not lead to cuts in US defence policy. "Under no circumstances should the United States and its allies reduce their strength."

Discussing the motives for the Soviet cut, he said that Mr. Khruschev might have been influenced by some internal problem, such as the need for man-power to accomplish the Soviet Seven-Year Plan; or the cuts might stem from the strategy that ground forces were no longer needed because of the many new types of weapons.

Commenting on the statement of Mr. Khruschev that Russia was developing a mighty new weapon, he said that no conceivable Russian weapon could destroy US striking power.

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He added: "No one knows what weapons they have. But I would point out that we have a striking power of sufficient quality and quantity that no weapon that we can conceive of would be sufficient to destroy our retaliatory power even in a surprise attack or reduce Mr. Khruschev's fear of what might happen if he started something".

Dr. Ralph Lapp's View:

Mr. Khruschev's remark about a new Russian weapon of fantastic power inspired speculation from Dr. Ralph Lapp, the American nuclear scientist, to the effect that the Russians might be working on an "orbital hydrogen bomb" which could be stationed in space and launched or recalled at will.

He observed that a recallable bomb in orbit round the Earth would have a tremendous impact as a psychological terror-weapon.

He suggested that the Russians might have developed a long-range missile of superpower and super-accuracy capable of delivering a 100 megaton war-head on targets in distant countries. This would have the explosive violence of 100 million tons of TNT. (The atom bomb which destroyed Hiroshima had a power of 20,000 tons.)

He added that such a weapon could destroy every home in New York city with its blast alone. Detonated at high altitude, it might start conflagrations that would devastate half a continent. It would truly be a scorched-earth weapon.

British Reaction:

A British Foreign Office spokesman formally welcomed the Soviet announcement on a cut of its armed forces on January 15.

He said at a news conference: "We naturally welcome the news that the Soviet Union intends to make a further reduction in its conventional forces."

Kuomintang And South Viet-Nam Views:

The Kuomintang President, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Viet-Nam, issued a joint *communique* in Taipeh on January 19 contending that Russia's disarmament announcement was nothing but a deception.

"Tass" Reply To Western Reaction:

The official Soviet news agency *Tass* accused certain Western quarters of resorting to all sorts of tricks and ruses to weaken the impression produced by the "bold unilateral act" of the Soviet Union in reducing the strength of her armed forces.

These quarters, it said, had reacted in this way because they had been greatly embarrassed by the tremendous political repercussions caused by the Soviet decision. One American State Department official, Mr. Lincoln White, could not think of anything more convincing than to say that the West would have no reliable means of checking any actual reduction of Soviet armed forces. Mr. White's numerous colleagues had no doubts about the realistic nature of the Soviet decision. They were trying to explain this great cut in Soviet armed forces by attributing to Russia imaginary economic difficulties and man-power shortage.

China's Stand:

In a statement at a session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (China's Parliament) in Peking on January 21, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Chen Yi, declared that China wanted an equal say with other Big Powers in any talks on global disarmament.

After pledging China's firm support for the Soviet proposals to reduce her armed forces by one-third and Russia's appeal to other countries to follow suit, he said: "China is ready unhesitatingly to commit herself to international obligations to which it agrees.

"However, any international disarmament agreement which is arrived at without the formal participation of the Chinese People's Republic or the signature of its delegates cannot of course have any binding force on China."

Afterwards, the Standing Committee passed a resolution on the subject.

Mr. Chen Yi's speech was the first official public statement by China of her attitude towards the forthcoming disarmament talks.

The State Department in Washington said on January 21 that it would be logical to include China in any disarmament agreement if she was willing to join in a programme of workable controls.

However, American officials said that any inclusion of communist China in a Disarmament Treaty would not affect US policy towards the recognition of the Peking Government.

(*Tass* and *New China News Agency*, Peking)

[Prev. ref. 2529:AOA:A, 2989:AOA:B]

B. **US Budget For 1960-61:** President D. D. Eisenhower presented to the US Congress on January 18 the Budget for 1960-61. [The American fiscal year begins on July 1.] The Budget totalled $79,800,000,000.

He estimated that America's expanding economy would produce record-breaking revenues of $84,000-000,000 and thus result in a surplus of $4,200,000,000.

He urged that this surplus should be used for the reduction of the national debt, which stands at $284,-500,000,000.

The Budget did not call for any changes in existing income-tax rates, but it renewed proposals for a tax increase on aviation fuels, an equivalent tax on the hitherto untaxed jet fuels, a further half-per cent tax on petrol and a one per cent increase in first class and air-mail postal rates.

He also recommended $41,000,000-000, more than half of the revenue, for defence expenditure, which was slightly higher than the 1959-60 level.

He said the Budget would give the American nation the strong and versatile defence which it required under the prevailing world conditions. As he put it, the Budget was "a test of our resolve, as a nation, to allocate our resources prudently to maintain the nation's security and to extend economic growth into the future without inflation."

He recommended an increase of the total foreign aid expenditure by $100,000,000.

Non-military "space expenditure" under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was virtually doubled to $600,000,000. This included the development of the "Saturn" Project, the new rocket booster with which the United States hoped to reduce within a few years some of the lead gained by the Soviet Union in space research.

He recommended that funds for aircraft procurement, excluding research and construction, should be reduced to a total of $4,753,000,000. On the other hand, he sought new authority for $3,825,000,000 for missile procurement, excluding research and construction. This was $581,000,000 higher than the 1959-60 figure.

In the coming fiscal year, additional quantities of *Atlas*, *Titon* and *Polaris* missiles would be procured.

Foreign military assistance for 1960-61 was estimated at $1,750,000,000, a decrease of $50,000,000 from the previous year's estimate. Economic assistance expenditure was estimated at $1,700,000,000, an increase of $150,000,000.

He asked Congress to vote an extra $23,000,000 for research into manned space flights and to build a new rocket launching pad at Cape Canaveral.

He told Congress that of the non-military space projects under way, the "Mercury" Project (launching of a manned satellite) had high priority and America should be ready to attempt actual manned space flight within the next two years.

In a message to Congress, President Eisenhower said that the first *Atlas* ICBMs were now operational. The first two *Polaris* submarines were expected to become operational during 1960, and the first *Titan* ICBMs in 1961. The *Minuteman*—a solid fuel long-range missile—was planned to be operational about mid-1963.

The development of the four ballistic missile systems during the 1961 fiscal year, together with the manned bomber force, carrier-based aircraft, intermediate-range ballistic missiles and the tactical aircraft deployed abroad ensured to America continued capabilities to retaliate effectively in the event of an attack on USA or its allies.

He added: "Our hope is that the heavy burden of armaments on the world may be lightened. But we should not delude ourselves. In this era of nuclear weapons and inter-continental missiles, disarmament must be safeguarded and verifiable.

"While seeing the true road to peace and disarmament, we must remain strong. Our aim at this time is the level of military strength which, together with that of our allies, is sufficient to deter war, large or small, while we strive to find a way to reduce the threat of war. This budget, in my judgment, does that."

(*The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2512:AOA:C]

C. **Mr. Jacob Malik Appointed Deputy Foreign Minister Of USSR:** It was announced in Moscow on January 25 that Mr. Jacob Malik, formerly Soviet Ambassador in London, had been appointed as a Deputy Foreign Minister.

(*Tass*)

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CHINA

SUMMARY: Border Agreement And Treaty Of Friendship With Burma; Views On Disarmament Talks—National People's Congress Standing Committee Resolution; East German Delegation's Visit.

A. Border Agreement With Burma: On the invitation of the Government, the Burmese Prime Minister, Gen. Ne Win, paid a visit to Peking from January 24 to 29 to discuss Burma's border dispute with China.

Gen. Ne Win was accompanied on the trip by the Foreign Minister, U Chan Tun Aung, the Attorney-General, U Ba Sein, the Vice-Chief of Staff at the Defence Ministry, Brigadier Aung Gyi, and the Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. J. Barrington.

Burma's border dispute with China involving areas along a rugged frontier had been dragging on for years. The areas were scattered over three sectors into which the entire border could be broadly divided.

The sectors were: (1) The Burmese part of the MacMahon Line up to the Isu Raze Pass, or the Irrawaddy watershed, now being called the traditional boundary. (2) The area from the Isu Raze Pass to the south along the Kachin State border. Here, the Chinese had claimed three villages—Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfung. (3) The southern sector up to the Laotian border. A sizeable tract of Namwan in this region, leased in perpetuity to Burma by the Chinese for a nominal rent, was sought to be exchanged by China for certain areas in the eastern Shan States of Burma, although China had accepted the boundary with the Shan States after negotiations with the British rulers of Burma in 1941.

Gen. Ne Win's mission was the third to go to Peking to discuss the border question. The first was headed by U Nu, the former Prime Minister, in 1956. The second was in 1957 led by U Myint Thein, representing U Nu. But both ended in impasse.

Protracted correspondence between Burma and China had prepared the ground for Gen. Ne Win's mission.

U Nu, when he handed over the administration to Gen. Ne Win on September 26, 1958, had also entrusted to him an offer by the Chinese Government to settle the border question. Within two months, Gen. Ne Win took counsel from the frontier people—Kachins and Shans—and formulated the concrete terms of a settlement and presented them to the Chinese Government. That laid the basis for the present meeting.

At the conclusion of the talks in Peking on January 29, Gen. Ne Win and the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, signed an Agreement for the delimitation of the border as well as a Treaty of Friendship and Non-Aggression.

Joint Communique:

The following was the text of the joint *communique* issued on January 29 on the conclusion of the talks between the two Prime Ministers:

"On the invitation of Mr. Chou En-lai, Gen. Ne Win paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from January 24 to 29. Gen. Ne Win was accompanied by U Chan Tun Aung, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other high-ranking officials of the Government of the Union of Burma.

"During his visit to Peking, Gen. Ne Win was received by Mr. Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

"Mr. Chou En-lai and Gen. Ne Win held free and frank discussions on matters of common concern to the two countries and, in particular, questions concerning the consolidation and further development of friendly relations between China and Burma.

"Also taking part in the talks were Marshal Chen Yi, China's Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, U Chan Tun Aung and other high-ranking officials of both countries.

"The talks were marked by a spirit of utmost cordiality and full mutual understanding and paved the way for the conclusion by the two sides during Gen. Ne Win's visit to China of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-aggression between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma and the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma on the question of the boundary between the two countries.

"These two important documents will be published simultaneously in Peking and Rangoon on the return of Gen. Ne Win to Burma.

"The two Premiers reviewed with satisfaction the remarkable advance made in recent years in the friendly relations between China and Burma. This advance fully demonstrates the great vitality of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence jointly initiated and firmly adhered to by the two countries.

"The two Premiers were convinced that the conclusion of the above-mentioned Treaty and Agreement will be a lasting monument to the growing friendship and mutual understanding between New China and New Burma.

"The two Premiers pledged that the two Governments will ceaselessly strengthen friendly co-operation between the two countries and continue to make joint contributions to the promotion of solidarity among Asian and African countries and the safeguarding of Asian and world peace."

Friendship And Mutual Non-Aggression Treaty:

The text of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-aggression was as follows:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma.

"Desiring to maintain everlasting peace and cordial friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma.

"Convinced that the strengthening of good neighbourly relations and friendly co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma is in accordance with the vital interests of both countries.

"Have decided for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty in accordance with the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence jointly initiated by the two countries, and have agreed as follows:

"*Article* 1: The contracting parties recognize and respect the independence, sovereign rights and territorial integrity of each other.

"*Article* 2: There shall be everlasting peace and cordial friendship between the contracting parties who undertake to settle all disputes between them by means of peaceful negotiation without resorting to force.

"*Article* 3: Each contracting party undertakes not to carry out acts of aggression against the other and not to take part in any military alliance directed against the other contracting party.

"*Article* 4: The contracting parties declare that they will develop and strengthen the economic and cultural ties between the two States in a spirit of friendship and co-operation, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and of mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

"*Article* 5: Any difference or dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Treaty or one or more of its Articles shall be settled by negotiations through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

"*Article* 6: (1) The present Treaty is subject to ratification and the Instruments of Ratification will be exchanged in Rangoon as soon as possible. (2) The present Treaty will come into force immediately on the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification and will remain in force for a period of ten years. (3) Unless either of the contracting parties gives to the other notice in writing to terminate it at least one year before the expiration of this period, it will remain in force without any specified time limit, subject to the right of either of the contracting parties to terminate it by giving to the other in writing a year's notice.

"In witness whereof the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Prime Minister of the Union of Burma have signed the present Treaty.

"Done in duplicate in Peking on the 28th day of January, 1960 in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic."

Border Agreement:

The text of the Border Agreement was as follows:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma,

"With a view to promoting an overall settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question and to consolidating and further developing friendly relations between China and Burma.

"Have agreed to conclude the present Agreement under the guidance of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and have agreed as follows:

"*Article* 1: The contracting parties agree to set up immediately a joint committee composed of an equal number of delegates from each side and charge it, in accordance with the provisions of the present Agreement to discuss and work out solutions on the concrete questions regarding the Sino-Burmese boundary enumerated in Article 2 of the present Agreement, conduct surveys of the boundary and set up boundary markers and draft a Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty. The joint committee shall hold regular meetings in the capitals of the two countries or at any other place in the two countries.

"*Article* 2: The contracting parties agree that the existing issues concerning the Sino-Burmese boundary shall be settled in accordance with the following provisions:

"(1) With the exception of the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang, the entire undelimited boundary from the high conical peak to the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary shall be delimited along the traditional customary line, that is to say, from the high conical peak northward along the watershed between the Taiping, the Shweli, the Nu (Salween) and the Tulung

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(Taron) rivers on the one hand and the Nmai Hka river on the other, up to the place where it crosses the Tulung (Taron) river between Chingdam and Nhkumkang, and then along the watershed between the Tulung (Taron) and the Tsayul (Zayul) rivers on the one hand and all the upper tributaries of the Irrawaddy river, except for the Tulung (Taron) river, on the other, up to the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary.

"The joint committee shall send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct surveys along the above-mentioned watersheds so as to determine the specific alignment of this section of the boundary line and to set up boundary markers.

"(2) The Burmese Government has agreed to return to China the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang which belongs to China. As to the extent of this area to be returned to China, it is to be discussed and determined by the joint committee in accordance with the proposals put forward and marked on maps by the Governments of Burma and China on February 4, 1957, and July 26, 1957 respectively. After determining the extent of this area to be returned to China, the joint committee shall send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct an on-the-spot survey of the specific alignment of this section of the boundary line and to set up boundary markers.

"(3) In order to abrogate the perpetual lease by Burma of the Meng-Mao triangular area (Namwan assigned tract) at the junction of the Namwan and the Shweli rivers, which belongs to China, the Chinese Government has agreed to turn over this area to Burma to become part of the territory of the Union of Burma. In exchange, the Burmese Government has agreed to turn over to China to become part of Chinese territory the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes, which are west of the boundary line from the junction of the Nam Ting and the Nampa rivers to the No. I marker on the southern delimited section of the boundary as defined in the Notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941. As to the extent of these areas to be turned over to China, the Chinese and the Burmese Governments put forward proposals marked on maps on July 26, 1957, and June 4, 1959 respectively. The area where the proposals of the two Governments coincide will definitely be turned over to China. Where the proposals of the two Governments differ as to the area under the jurisdiction of the Panhung tribe, the joint committee will send out a team composed of an equal number of persons from each side to ascertain on the spot as to whether it is under the jurisdiction of the Panhung tribe so as to determine whether it is to be turned over to China. After the extent of the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes to be turned over to China has been thus determined, the joint committee will send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct an on-the-spot survey of the specific alignment of this section of the boundary line and to set up boundary markers.

"(4) Except for the adjustment provided for in Paragraph (3) of this Article, the section of the boundary from the junction of the Nam Ting and the Nampa rivers to the No. I marker on the southern delimited section of the boundary shall be delimited as defined in the Notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941.

"The joint committee shall send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to carry out delimitation and demarcation along this section of the boundary line and set up boundary markers.

"*Article 3:* The contracting parties agree that the joint committee, after working out solutions for the existing issues concerning the Sino-Burmese boundary as enumerated in Article 2 of the present Agreement, shall be responsible for drafting a Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty, which shall cover not only all the sections of the boundary as mentioned in Article 2 of the present Agreement but also the sections of the boundary which were already delimited in the past and need no adjustment.

"After being signed by the Governments of the two countries and coming into effect, the new Boundary Treaty shall replace all old treaties and Notes exchanged concerning the boundary between the two countries.

"The Chinese Government, in line with its policy of being consistently opposed to foreign prerogatives and respecting the sovereignty of other countries, renounces China's right of participation in mining enterprises at Lufang of Burma as provided in the Notes exchanged between the British and Chinese Governments on June 18, 1941.

"*Article 4:* (1) The present Agreement is subject to ratification and the Instruments of Ratification will be exchanged in Rangoon as soon as possible. (2) The present Agreement will come into force immediately on the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification and shall automatically cease to be in force when the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty to be signed by the two Governments comes into force.

"Done in duplicate in Peking on the 28th day of January, 1960 in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon and *Hsinhua News*)

[Prev. ref. 1569:BUR:B]

B. Overseas Chinese—Directive On Their Settlement: The State Council in Peking issued a directive on February 2 ordering the establishment of a Commission for receiving and accommodating the Chinese who had returned from overseas.

The directive defined the attitude of the Government on the issue of overseas Chinese.

It advised overseas Chinese who had settled abroad for a long time to "choose to become nationals of the country they live in on the principle of voluntariness."

As for those overseas Chinese who voluntarily retained Chinese nationality, the Government advised them "to abide by the laws of the countries in which they are living and to contribute energetically to the economic and cultural development of these countries."

It said that the Chinese Government had always been willing to settle all questions concerning overseas Chinese, including the issue of dual nationality "through consultations in accordance with the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence."

It assured those overseas Chinese who retained their Chinese nationality that their legitimate rights and interests would be "effectively protected."

It said: "This has always been the policy of the Chinese Government and will remain so in future."

The Commission would be in charge of arranging for suitable work, accommodation and other facilities for the Chinese returning from overseas.

It expressed regret over the recent "anti-Chinese activities and discrimination against Chinese" in "certain South-East Asian countries" and said that "large numbers of overseas Chinese were persecuted for no reason."

It added: "In view of these conditions, the Chinese Government has decided to accommodate all overseas Chinese who are homeless, have no means of livelihood or are unwilling to continue living abroad."

It said that China did not have excess manpower but a shortage and, therefore, "we warmly welcome the return of all overseas Chinese who want to come back and contribute to the building up of the socialism of their Motherland."

Receiving agencies were to be set up at Canton, Swatow, Tsamkong and Hoikow, ports of entry for overseas Chinese.

This was the first time since the assumption of power by the communist Government that China officially clarified her position on the question of overseas Chinese.

This move was linked by diplomatic observers with the recent uprooting of the overseas Chinese in Indonesia from their retail trades in the interior districts. A considerable number of such Chinese settlers might want to return to China and the establishment of the Commission was believed to be for the purpose of facilitating the return of such Chinese.

However, what was regarded as of greater significance was the fact that this signified another gesture on the part of China of her willingness to settle problems with its South-East Asian neighbours.

Attention was drawn to the fact that this move followed closely on the heels of two other similar friendly gestures by Peking in a fortnight, namely ratification of the Dual Nationality Agreement with Indonesia and the Agreement with Burma on the border issue.

According to these observers, the latest move would be welcomed by all South-East Asian countries with large Chinese minorities. It would be especially of great import to Malaya and Singapore, where overseas Chinese constitute two-thirds of the total population and, as such, its effect will be felt with considerable force there.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3099:CHI:A]

C. Disarmament Talks—Attitude Explained: Addressing the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in Peking on January 21, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Chen Yi, pledged China's full support for the Soviet proposal to reduce her armed forces by one-third and appealed to other countries to follow suit.

He said: "China is ready unhesitatingly to commit herself to international obligations to which it agrees. However, any international disarmament agreement which is arrived at without the formal participation of China or the signature of its delegates cannot, of course, have any binding force on China."

[Western observers interpreted the statement as a notice to the world that China wanted an equal say with other Big Powers in any talks on world disarmament. They noted that the statement came two days after China had officially expressed the hope that an East-West 'summit' conference in May—at which China will not be represented—would reach agreement on "concrete measures for disarmament" on the basis of the Soviet proposal for general disarmament. That statement was contained in a joint *communique* issued at the end of a visit by an East German delegation.]

Mr. Chen Yi attacked the "ruling circles of the United States," who, he said, in contrast to the "persistent peace measures" of the Soviet Union, had persisted in expanding their armaments, war preparations and aggressive activities. They had repeatedly obstructed "the solution of the disarmament question, using every kind of hindrance and sabotage against all the disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Government and even taking a perfidious and scoundrelly attitude to the very so-called disarmament proposals which they themselves put forward under pressure. More recently, the ruling circles of the United States, under pressure, have had to affect a peace posture while in reality continuing their military expenditure for the next fiscal year at peak peace-time level, concentrating all efforts on speeding up the development and production of rockets and actively building up and expanding their net-work of guided missile bases abroad."

NPC Standing Committee Resolution:

Later in the day (January 21), the Standing Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The fourth session of the Supreme Soviet of USSR, on January 15, 1960, adopted a Bill

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on the reduction of the Soviet armed forces by 1,200,000 men and made an appeal to the Parliaments and Governments of all countries on the question of disarmament. This is another important action for peace taken on her own initiative by the Soviet Union to promote universal disarmament, following her proposal on general and complete disarmament put forward on September 18, 1959. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the Chinese People's Republic warmly welcomes and supports this peaceful proposal of the Soviet Union. It is confident that the proposal will have a favourable effect on further relaxing international tensions.

"But, in contrast to the unremitting efforts of the Soviet Union for universal disarmament, the ruling circles of the United States are holding fast to armament expansion and war preparation, using all means to obstruct agreement on arms reduction. For instance, the United States recently announced openly that it would resume nuclear weapon testing whenever she pleased. She is continuing her military expenditure in the next fiscal year at peak peace-time level. She is accelerating the development and production of rockets and actively extending her guided missile bases abroad. Moreover, while accelerating the militarization of West Germany and strengthening various existing aggressive military blocs, she has signed a Treaty of Military Alliance with Japan, reviving Japanese militarism. This situation, as predicted by the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, threatens the security of the people of all Far Eastern countries and peace in Asia. All this completely exposes the vaunted peace professions of the US ruling bloc as false. In the guise of peace, it is actually making preparations for war. All peace-loving people must heighten their vigilance.

"The Chinese People's Republic has been carrying out a peaceful policy all along and has spared no efforts within its capacity to promote universal disarmament. The Chinese People's Volunteers, on their own initiative, withdrew from Korea in 1958 in spite of the US rejection of the reasonable proposal put forward by the Korean and Chinese side that all foreign troops should withdraw from Korea. Although the US military forces still occupy our territory of Taiwan (Formosa), US military bases encircle half of China and US naval and air forces have been repeatedly intruding into China's territorial seas and air space, China has nevertheless successively taken a series of measures since 1951 that have greatly reduced her armed forces. These great efforts by China have won the sympathy and support of all peace-loving countries and people.

"Disarmament is now an important question in preserving world peace. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress would welcome the countries concerned speedily reaching agreement on the question of universal disarmament. China has always favoured universal disarmament and will unhesitatingly commit herself to international obligations to which it agrees. However, it must be pointed out that any international agreement concerning disarmament, without the formal participation of the People's Republic of China and the signature of her delegate, cannot of course have any binding force on her. At the present time, in spite of obstruction and sabotage of disarmament by the imperialists, the strength of the people's demand the world over for universal disarmament is gaining greater and greater momentum. The Chinese people will carry out an unswerving struggle, together with the Soviet Union and all peace-loving countries and people, for the realization of general and complete disarmament and lasting peace."

US Reaction:

In Washington, on January 22, the US State Department said:

"At this Conference (East-West Disarmament), the first thing to establish will be the intention of the communist countries to join with us in workable and adequately-controlled disarmament programme. If this should prove to be the case and substantial progress is made toward controlled disarmament during the course of the discussion, then it would be logical to consider participation in such a disarmament programme by other countries including Red China."

British Reaction:

The same day (January 22), a spokesman of the British Foreign Office told newsmen in London that Britain supported the US view that it would be "logical" to include China in any "disarmament programme" if this materialized.

He declined further comment on the statement by Mr. Chen Yi that the Chinese Government would not regard itself bound by any agreement reached without the formal participation of China.

He declined to clarify whether the US reference to a "disarmament programme" meant previous negotiations or an eventual agreement.

Unofficially, British sources said that it was important to get the 10-Power East-West Disarmament Conference started in Geneva on March 15 and see what prospects of success it had.

Diplomatic observers in London said that Britain and USA did not contemplate China being an initial participant in the Geneva negotiations.

The Western side at the Geneva talks would be Britain, France, USA, Canada and Italy. The communist bloc would be represented by Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman told a news conference in Paris that the French Government had always thought that a general and controlled disarmament agreement should include Chinese forces.

(*China Today* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3133:AOA:A]

D. **East German Delegation's Visit:** A German Democratic Republic (East Germany) Government delegation headed by the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Heinrich Rau, paid a visit to China from January 9 to 19 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The delegation visited industrial enterprises, people's communes and cultural and scientific institutions in Peking, Chengchow, Wuhan and Shanghai.

Mr. Rau and other members of the delegation were received by the Chairman of the Communist Party, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, the Chairman of the People's Republic, Mr. Liu Shao-chi, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai.

A joint *communique* issued in Peking on the delegation's visit on January 19 said:

"The two delegations exchanged views extensively on international questions of common interest and on questions of socialist construction of the two countries and reached fully agreed views.

"The two parties pointed out with emphasis that West German and Japanese militarism which has been revived with the support of the United States constitutes a grave danger to world peace. This danger is now further aggravated by the fact that the West German militarists are playing the part of planners of aggression in the NATO bloc and that a Japan-US Treaty of Military Alliance will soon be signed.

"The two parties were of the agreed view that the atomic armament carried out by the West German and Japanese militarists with the support of the United States is directed against the easing of the international situation and is incompatible with the interests of all peace-loving people. The two parties unanimously pledged that they would fight unremittingly against such action, which seriously endangers peace, and in defence of world peace.

"The proposal of the Soviet Union for general disarmament conforms to the will of all peace-loving people. The two parties expressed the hope that agreement will be reached at the forthcoming 'summit' conference on concrete measures for disarmament on the basis of the Soviet proposals. The People's Republic of China supports the stand of the German Democratic Republic that the 'summit' conference should, with the participation of German representatives, settle the question of the conclusion of a Peace Treaty with the two German States and that of the normalization of the situation in West Berlin.

"During the visit of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic in the People's Republic of China, the two sides held talks on the question of further strengthening economic co-operation between the two countries.

"Taking part in the talks on the side of the German Democratic Republic were: Mr. Heinrich Rau, Mr. Paul Verner, Mr. Otto Winzer and Mr. Paul Wandel, members of the Government Delegation, and economic experts: Mr. Werner Tulpe, Departmental Director of the Ministry of Foreign and Inter-German Trade, and Mr. Frite Neubert, Commercial Counsellor of the German Democratic Republic in the People's Republic of China.

"Taking part in the talks on the side of the People's Republic of China were: Mr. Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Mr. Tseng Yung-chuan, Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Lin Hai-yu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. Liu Ming-fu, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Mr. Wu Heng, Vice-Chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

"As a result of the talks, the two countries signed the Treaty between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic on Commerce and Navigation, and the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the German Democratic Republic on the Exchange of Goods between 1960 and 1962.

"The two parties were deeply convinced that the visit of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic and the signing of the Treaty and Agreement had made new contributions to the further strengthening of friendly co-operation between the two countries."

(*Hsinhua News*)

[Prev. ref. 1246:CHI:A]

FORMOSA

A. **Power Plant Opened:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Chen Cheng, formally opened near Keelung on January 24 a thermal power plant which, on completion of the entire project, would be the largest of its kind in Formosa.

It will have two generators with a total capacity of 200,000 kw. One of them, with a capacity of 75,000 kilowatts, was put into operation on January 24.

The generator was installed at a cost of more than $18 million. USA provided financial and technical aid.

The second generator, with a capacity of 125,000 kw, will be put into operation in 1962.

(*The New York Times*)

INDIA

SUMMARY: Visits Of Marshal K. Voroshilov And Mr. B. P. Koirala; Japanese Team's Report On Modernization Of Small-scale Industries; NCAER Report On Steel Supplies

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During Third And Fourth Plans; Kerala Police Re-organization Committee's Report; Jan Sangh Annual Session.

A. Marshal K. E. Voroshilov's Visit: The President of USSR, Marshal Kliment E. Voroshilov, accompanied by the First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Mr. F. R. Kozlov, and a Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Madame Ye A. Furtseva, arrived in New Delhi on January 20 on a two-week visit to India at the invitation of the Government of India.

Eighteen *Hunter* jet fighters ceremonially escorted Marshal Voroshilov's *Ilyushin* from Ambala, about 110 miles from Delhi. A 21-gun salute was fired by a field regiment of the Territorial Army.

He was received by the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, other Ministers and a huge gathering.

Extending a warm and cordial welcome to Marshal Voroshilov in Hindi, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that they had been looking forward to greeting the President of a great and friendly country. It was the fulfilment of a long-cherished wish.

Replying, Marshal Voroshilov said that the Soviet people wished the "sun of mutual friendship to shine upon our countries" and hoped that his visit would enhance inviolable friendship between the two countries.

He added: "The Soviet Union firmly believes that all controversial issues of international relations can and must be solved by peaceful means solely. The Soviet Union is doing all that is necessary to remove the threat of war and consolidate peace."

He concluded with the words: "Hindi-Russi Bhai-Bhai."

Both the Presidents' speeches were translated into Russian and Hindi respectively.

Marshal Voroshilov later drove to Rashtrapati Bhavan in an open car accompanied by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Nehru. Nine motor-cycle outriders from the Army, Navy and Air Force police provided an escort to the presidential motorcade. Over 1,00,000 persons had lined the route from Palam airport to Rashtrapati Bhavan to greet the visiting dignitary. The entire route was decorated with flags, festoons and buntings. Arches had been put up proclaiming "Welcome Voroshilov."

The Soviet President's party consisted of 86 persons.

State Banquet:

The same evening (January 20), Dr. Rajendra Prasad entertained Marshal Voroshilov at a State banquet.

In his speech at the banquet, Dr. Prasad referred to the "new problems" faced by India and declared that India "remained resolute and determined to seek peaceful solutions in our traditional spirit of negotiation and conciliation."

Speaking in the context of the ideal of world peace through disarmament, which was common to both countries, he referred with satisfaction to the drastic reduction in her armed forces announced recently by the Soviet Union and expressed his gratitude for the help rendered in generous measure by the Soviet Union in India's programme of reconstruction and development.

In his reply, Marshal Voroshilov spoke of the common aspirations of the peoples of India and USSR for world peace and the friendly relations that had existed between them.

Indo-Soviet friendship and co-operation, he said, was an important factor for the relaxation of international tensions.

Affirming the Soviet Union's desire to develop friendship with all the countries of the world as "the only path to the high road of mankind's development," he declared: "We are convinced that despite all the vicissitudes of history, all the nations of the world will sooner or later live as one friendly family."

He spoke of the "stable and inviolable friendship" between India and the Soviet Union and said: "The Soviet Government believes that the further strengthening of Soviet-Indian co-operation is a substantial factor in the relaxation of international tensions and the creation of the conditions necessary for a peaceful solution of pressing international issues."

The visit of the Soviet delegation testified to the joint desire of the two States to develop still further the friendly relations and co-operation that had already become traditional. Their relations had never been darkened by any unpleasantness. On the contrary, with every passing year they were becoming more and more profound and imbued with the spirit of complete mutual understanding and trust.

A sentence in Marshal Voroshilov's speech at Palam airport and another in Dr. Rajendra Prasad's speech at the State banquet were taken by political circles as significant references to the strained relations between India and China.

Replying to Dr. Rajendra Prasad's welcome address at Palam airport, Marshal Voroshilov had said: "The Soviet Union firmly believes that all controversial issues in international relations can and must be solved by peaceful means solely."

Dr. Prasad said at the banquet: "On our own horizons we face unfortunately new problems, but I can assure Your Excellency that we remain resolute and are determined to seek peaceful solutions in our traditional spirit of negotiation and conciliation."

Whether Dr. Prasad meant this as a reply to what Marshal Voroshilov had said at the airport may be a matter of conjecture, but political circles were of the view that these references were of great significance in the context of Mr. Khruschev's visit to India on February 12.

Discussion With Planning Commission:

On January 21, it was stated, the Indian approach to the Third Five-Year Plan was discussed at a meeting between the Planning Commission members and high-ranking members of the Soviet delegation, including the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. F. R. Kozlov, First Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. V. V. Kuznetsov, and Soviet Ambassador in India, Mr. I. A. Benediktov.

The discussion related particularly to the development of agriculture and heavy industry and the programme of oil exploration.

The Soviet delegation was understood to have indicated the possibility of increasing Soviet help in the form of technical know-how, equipment and machinery.

Mr. Nehru (who is Chairman of the Planning Commission and was present at the discussion) explained that the Indian economy was approaching a period of technological development which necessarily involved difficulties and burdens. Once this stage was over and agriculture and basic machine-building facilities had been developed, progress would be faster and living standards would rise rapidly.

Visit To World Agriculture Fair:

Later the same day (January 21), Marshal Voroshilov, with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, visited the World Agriculture Fair and stressed the importance of developing peaceful co-operation, understanding and friendship between nations.

Marshal Voroshilov appreciated the efforts made in India to increase agricultural production with the help of modern techniques and said he was convinced that the Fair and similar other measures would help develop peaceful co-operation and understanding between nations.

Mr. F. R. Kozlov, who also spoke on the occasion, said that the Soviet Union had made tremendous progress in agriculture as in other fields and she was always ready to share her experience with the people of India.

He referred to the unilateral reduction of the armed forces by his country and said that if this example was followed by others enormous sums of money would be released which could be used for purposes like construction of schools, hospitals, production of more food and the like.

Marshal Voroshilov's Banquet To Dr. R. Prasad:

Next day (January 22), Marshal Voroshilov gave a banquet in honour of Dr. Rajendra Prasad at which he said that peace was "extremely necessary" for India and all the States of the East for developing their economies and raising the standard of living of their peoples.

The foreign policies of both India and Russia, he said, were directed towards maintaining peace and ensuring the security of their peoples. "Peace is essential to the Soviet people in order to successfully build her (the country's) bright future."

In a brief reference to Soviet assistance to India, he said that his country was happy at India's success in implementing her Second Five-Year Plan and would continue to share her scientific and technological knowledge with India.

In his reply, Dr. Rajendra Prasad declared that India attached great value to Russia's goodwill.

The Soviet Union, he said, had already given "proof of her earnestness" in ending the 'cold war' by announcing a unilateral reduction of her armed forces. "Let us hope that the world, weary of war and anxious to get rid of the fear of armed conflict, will receive this move with enthusiasm."

He hoped that the Indo-Soviet collaboration in agriculture and industry would continue to grow to the benefit of the two countries.

Earlier in the day (January 22), Marshal Voroshilov went to Agra to see the Taj Mahal and, returning to New Delhi, saw a pre-view of Beating the Retreat by the combined bands of the three Armed Services.

On January 23, he was to have gone to Bhilai to see the Bhilai Steel Plant put up by Russian aid but could not do so owing to slight indisposition. Instead, Mr. F. R. Kozlov went to Bhilai.

Madame Ye A. Furtseva went to Madras on January 23 and returned to New Delhi on January 25.

Civic Reception:

Next day (January 24), however, Marshal Voroshilov was perfectly fit and attended a Civic Reception given to him by the citizens of Delhi in the Red Fort.

Speaking at the reception, he recalled that USSR had unilaterally

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reduced her armed forces but underlined that there could be no "unilateral peace."

"Peace," he maintained, "should be consolidated by all the States and for all the peoples of the world."

He re-affirmed the Soviet Union's preparedness to "destroy its rockets and nuclear and other weapons" and abolish its armed forces if other nations agreed to it and acted upon the Soviet proposal for universal and complete disarmament.

On January 25, he went to Chandigarh and, returning to New Delhi the same afternoon, attended an "At Home" given by the President of India on the occasion of India's Republic Day and later another reception given by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society.

On January 26, India's Republic Day, he witnessed the Republic Day Parade and attended an "At Home" given by the President of India.

Next day (January 27), he left for Bombay where he was given a civic reception on January 28.

On January 29, he went to Bangalore where also he was given a Civic Reception. He arrived in Madras on January 30 and in Calcutta on February 1.

From Calcutta, he left for Khatmandu on February 3 and returned to New Delhi on February 5.

Mr. F. R. Kozlov's News Conference:

Immediately after arriving in New Delhi on February 5, the Soviet Deputy Premier, Mr. F. R. Kozlov, addressed a news conference and said that he had no doubt India would be able to put her economy on a sound footing in the very near future.

This, he said, depended on the Indian people and their Government—on how national effort was channelled. The country was rich in natural resources like iron-ore, coking coal, fuel and the Indian people were industrious and diligent.

The first half of the 50-minute news conference related to impressions gathered by the Soviet delegation during their stay in the country. These were interspersed with references to the progress made by the Soviet Union amidst great difficulties and hostility from the West.

He declared that Russia had won those struggles to rise to the status of a "mighty industrial socialist Power." Today, she led Europe and was second only to USA in terms of industrial output. In some fields of production as well as in many branches of scientific and technical advancement, she had outstripped even America.

Referring to the increasingly friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union during the last few years, he said that the forthcoming visit of Mr. Khruschev to India would "add a new and bright page" to this record of amity.

He evaded questions aimed at drawing him out on the subject of Sino-Indian relations and contented himself with a reference to the *Tass* statement and the two speeches made by Mr. Khruschev on the subject.

Asked whether, in his opinion, it would be correct to describe Indians as 'expansionist' and 'imperialistic', his only comment was that in his opening statement (in which he had expressed appreciation of India's efforts for peace and building up her economy) he had clearly given his views regarding the Indian people and the Indian Government.

Question: "What steps do the Soviet Government propose to take to bring about cordial relations between India and China?"

Mr. Kozlov: "I have nothing to add to the statement made by Mr. Khruschev in which he has expressed his opinion clearly."

A correspondent asked if he thought that the atmosphere created by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru and President Eisenhower for the success of a 'summit' meeting would be spoiled by China's expansionist tendencies.

Mr. Kozlov: "I have already replied to that question and I have nothing further to add."

Question: "Is it a fact that Mr. Khruschev is on a secret visit to Peking?"

Mr. Kozlov: "I have no information. If you have anything, please pass it on."

Farewell Message:

In a farewell message broadcast on February 5, Marshal Voroshilov declared that the "inviolable friendship" between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India "serves the cause of strengthening peace in South-East Asia and throughout the world."

He said: "May Soviet-Indian friendship, which is deep and vast as the Indian Ocean, high and unselfishly pure as the summits of the Himalayas and strong as the steel smelted at Bhilai, live and prosper for all time."

In his only reference to China, he said: "The friendship between our peoples serves the cause of strengthening peace in South-East Asia and throughout the world. As far back as in 1923, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin wrote that the countries which constituted the bulk of the population of the earth, including India and China, were being drawn into the struggle for their liberation with an unusual speed. This liberation, prophetically predicted by the great Lenin, has come. The talented, freedom-loving Indian people have recently celebrated their glorious 10th anniversary of the enactment of their Constitution and the proclamation of the Republic of India. From the bottom of their hearts, the Soviet people congratulated the great Indian people on their great national holiday and wished the friendly Republic of India new successes and prosperity".

Praising India's progress in the economic field, he said that in the "short period" of ten years since the proclamation of the Indian Republic, the Indian people, working enthusiastically, had achieved considerable successes.

On India's international prestige, he said: "The international prestige of your country is growing from year to year. The Soviet people understand well the legitimate pride of the citizens of the Republic of India in their achievements."

Referring to his stay in India, he said: "Our trip has given us an idea of the considerable successes achieved by the Republic of India during the comparatively short period of its existence and of the friendliness and great hospitality of the Indian people".

He described Bhilai as a "splendid symbol of Soviet-Indian friendship" and praised the oil exploration work in Cambay and the activities in other industrial spheres.

He laid stress on the urgent need for disarmament and said that the Soviet Union had on her part submitted her proposals to achieve it in the quickest possible time.

Joint Communique:

During their stay in New Delhi, Marshal Voroshilov and his party had several conversations with Mr. Nehru and other Indian Ministers and officials on various topics of common interest.

They resulted in a joint *communique* issued by Marshal Voroshilov and Mr. Nehru on February 5.

The following is the text of the *communique*:

"Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR, Mr. F. R. Kozlov, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, Mme. Furtseva, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet, USSR, were in India from January 20 to February 6, 1960 on a goodwill visit at the invitation of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, and the Government of India.

"They were accompanied by Mr. V. V. Kuznetsov, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, USSR, Mr. N. N. Danilov, Deputy Minister of Culture, USSR, Mr. A. I. Imamov, Minister of Culture of the Tadjik SSR, Mr. V. I. Likhachov, Head of the South-East Asia Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR, Mr. V. I. Avilov, Deputy Chief of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR, and Col. V. Ya. Chekalov.

"During their travels in India, Marshal Voroshilov, Mr. Kozlov and Mme. Furtseva were accompanied by Mr. I. A. Benediktov, Ambassador of USSR in India, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, Minister of Mines and Fuel, and Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Indian Ambassador in USSR.

"The Soviet representatives were given a warm reception by the Indian public in Delhi and in all other places which they visited. These popular demonstrations of welcome and goodwill were an expression of the regard and friendliness of the Indian people towards the people of the Soviet Union and evoked a cordial and generous response from the Soviet visitors. The Soviet guests expressed deep thankfulness and appreciation to the Government of India and the Indian people for their warm and hearty welcome. From their side they were happy to have had the occasion to convey personally to the people and the Government of India the feelings of sincere brotherly friendship which the people and the Government of the Soviet Union have towards them.

"In Delhi, Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, Mr. F. R. Kozlov, Mme. Ye A. Furtseva and others accompanying them were present at the celebrations on the occasion of the Republic Day of India. Thereafter, they made a rapid tour of the country, collectively or in groups. Besides the large cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Bangalore, their journey took them to many places of interest, including, in particular, Suratgarh, where a large mechanized State farm has been established with the aid of machinery and equipment given as a gift by USSR; Bhilai, where a steel plant built with Soviet co-operation has gone into production; and Cambay, where exploration for oil is going on with Soviet technical assistance with progressively encouraging prospects. In the course of their tour, they also visited community centres and a number of industrial and other developmental projects. They thus had an opportunity of seeing for themselves the results of the great effort that India is making in all fields of economic and social activity to develop her national economy and raise the standard of living of her people as rapidly as possible.

"Marshal Voroshilov, Mr. Kozlov and Mme. Furtseva met and had talks in a friendly, cordial atmosphere with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, and other members of the Government of India. Their talks with Prime Minister Nehru covered matters of mutual interest to the two countries, including major aspects of the current international situation, and touched also on India's development plans, present as well as prospective.

"Both sides expressed their gratification at the development of the relations between India and the Soviet Union in a spirit of goodwill and friendship as a result of their common adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence and active pursuit of peace. These provide an expanding basis of co-operation between the two countries in the international field in the interest of world peace. The two countries, moreover, are united in their conviction that disputes between nations must be solved by peaceful means alone, and not by recourse to arms.

"Both sides noted with satisfaction the recent trend towards a lessening of international tension and welcomed the agreement reached on the holding of a 'summit' meeting in May next. This meeting and the exchanges of visits by the leaders of the Big Powers have raised high expectations throughout the world. The Indian and the Soviet sides expressed

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their earnest hope that the forthcoming meeting would result in substantial progress in the solution of the problems facing the world today and thus pave the way for the achievement of further success by co-operative international effort.

"Both sides stressed the importance of disarmament as an essential pre-requisite to a permanent and lasting peace and to the banishment of the fear of war. Through disarmament also lay the path to world prosperity, for the technical skills, the productive effort and the human and material resources released from the manufacture of armaments could be diverted to peaceful purposes—and more specially to the development of countries which have lagged behind in the race towards material progress. Though discussions had been going on for years, little had been accomplished by way of advance towards an international agreement on disarmament, but the prospects seemed more favourable at the present time than ever before. Reference was made in this context to the proposal recently put forward by Mr. N. S. Khruschev for total and universal disarmament ,and the Prime Minister of India acclaimed the proposal as a courageous and far-sighted one which demanded the close attention of all other countries. The Government of India welcomed the latest substantial reduction of the armed forces of the Soviet Union as an important step towards peace.

"Both sides stand for the prohibition of thermo-nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. Similarly, they are in favour of a very early agreement between the Great Powers possessing nuclear weapons for an immediate cessation of the tests of these weapons with effective international control, and call upon these and other Powers to abstain voluntarily from carrying out such tests. In this connexion, satisfaction was expressed from the Soviet side that the Government of India showed commendable initiative in presenting the question of the cessation of nuclear tests at the 14th session of the UN General Assembly.

"A review was made of the economic and cultural relations between the two countries. The Trade Agreement concluded in 1959 for a five-year period, resulting in increased commercial exchanges between the two countries, the projects for the establishment of certain new industries through mutual collaboration and the fresh credit recently offered by the Soviet Union of 1,500 million roubles had helped to strengthen the economic relations between India and the Soviet Union. A similar gratifying improvement was also to be found in the sphere of cultural relations. In order, however, further to develop these relations, in accordance with planned and defined ends, a Cultural and Scientific Agreement is being concluded between the two countries.

"Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, USSR, and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, expressed their pleasure at having been able to meet again after the lapse of almost five years. Marshal Voroshilov, Mr. Kozlov and Mme. Furtseva and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru had an opportunity to exchange their points of view and to declare the common determination of their two countries to strive ceaselessly for world peace and for better understanding between nations. The visit of Marshal Voroshilov, Mr. Kozlov and Mme. Furtseva and those accompanying them to India, their talks with the members of the Government of India and others, were fruitful and will further promote the understanding and friendship between India and the Soviet Union. Both sides are confident that the friendly relations existing between India and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of peace throughout the world."

Marshal Voroshilov and party left New Delhi on the morning of February 6 for home.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi and Bombay, *The Statesman*, New Delhi and Calcutta, *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1305:INI:A]

B. **Mr. B. P. Koirala's Visit:** The Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. B. P. Koirala, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Sushila Koirala, and the Nepal Home Minister, Mr. Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, arrived in Patna on the forenoon of January 17 on a fortnight's visit to India at the invitation of the Government of India.

From Patna, he went to Bhainsaelotan, Jamshedpur, Bareilly, Khatima, Phoolbagh, Agra, Poona, Khadakvasla, Bangalore and Mysore before arriving in New Delhi on January 24.

At Palam airport in New Delhi, he was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, and other Cabinet Ministers.

He told newsmen at the airport: "I am very happy to be here."

From the airport Mr. Koirala drove in an open car with Mr. Nehru to Hyderabad House where he stayed. In another car went Mrs. Koirala and Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Koirala and Mr. Upadhyaya called on the President, Dr. R. Prasad, and remained with him for about 25 minutes. Mr. Koirala also paid a visit to the Training Institute for Nepalese officers in New Delhi.

State Banquet:

The same evening (January 24), Mr. Nehru entertained Mr. Koirala at a State banquet.

Speaking at the banquet, Mr. Nehru emphasized the age-old bonds of culture, religion, history and geography between India and Nepal and said that because of this close relationship, it was natural for India to consider any threat to Nepal as a threat to herself, just as any threat to India would be a threat to Nepal, whatever its nature.

He described the relationship between the two countries as something similar to that of two brothers. They might get estranged at times, but the relationship between them was never broken.

He hoped that neither country would do anything that would obstruct the solution of the problems facing them.

He particularly emphasized the need for close co-operation between the two countries for their mutual development and said that he had no doubt that both countries were wedded to a policy of world peace without which no progress was possible.

In his reply Mr. Koirala praised the "ceaseless efforts" of Mr. Nehru for the "establishment and promotion of world peace and freedom of all nations."

He referred with appreciation to the friendly co-operation Nepal had been receiving from India in her development projects and said he was confident that "we will continue to receive similar co-operation from you in our great endeavour to create a new Nepal".

In this context, he also expressed the hope that the extent of co-operation in the technical and economic spheres between the two countries would be further expanded.

He described the friendly relations between India and Nepal as "invincible, indestructible and everlasting" and said that India was always ready to help Nepal in her difficulties.

He was confident that these friendly relations would continue to "further develop and prosper".

The banquet was attended by 37 guests including the Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the Ambassadors of France, Germany, Switzerland, Japan, China, Yugoslavia and Nepal, the High Commissioners of Malaya and Ceylon and the three Service Chiefs.

On January 25, Mr. Koirala went to Jaipur and returned to New Delhi the same evening to attend a dinner given to him by the Chief Justice of India, Mr. B. P. Sinha.

On January 26, he witnessed the Republic Day Parade, attended a lunch given by the Ambassadors accredited to Nepal and resident in New Delhi and was at an "At Home" given by the President of India on the occasion of Republic Day.

Speech To Indian School Of International Studies:

Addressing the Indian School of International Studies in New Delhi on January 27, Mr. Koirala said that Nepal firmly believed that "peaceful negotiation was the only way to settle disputes and ensure goodwill among nations."

He added that the solving of conflicts between nations by discussion and negotiation and strict adherence to the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence alone could lead to world peace. Though Nepal had just come into the international field and never claimed any "major contribution" to world affairs, "our small efforts are there to promote the cause of friendship and peace in the world. In our own humble way, we will continue to contribute our share to the international effort of lessening tensions and building up world peace".

Civic Reception:

Mr. Koirala was given a Civic Reception at the Red Fort by the citizens of Delhi on the afternoon of January 27, at which he was presented with a silver samovar and Mrs. Koirala with a Kashmiri shawl.

Speaking at the Reception, Mr. Nehru declared: "We will not give over the Himalayas as a gift to anyone. The Himalayas are pieces of our hearts and parts of our lives, as in the case of Nepal. We shall always share in your (Nepal's) trials and triumphs."

He added: "The welcome you have received here is not of the type we accord a foreign dignitary. It is something more. It is a welcome to a good and dear friend from a land with which we have age-old ties."

He assured Mr. Koirala that India would continue to offer all possible help to Nepal in her development. But ultimately Nepal herself would have to shoulder her burden just as India, despite the aid she received from other countries, was shouldering her own burden. External help would in no way lessen the weight of that burden.

Nepal and India, he said, were facing the same problems and were trying to solve them in the same way. Their approach on international affairs was also identical. They walked together as allies on the same road. The Himalayas served to cement the ties between the two countries. They were important not from the geographical point alone. The Himalayas were part of India's history, culture and religion. Their ties were of a silken thread, stronger even than ropes or chains.

Mr. Koirala said in his speech that the bonds between Nepal and India were so close that there was no further need to strengthen them. It was an obvious fact known to all. Therefore, he felt that repeated references to those ties were not neces-

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sary. They were close historically, culturally and also through religion. Now they were facing the same problems, and Nepal too was adopting the same means as India in her march ahead.

He said that from the warmth of the welcome he and his party had received in the capital and elsewhere they could sense that it was a welcome given to a member of the family, a home-coming brother. Nepal and India, they felt, were but members of the same family. History proved that both countries had all along maintained the closest of relations. They would be together always, now and in the future.

Mr. Koirala's Banquet To Mr. Nehru:

The same evening (January 27), Mr. Koirala gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Nehru.

In his speech at the banquet, Mr. Koirala traced the close bonds existing between India and Nepal and said: "This special relationship between our two countries of always marching together hand-in-hand for the noble cause of independence and self-dignity is both a historical and cultural reality.

"To me, India is not a new country nor is Delhi a far-away city. I have spent a long time in India. The Indian war of independence was a matter of supreme inspiration to the exploited and oppressed classes of all the countries of the world. The Father of the Indian Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, had given the lofty ideal of independence and self-respect not only to the people of India but to all the people of the entire Asian continent. A large section of the Nepalese youth had given co-operation for the independence of India and I also had the opportunity of association with you all. The independence of India is, therefore, as dear to me as to my Indian friends. For the cause of democracy in my Motherland, Nepal, moral support and inspiration were also obtained from innumerable Indian friends. Hence, this special relationship between our two countries of always marching together hand-in-hand for the noble cause of independence and self-dignity is both a historical and cultural reality. Our two countries have always manifested to the world the unique example of ever-continuing cordial relations subsisting among sovereign and independent nations.

"Today also, in the respective democratic systems of our two countries, our goal and methods of achieving economic development and social justice are not fundamentally different. By the course of history our conditions bear a similar aspect. Any attempt, therefore, to explain or interpret the intimate relationship between brothers or among friends is rather unnatural. Such matters are self-proving and obviously natural.

"For the cause of sovereignty and independence in the past, the Nepalese and the Indian people have always advanced together. Now, in this revolutionary task of creating a new society also, our two countries have got to assist each other. In consideration of the fact that we are lesser-developed nations, mutual goodwill, I am sure, will prove priceless in the development of our respective countries. Your Excellency (Mr. Nehru) has always been a great friend and well-wisher of Nepal. We greatly appreciate your highest regard and respect for our sovereignty and independence and we are convinced that your best wishes will always be there for the promotion of the dignity and respect of Nepal.

"During my present visit to India, I have observed everywhere new activities and a unique spirit of construction. I have seen a new India coming up at a quick pace and this remarkable progress has greatly impressed me."

In his reply, Mr. Nehru said: "It has been our good fortune in India to have friendly relations with all countries. Even sometimes when difficulties have arisen, we have tried to maintain these friendly relations and we have deliberately set before ourselves the policy of being friendly with other countries, even though we might differ from them. There is no other way I believe. At any rate, that is the policy, as you know, which we have adopted.

"While that applies to all countries, I think I can say with some assurance and a great deal of truth that our relations with Nepal have been something rather special, not of my making or anybody's making, but because of history, tradition, geography, cultural contacts and the like and, therefore, inevitably it had to be that India and Nepal should be intensely interested in each other's present and future and should grow ever closer.

"In the course of the last nine or 10 years, many changes have come to Nepal and India. Very soon after we attained our independence and before this new change had come over Nepal, or the beginning of the change, we were anxious to re-assert our friendly relations with Nepal. The then Government of Nepal was of the old type. It was not our concern what Government another country has; that is, we may prefer something or not, but it is entirely that country's concern what methods, what Government it has. And even then, in those days, as most people will know, soon after our independence, we approached the Government of Nepal for a renewal, or renewed Treaty of Friendship, and that Treaty was signed, I forget the exact date, about 10 or 11 years ago.

"A little after that, a change came over Nepal, and the internal structure of Government underwent a considerable change. That process of change continued for some time, and in this case it took a big turn, I cannot say a final turn, but anyhow a major turn, a year or more ago when a new Constitution was adopted by Nepal and His Majesty the King of Nepal promulgated a new Constitution and Elections took place as a result of which the party represented by the Prime Minister obtained a great majority in their Parliament, and naturally the leader of that party, that is the present Prime Minister of Nepal, took up this high office.

"While, as I said, it was not for us to, shall I say, desire changes in another friendly country, that is entirely the business of the people of that country; nevertheless, it is perfectly true that we welcomed this change greatly, because we felt that it was the right thing for Nepal to develop on democratic lines and thereby come nearer to us in our general outlook. And so it has been that we have been close to each other, broadly speaking, in our broad internal outlook and close to each other in our broad external outlook. Whether from the national or international point of view, we have been very largely in agreement and without any effort on the part of either to influence or push the other country. By the very nature of circumstances, our past and present, our outlooks, we have largely marched in step in these national and international affairs. That itself shows how close our mutual interests are, apart from our outlooks; and that is bound to be so in two neighbouring countries like India and Nepal. Therefore, that is an assurance about the future also.

"So, whatever may happen in the future, good fortune or even ill-fortune sometimes, we stand together and share both of them, and in sharing them try to help each other to share the burden and join in celebrating the victories of our internal policies which bring a growing measure of welfare to our respective peoples."

Earlier on January 27, Mr. Koirala and Mr. Nehru had discussions on common problems facing both the countries. These were in continuation of the talks they had on January 26.

Indo-Nepal Friendship Association Meeting:

On January 28, Mr. Koirala addressed the National Conference of the All-India Indo-Nepal Friendship Association at which he declared that his country would always pursue activities which were beneficial to both Nepal and India.

He said that the views of India and Nepal on internal as well as external problems were so close that there was no need to stress the affiliations of the two countries. "Ours are not only friendly relations, but even more intimate and warmer. We have been one culturally, historically and in many other ways. Even more important are the present links, one of which is our determination to progress through democratic means."

Some people in both countries, he said, had doubts regarding the close relations of the two countries because of some misunderstanding. Some sections of the Press were responsible for creating this misunderstanding.

While speaking of his and other Nepalese leaders' association with the Indian freedom movement, Mr. Koirala seemed very moved and stood still for a while in an effort to stop his tears. Unable to proceed further, he ended his speech abruptly and resumed his seat.

Mr. Nehru reciprocated by declaring that the friendship of India and Nepal was as firm as the Himalayas.

He associated himself with Mr. Koirala's view that the past links between the two countries were not enough by themselves if they did not jointly consider the problems before them at present.

Joint Communique:

The same evening (January 28), the Prime Ministers of India and Nepal, issued a joint *communique* re-affirming that India and Nepal "have a vital interest in each other's freedom, integrity, security and progress" and agreeing that the two Governments should maintain close consultations in matters of common interest.

The *communique* announced that at Nepal's request India would provide financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 18 crores to help Nepal's development programmes. Of this sum, Rs. 4 crores would be out of the previous grant of Rs. 10 crores which was not likely to be utilized during Nepal's First Five-Year Plan period.

It also revealed that agreement had been reached on the terms of a new Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Commerce whereby Nepal would manage its foreign exchange account and regulate her foreign trade both of which had so far been interlinked with those of India.

Although the *communique* mentioned only in general terms the discussions between the two Prime Ministers on "the present international situation as it affects the two countries," they were known to have covered comprehensively the developments on the northern borders of Nepal and India.

Mr. Nehru was understood to have been told that while there had been no planned incursions into Nepalese territory by Chinese troops, a propaganda campaign had been unleashed in the frontier tracts highlighting the identity of interests of the Mongoloid peoples living in Nepal, Tibet and China and their coming "liberation" by China. The Chinese troops who did enter Nepalese territory on a few occasions had stated that they had done so by mistake and had readily retraced their steps across the border.

Mr. Nehru, it was learnt, gave an account of the recent developments in Sino-Indian re-

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lations and was said to have indicated that while India was always anxious for a peaceful settlement of the disputes which had arisen, he was awaiting some concrete indication by the Chinese that they were also like-minded.

In the context of these exchange of views, informed circles attached great significance to the emphasis in the *communique* that India and Nepal had a "vital interest in each other's freedom, integrity and security." This reference was also said to be in accordance with the Indo-Nepalese Treaty of Friendship.

The new financial aid which India had now pledged would be used, it was learnt, for the general development of Nepal. Apart from the expenditure of three to four crores of rupees on the East Kosi Canal project for irrigation purposes, the new grant would assist in developing road communications, small industries and the expansion of health services and primary education in Nepal.

The Agreement reached on the revision of the Trade Treaty was also considered to be of political importance.

The following is the text of the joint *communique*:

"At the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Mr. B. P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, accompanied by Mrs. Sushila Koirala, His Excellency Mr. Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, Home Minister, and senior officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, have been visiting India from January 17 and will go back to Khatmandu on January 31, 1960.

"During their tour, they have visited industrial establishments and development projects, the National Defence Academy and many other places in India. They have also been present in New Delhi on the occasion of the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Republic of India. They have been welcomed everywhere with popular enthusiasm, reflecting the close friendship and neighbourly relations and the community of culture and outlook subsisting between Nepal and India.

"The Prime Minister and the Home Minister of Nepal have had frank and cordial discussions with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Government of India. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including the present international situation as it affects the two countries, economic and other matters affording opportunities for co-operation between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India.

"These discussions have revealed afresh a similarity of approach to international problems by the two Governments and their desire to co-operate with each other in regard to them. The two Governments attach great importance to the furtherance of peace in the world and are determined to work to this end.

"They trust that the efforts being now made by the Great Powers for the lessening of world tensions and a settlement of international conflicts through peaceful methods will lead to success.

"The two Prime Ministers recognized that Nepal and India have a vital interest in each other's freedom, integrity, security and progress and agreed that the two Governments should maintain close consultations in matters of common interest.

"The Prime Minister of India assured the Prime Minister of Nepal of the Government of India's sympathetic interest in the plans of His Majesty's Government for the social and economic regeneration of Nepal by democratic means. The two Governments are already co-operating in schemes of economic development and they propose to continue and accelerate this co-operation.

"At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Government of India has readily agreed to afford financial assistance for Nepal's development programme to the extent of Rs. 14 crores. The Government of India has also undertaken to construct the East Kosi (Chatra) Canal at a cost of Rs. 3 to 4 crores.

"Thus, the Government of India has expressed its readiness to assist the development programmes of Nepal to the extent of Rs. 18 crores. This amount includes Rs. 4 crores out of the previous grant, which is not likely to be spent during the First Plan period.

"It was further agreed that adequate arrangements should be made in order to co-ordinate and expedite the execution of projects financed under these programmes.

"Advantage was taken of the presence of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister of Nepal to have a broad discussion on the terms of a new Treaty to replace the existing Treaty of Trade and Commerce. The two Governments agreed that the new Treaty should provide for the separation of Nepal's foreign exchange account and the regulation by the Government of Nepal of its foreign trade.

"In view of the close connexion between the economies of India and Nepal, the two Governments agreed to work out details which would facilitate the expansion of Nepal's trade with India and other countries and promote co-operation between India and Nepal in the field of economic development."

On the evening of January 28, Mr. Koirala and party left for Simla.

News Conference:

Addressing a news conference in Chandigarh on January 31 before leaving for Khatmandu, Mr. Koirala said that he could never imagine a war between India and China and hoped that the border dispute between the two countries would be resolved soon.

He said he had based his hope on the fact that the international climate had changed for the better and tension was "declining rapidly." He did not envisage a joint defence between India and Nepal as military alliances were "worse than useless", especially between these two countries which were such great friends. A joint defence between India and Nepal was absolutely unnecessary.

Asked what contribution Nepal would make for resolving the Sino-Indian border dispute, he said: "We do not want to do anything that will create any difficulties for our neighbours (China and India)."

Q: "The recent joint *communique* had said that both India and Nepal were vitally interested in each other's freedom, integrity and security and would maintain close contact on matters of common interest. Will you kindly elucidate what contribution you propose to make in case of an attack on India from China?"

A: "You are thinking in terms of war, I can never imagine a war between India and China. There will be no war."

Q: "The joint *communique* had said that there was a similarity of approach between India and Nepal to international problems and they desired to co-operate with each other in this respect. Could you explain this point?"

A: "We adhere to the policy of neutrality enunciated by Mr. Nehru. In the context of the Sino-Indian dispute, we are friendly to both the countries. We want an amicable settlement between the two."

Q: "Has China been in touch with the Nepal Government through diplomatic channel sounding their view-point on the Sino-Indian dispute?"

A: "No."

Nepal's Home Minister, Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya, intervening, said: "China will not try to embarrass us."

Mr. Koirala said that the question of Asian countries sitting in a conference on the Sino-Indian dispute did not arise. "We believe that the question can be settled amicably between India and China and Mr. Nehru is quite competent to settle it."

He added: "It is in our own interest that this dispute should be settled amicably and through negotiations. It does not help if the area of dispute is enlarged and other nations get themselves involved and start sitting in judgment."

Q: "Don't you think that the maintenance of the integrity of the Himalayas is a matter of common concern between India and Nepal?"

Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya, intervening, said: "Nobody is going to cultivate the Himalayas."

Asked if he had any information about the movement of Chinese troops on the other side of the Nepal border, Mr. Koirala said: "We do not know what is happening across the border. No incursion has taken place on the Nepal border."

Answering a question about communist influence in Nepal, Mr. Koirala said that the communists had four representatives in Parliament. "Our approach to the communists is the same as that of Mr. Nehru's Government in India. We will tolerate them so long as they adopt constitutional methods for propagating their ideology, but they will not be allowed to adopt violent methods."

Q: "Do you think that aggression against India has taken place?"

A: "I do not know. We, however, view with concern that our two big neighbours should fall out. There are differences between the two countries (India and China) about certain areas. But they are of a minor nature. Nepal does not apprehend any danger from China. We have no border dispute. But, we have some minor border differences dating back to 60 years. These will be resolved soon."

Farewell Message:

In a farewell recorded message broadcast by All-India Radio on January 30, Mr. B. P. Koirala said that the "noble gesture" of the Indian Government in providing further economic aid to Nepal and full co-operation to promote and develop Nepal's trade with other countries (contained in the joint *communique*) were "unique examples of India's affection and deep regard for the progress and prosperity of Nepal."

He added that such "generous help and assistance," for which he was very grateful to Mr. Nehru and the Government of India, "will definitely prove immensely helpful to us in our great endeavour to create a new Nepal on democratic lines similar to yours."

[The Government of India has agreed to give financial assistance for Nepal's development programme to the extent of Rs. 14 crores.]

Describing the bond of friendship between the peoples of Nepal and India as "indissoluble", he said: "History tells us that we have faced countless difficulties and yet remained greater friends. Today also, our co-operation in various spheres is increasing and the similarity in our democratic and socialistic aims and objects to regenerate our respective countries is bringing us still closer to each other. In the process of the development of our friendly relations, it is my hope that this visit of mine will further promote and strengthen the existing friendship between our two countries."

On January 31, Mr. Koirala left Chandigarh for Khatmandu.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta and New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2747:NEP:A]

C. **Tibetans Ordained Monks:** On January 19, about 283 Tibetans (who had fled from Tibet after the revolt) were ordained monks and administered the vow of celibacy in the 1,700-year-old Mahabodhi temple at Bodh Gaya. Nineteen of them were below 10 years of age.

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The new entrants to monkhood entered the temple in a procession led by Tibetan lamas.

They went round the temple and then sat under the sacred Mahabodhi tree under which the Buddha attained Enlightenment 2,500 years ago.

After they were ordained, the new monks offered milk, rice, fruit and flowers to the Mahabodhi tree.

(*National Herald*, Lucknow)

[Prev. ref. 2840:INI:B]

D. Modernization Of Small-Scale Industries—Japanese Team's Report: A team of five Japanese experts, which visited India in 1959 to study small-scale industrial enterprises in the country, led by Mr. Teruhiko Iwatake, has submitted its report to the Government of India recommending systematic mechanization of small-scale industries and expansion of technical, financial and other facilities for them.

It expressed the view that the Government's policy for the development of small-scale industries should be one of "guidance and encouragement" rather than one of "protection and fostering."

It observed that the Government of India's policy in regard to the development of small-scale industries had been worked out with thoroughness and that the steps taken by it compared favourably with those taken by the Japanese Government. The impact of the measures taken, however, had yet to make itself felt.

With regard to financial assistance, it expressed the view that despite the various steps taken by the Government of India, a cautious and conservative policy was still being followed by its financial agencies and private banks.

The steps suggested by the delegation to overcome the handicaps experienced by small-scale industries included:

(a) Adoption of a credit guarantee system whereby a credit guarantee fund under each State Financial Corporation should be created for guaranteeing the obligations of small-scale units to financing institutions;

(b) Creation of a credit insurance system whereby a credit insurance fund mainly contributed by the Central Government should be established in the Reserve Bank of India. Under this scheme, the sole insurer of the credit insurance scheme would be the credit guarantee fund and the scheme would become applicable only when the credit guarantee fund, after re-paying the money on behalf of the borrower, cannot collect it from him;

(c) Establishment of a State co-operative bank or apex co-operative bank in each State for providing finance to small-scale industrial co-operatives;

(d) Routing of Government loans through State Financial Corporations; and

(e) Utilization of the branch offices of the State Bank of India as agencies of the State Financial Corporations.

The delegation praised the industrial estates scheme as unique and observed that the estates had an important role to play not only in the promotion of specialized industries but also in the decentralization of industries and encouragement of local ones.

It also recommended the strengthening of the National Small Industries Corporation and suggested the establishment of "State Small Industries Corporations" in each State which would deal with the hire-purchase of indigenous machinery, purchase of stores by State Government departments and running of raw material depots for the benefit of small-scale units, simplification and liberalization of the hire-purchase procedure and increase in the number of items now purchased by some departments of the Government exclusively from small-scale units and their extension to departments like the Railways, Defence and Printing.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3007 (corrected):JAP:B, 3080:JAP:B]

E. Steel Supplies During Third And Fourth Plans—NCAER Report: The National Council of Applied Economic Research, which conducted a study of the steel demand in the country on behalf of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, in its report published on February 3, said that at no time during the Third Five-Year Plan period would there be a likelihood of an excess of supply of steel over the requirements in the country.

The main object of the Study was to estimate the total demand for steel by the end of the Second, Third and Fourth Plan periods. An Expert Committee, consisting of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan (chairman) and representatives of the Ministries of Steel, Commerce and Industry and the main steel producers was set up by the Government of India to assist the Council in undertaking the Study.

The Council estimated the requirements of finished steel in the country at the end of the Second, Third and Fourth Plan periods at 3.6, 7.2 and 12.9 million tons respectively.

[That is about 4.8, 9.6 and 17.1 million tons of ingots respectively].

Although the Second Plan target of finished steel was 4.6 million tons, it said, the actual production by the end of the period, after taking into account the observed lag in the scheduled programme of the primary producers, might come up to about 2.6 million tons only.

Thus, the indigenous supply of steel as a whole, was likely to fall short of the requirements in 1960-61 by about one million tons. This gap would have to be met mainly by imports. The shortage would generally be more in respect of sheets, bars and rods, tin plates, wire and wire products and tool and alloy steel.

The production of finished steel at the existing plants might come up to the full capacity —4.6 million tons—within the first or second year of the Third Plan period. But, the requirements of steel by that time would go up to about five million tons. The gap would have to be filled by the expansion of the existing units or installation of new ones.

It felt that by the time the extensions were completed or the proposed fourth steel plant was installed and finished steel was made available to consumers by the end of the Third Plan, the requirements would have again gone up to 7.2 million tons. Thus, at no time during the Third Plan period was there likely to be an excess of supply over the requirements of steel.

It assumed that the capacity of finished steel production would go up by the end of the Fourth Plan period to 12.8 million tons by a further expansion of existing plants in the public and private sectors.

If this programme of expansion was completed by the end of the Fourth Plan period, there was likely to be a balance between supply and demand. But, judging from the experience of the Second Plan, it was perhaps more realistic to assume that at no time during the Third and Fourth Plan periods was there a likelihood of a deficiency in the demand for steel by various sectors in the country.

After analysing the various categories of steel that would be required by different industries and sectors, it said that bars and rods were the most important ones.

In drawing up the expansion programme of the existing plants or for establishing new units, it advised the Government to devote more attention to the development of greater capacities for sheets, plates, skelp, special steel and bars and rods.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2466:INI:F, 2519:INI:B]

F. Kerala Police Re-organization Committee's Report: The Police Re-organization Committee, appointed by the former communist Government of Kerala, submitted its report to the State Government in Trivandrum on January 30.

In it, the Committee declared that "it is not possible completely to eschew the use of fire-arms (by police) in dispersing mobs in cases where other forms of force have proved ineffective."

The Committee suggested that fire-arms should not be used for dispersing an unlawful assembly unless its action caused serious damage to public or private property or the crowd was armed with deadly weapons and there was clear and imminent danger of those weapons being used.

The use of fire-arms, in its view, could not also be avoided if there were two contending groups who adopted such an aggressive attitude to each other that a riot was inevitable if they were not immediately dispersed.

At the same time, it recommended that the police detailed for duties in connexion with the prevention of public disorder should be armed only with .410 bore muskets as these were less deadly than .303 rifles.

Where the use of fire-arms resulted in loss of life, it recommended that a judicial inquiry, if possible by a High Court judge, should be instituted.

On the control of large assemblies by police, it expressed the view that greater use should be made of mounted police. In its view, it was not necessary to make special provision for the banning of the carrying of sticks or other weapons in processions as the existing provisions in law were adequate to enable preventive action to be taken where feelings ran high and clashes were likely to occur.

Picketing by lying down should be handled firmly by arrests and removal. Kid-glove handling of such situations was looked upon as weakness and induced repetition of violations of law.

It was not in favour of the use of coloured water or water under pressure for dispersal of unlawful assemblies. But, the use of tear-gas was a well-known and effective method of mob dispersal.

It would be possible to disperse most unlawful assemblies by a cane-charge if tear-gas was not effective. The *lathi* was a powerful weapon and should be resorted to only if a cane-charge proved ineffective and the use of greater force was indicated.

The Committee was constituted on January 1, 1959, with Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, a senior advocate of the Supreme Court and Vice-President of the Supreme Court Bar Association, as Chairman, Mr. S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, an advocate of the Supreme Court, Mr. S. Guruswamy, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, and Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai, a former Labour Commissioner of Kerala, as members, and Mr. M. Krishna Menon, Inspector-General of Police, Kerala, as member-Secretary.

The Committee had been asked, among other things, to report as to whether the use of fire-arms by the police should be totally excluded and, if not, the circumstances under which it should be allowed.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2468:INI:N]

G. Bharatiya Jan Sangh Session: Presiding over the eighth annual session of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh

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in Nagpur on January 23, Mr. Pitamber Das called for a "firm honourable and realistic China policy" and asked the Government to serve an "ultimatum" on China to quit Indian territory.

He said that the Government had "completely failed" to discharge its responsibilities in regard to Chinese aggression. The nation's self-interest and honour demanded an early and effective action to free the Indian soil of Chinese occupation. If the Chinese failed to quit Indian territory within a fixed time "all necessary steps should be taken to eject them from the occupied areas."

He emphasized the need for a rapid improvement and intensification of border arrangements in respect of defence, transport and communications.

Urging the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to issue an appeal to the nation over "this crucial issue", he said: "Let the Prime Minister give the call and I am sure the nation will respond to a man. There must be no more vacillating talk, and a plan for action must be got ready."

He, however, approved Mr. Nehru's non-alignment policy which, in the context of the present international situation, was best suited to India's interests. The need to make India powerful and mighty could not be over-emphasized because the policy of non-alignment lent urgency and force to this need.

He blamed the Congress Government for creating "the Muslim communalism" and keeping it alive.

The Congress, he pointed out, was still following in the footsteps of its predecessors by adhering to the policy of "divide and rule." He alleged that the organization was utilizing Indian Muslims as "pawns in its game of political chess."

The session unanimously passed a resolution on international affairs approving the Government's non-alignment policy.

The resolution, however, emphasized that India should keep out of all "quarrels" which had no direct bearing on her wide national interests.

It also unanimously passed a resolution on the economic situation, which criticised State trading in food grains and the creation of "unnatural food zones."

New Working Committee:

On February 8, Mr. Pitamber Das announced the new Working Committee of Jan Sangh.

The former President, Mr. D. P. Ghosh and Mr. U. L. Patil MP would be Vice-Presidents and Mr. Deendayal Upadhyaya would be General Secretary.

The three Secretaries were: Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi, Mr. A. B. Vajpayee MP and Mr. Sunder Singh Bhandari. Mr. Keshab Chandra would be Treasurer.

Mr. Balraj Madhok and Mr. Nana Deshmukh were named Secretaries of the North and East zones respectively. Mr. J. P. Mathur would be Office Secretary.

The members of the Working Committee were: Mr. Prem Nath Dogra, Acharya Ram Dev, Mr. Krishan Lal, Mr. Yagya Dutt Sharma, Mr. Guru Datta Vaidya, Dr. Mahavir, Mr. Rajkumar, Mr. Thakur Prasad, Mr. Haripad Bharati, Mr. A. Rama Rao, Mr. M. A. Venkata Rao, Mr. V. Rajagopalacharya, Mr. N. Narain Menon, Mr. Bachraj Vyas, Mr. U. M. Trivedi, Mr. G. K. Kapur, Mr. H. P. Dandya and Mr. Bhairon Singh Shokhowat.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2433:INI:E]

H. **Seamless Tube Plant Opened:** The Central Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai opened the seamless tube plant, the first of its kind, in the country built at a cost of Rs. 3 crores, in Jamshedpur on January 19.

The plant represents the third and the final phase of the Rs. 8-crore tube project, jointly undertaken by British and Indian interests—Stewart and Lloyds Limited and Tata Steel.

With the addition of the seamless plant, the tube works at Jamshedpur have now a capacity of 140,000 tons of steel tubes per year.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

I. **New AIR Transmitter:** A new 100 kw medium-wave transmitter was put into commission near New Delhi on January 31. It would operate on 370.4 metres or 810 kcs.

The transmitter replaced the existing 10 kw medium-wave transmitter and would carry the programmes previously broadcast on channel "A" of the Delhi Station of AIR.

The rural programmes, being broadcast on the existing 10 kw medium-wave transmitter, would continue to be broadcast as at present on 338.6 metres but would gradually be shifted to the new transmitter.

An interesting feature of the new transmitter is the automatic robot monitor which will give an alarm when the performance quality of the equipment falls below a predetermined standard. It is housed in a commodious building near Sangli village.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3121:INI:F]

J. **Nawab Of Bhopal Dead:** The Nawab of Bhopal died in Bhopal on February 4. He was 65.

The Nawab had been ailing for a week after he had a "moderately severe" attack of coronary thrombosis. Later, he had a congestion of the lungs.

He was buried the same evening.

The Nawab came to rule over the most important of the Muslim principalities of India next to Hyderabad on the retirement of his mother, Sultana Jehan Begum. The youngest of three sons, he graduated from the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (now Muslim University), Aligarh. He took active interest in public life of pre-independent India. Between 1916 and 1922 he was Chief Secretary of Jehan Begum's Government and, for the next four years, served as Member for Law, Justice and Finance.

In 1931-32 and again from 1944 to 1947, he was Chancellor of the Chamber of Indian Princes. He was a prominent figure in Princes' politics before Independence and was among those most insistent on all questions of paramountcy remaining with the Crown.

During World War II, he became an Honorary Vice-Marshal of the Royal Air Force. After Independence, he led more or less a retired life but continued to take an active interest in sports and games. Polo interested him most and he was the founder and organizer of cycle polo in India. He had a vast game reserve in his private *jagir*.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

INDONESIA

A. **Foreign Aid Prospects:** Speaking to a housewives' delegation in Djakarta on January 30, President Sukarno announced that USA, the Soviet Union and China were all ready to give credits to Indonesia.

He was quoted as saying: "Last night (January 29), the First Minister (Dr. Djuanda) told me that USA was ready to extend an additional $50 million credit to Indonesia. Were it not for our increasing solvency, do you think USA would be ready to extend additional credits to us?"

He went on to say that when he visited Moscow and Peking, President Voroshilov and Mr. Mao Tse-tung both told him: "Just say how much credit Indonesia needs. We'll supply it."

The delegation had gone to him to complain about rising prices.

Living costs have been rocketing in Indonesia in the past six weeks, with a rush on luxury goods, foreign money and a general decline in the value of the rupiah.

The Government's answer had been an announcement that price controls would be imposed, and a strong warning to hoarding shop-keepers and other "economic offenders given."

Dr. Sukarno ordered all housewives to report instances of traders hoarding, or raising prices, and he told the delegation that Indonesia was actually becoming more solvent.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2789:IND:A and C]

B. **Purchase Of Yugoslav Ships:** It was reported in Djakarta on January 22 that Indonesia had entered into a contract with Yugoslavia for the purchase of ten ships.

According to the reports, Yugoslavia would supply the ships in three years.

Indonesian payment would be made in instalments over a period of eight years.

(*The Straits Times*, Singapore)

[Prev. ref. 2702:IND:D]

JAPAN

A. **New Party Inaugurated:** The new Party formed by dissident Socialists (see page 2974) was formally inaugurated in Tokyo on January 24. Known as Minshu Shakai-to (Democratic Party), it would have 53 members in Parliament.

The dissidents, led by Mr. Suehio Nishio (68), an advocate of parliamentary socialism, left the Leftist-dominated Japanese Socialist Party in October, 1959. They charged that the Party had repeatedly strayed away from democratic procedure by resorting to violence in the streets and in Parliament and by boycotting Parliament debates.

Violence and boycotting of Parliament reached a feverish pitch during debates on revision of the Japan-US Mutual Security Pact which was signed on January 19 by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, in Washington. It now awaits Parliament's ratification.

The emergence of the new Party marked the end of the two-party system in Japan. The system had lasted four years and three months after the old "Rightists and Leftists" had merged into the Japanese Socialist Party late in 1955 and major conservative groups formed the Liberal-Democratic Party.

The subsequent split reduced the strength of the Socialist Party to less than one-third needed to block constitutional amendments. The Leftist Socialists now have 128 in the Lower House of 467 seats and 68 in the Upper House of 250 seats.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2974:JAP:A]

B. **Lead In Ship-building:** *Lloyd's Register* in London showed on January 30 that Japan had retained the

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lead she had in world ship-building since 1956 by launching 1,715,000 gross tons of shipping in 1959.

Britain re-gained second place with 1,365,000 gross tons, replacing West Germany with 1,202,000 gross tons.

At the end of 1959, Britain had more vessels under construction—276 ships totalling 2,032,600 tons—than any other nation.

Japan had 1,207,050 tons under construction at the same time and West Germany 915,649 tons.

The total tonnage under construction in the world for export was 3,643,802 tons, of which 23.7 per cent was being built in Japan, 20.3 per cent in West Germany, 13.7 per cent in Sweden, 7.1 per cent in Britain and 6.5 per cent in the Netherlands.

Japan had 863,380 tons under construction for export, West Germany 740,533 tons and Sweden 499,500 tons.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2576:JAP:A]

NEPAL

A. **Chinese Troop Concentration On Border Alleged:** Mr. Shrishedra Sharma, General Secretary of the Nepali Congress, told newsmen in Khatmandu on January 2, 1960 that the Nepali Congress had warned the Government to be careful of communist intentions.

He added: "Suppression of Tibet by the Chinese is no less deprecable than the suppression of Hungary. China is a country which does not believe in democracy. The huge concentration of Chinese troops close to Nepal's border is not unintentional, China is out to impose her will on others. Nepal must be careful of Chinese intentions.

"It is a communist strategy to organize a 'fifth column' in a country which the communists plan to attack. It is quite possible that Tibetan refugees, now entering Nepal, have many Chinese intelligent agents."

He alleged that Dr. K. I. Singh, a former Premier, was now an "exposed communist."

The Home Minister, Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya, was asked if the Government was informed about the presence of Chinese troops along the border, and he replied: "A large number of Chinese troops are reported to be on the other side of the border in Tibet."

He added: "We believe that China will respect our territorial sovereignty and will not enter Nepal. Nepal has some old border disputes with China to discuss which a Minister recently visited Peking and asked the Chinese Government to define the border scientifically."

He admitted that there was some progress in the negotiations for a solution of the border dispute with China.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2915:NEP:A]

PAKISTAN

A. **Khan Of Mamdot Served Notice Under Elective Bodies Disqualification Order:** The West Pakistan EBDO Tribunal served its first notice on Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, a former Revenue Minister of West Pakistan, on January 24.

The notice, containing 12 charges of maladministration and showing favour for political considerations, called upon the Khan of Mamdot to appear before the Tribunal on February 16 and to explain why he should not be held guilty of the charges and disqualified from public life.

The Tribunal also gave an option to the Khan of Mamdot to voluntarily retire from political life till December 31, 1966. If he decided on voluntary retirement, the decision should be communicated to the Tribunal within seven days from January 24.

The Khan of Mamdot had been accused of granting land and *taccavi* loans and staying of recovery of land revenue from members of the defunct Provincial Assembly belonging to the former Republican Party.

The notice further informed the Khan of Mamdot that the Enquiry Committee had more material against him which was being investigated.

Later, the Khan of Mamdot informed the Tribunal of his decision to retire from public life up to 1966.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2879:PAK:C]

B. **Opium-Smoking Banned In West Pakistan:** The manufacture, possession or smoking of opium has been prohibited in West Pakistan through an Ordinance promulgated by the West Pakistan Government on January 20.

The Ordinance applied to the whole of West Pakistan except the Federal Capital and the Special Areas.

The Ordinance also prohibited the possession of any implement or apparatus used or capable of being used exclusively for the manufacture of opium or any pipe or utensil for smoking opium.

The penalty for contravention of the Ordinance would be simple or rigorous imprisonment up to two years or fine up to Rs. 2,500 or both.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

PHILIPPINES

A. **State Of The Nation Message:** In his State of the Nation message to Congress on its opening session on January 26, President Carlos P. Garcia called for the enactment of measures to strengthen the Administration's "Filipino First" policy.

He described this policy as "a national effort to obtain for Filipinos a major and dominant participation in their own national economy."

He said, however, that the Philippines would continue to welcome foreign capital "willing to collaborate with us in the exploitation of our vast natural resources preferably on a joint venture basis."

He announced a programme to develop new foreign markets for Filipino products.

To bring about a diversified market, he said, he had directed the resumption and conclusion of Trade Agreements with West Germany, Japan and other countries. Philippines was also exploring the possibilities of expanding trade with Australia, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Korea, Spain, Formosa and South Viet-Nam.

He added: "We should explore the possibility of price adjustments on our products to make them more competitive with similar products of other countries."

Regarding the country's economic situation, he added, stabilizing economic measures taken last year (1959) had prevented forced devaluation. It was not necessary at present to increase taxes despite the mounting budgetary problem facing the country.

On foreign relations, he said, the Philippines was pursuing a policy of closer ties with members of the "free world" and particularly with her Asian neighbours.

To this end, he had visited South Viet-Nam in 1959 and would pay a similar visit to Malaya this year (1960).

Among the achievements of his administration in the past year, he cited bigger surpluses of rice and corn and a favourable trade balance for the first time in post-war years.

He recommended: (1) the take-over of Government corporations by private enterprise where feasible; (2) amendment of the Japanese reparations law to prohibit private businessmen from negotiating directly with Japanese suppliers and thus preventing overpricing of goods, and (3) the creation of a "graft busting commission" with full power to investigate and prosecute all cases of graft and corruption in Government offices.

(*The Manila Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2527:PHI:A]

B. **Scholarships Offer:** Speaking at the closing session of a Regional Conference of National Commissions of UNESCO in Manila on January 23, the Chairman of the Philippines National Science Development Board, Dr. Paulino Garcia, offered scholarship grants to Asians for nuclear research at the Philippines Atom Centre scheduled for completion next year (1961).

He said that the offer was in keeping with UNESCO's principle of scientific co-operation.

The terms of the scholarships that would be available under the Philippine offer were not immediately known.

(*The Manila Times*)

SINGAPORE

A. **Directive To Police Not To Interfere In Labour Disputes:** The Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Ong Pan Boon, announced in Singapore on January 15 that the police had been instructed not to interfere in labour disputes without the presence of an official from the Labour Department.

In a statement, he said: "Some unscrupulous employers are trying to get the police involved in disputes with a view to creating ill-will between the workers and police."

He cited a recent case in which an employer had invited a Union official for discussion at his office and then "surreptitiously rang up the police" alleging intimidation by the Union official.

The police, he added, still had the authority to take "precautionary measures" if there was a threat of physical violence. "The Government is prepared to deal sternly with employers who, through malice and mischief, seek to turn the workers against the police."

(*The Straits Times*, Singapore)

THAILAND

A. **ECAFE Discussion On Inland Transport:** The ECAFE Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport met in Bangkok from November 26

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to December 2, 1959. It included representatives of 15 member-countries.

Its final report recommended that all forms of inland transport in Asia —roads, railways, canal, river or inland shipping—should be brought, wherever possible, under the control of a single independent national authority established by statute.

It stated that the existing transport shortages in Asia were likely to be seriously aggravated by demands of economic development. In these conditions, it was necessary to evolve a "comprehensive and effective" policy of co-ordinated development of transport in the ECAFE, where, it said, there was generally a shortage of transport and, at the same time, there was a demand for a rapid expansion to meet the requirements of economic development. The problem was not so much to co-ordinate the existing facilities but rather to promote co-ordinated investment and development.

Therefore, the Working Party expressed the view that co-ordination could be more effective if it was carried out where possible through a single regulatory authority. This authority should be given power to authorize the expansion, curtailment or abandonment of services.

It should also be required to regulate all forms of transport to preserve healthy competition. Forms of transport other than railways should, where necessary, be encouraged to organize themselves in larger units.

It suggested that countries with federal Governments should provide for transport co-ordination at both national and state levels.

(*UN Information Centre*, Bangkok)

[Prev. ref. 2962:JAP:B]

B. **Printed Matter From Cambodia Banned:** The *Bangkok World* reported on January 21 that the Government had banned the import of all printed matter from Cambodia because of what was described as "continued Press attacks on Thailand."

The newspaper said that the Deputy Director-General of the Police Department, Lieut.-General Prasert Ruchirawong, had issued the ban to police units on January 17.

A month earlier, the Government had banned the import of the Cambodian Government-subsidized newspaper *Le Nationaliste* which the Cambodians contended had been merely replying to Thai charges.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3115:CAM:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

A. **IDA Articles Of Agreement:** The Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association (IDA), which would give a wide variety of loans on a wide variety of terms, were issued in Washington on January 20.

Most of the loans would be soft but IDA would not be a soft lender. This distinction was assured as IDA would be administered by the World Bank.

The initial resources proposed for IDA are $1,000 million. This amount is dependent on all the members of the World Bank joining it. As IDA subscription will be roughly proportionate to the subscriptions to the Bank's capital, USA will be the largest shareholder with $320.29 million, while Britain will be the next largest with $131.14 million.

A unique feature of IDA is that member-countries have been divided into two groups for purposes of subscription of funds which will be payable over a five-year period. Countries in both groups will subscribe 10 per cent of their initial subscriptions in gold or freely convertible currencies.

Different provisions are made for the two groups with regard to the remaining 90 per cent of their initial subscriptions. Seventeen industrialized member-countries who fall in the first group will pay their 90 per cent in five equal instalments in gold or freely convertible currencies. The second group comprising 51 less-developed member-countries will pay their 90 per cent in their national currencies which IDA will not be free to convert into other currencies or use to finance exports from the country concerned without its consent.

Thus IDA's capital amounting to $763.07 million will come from the prosperous 17 member-countries, while the balance will come from 51 poor member-countries.

IDA's financing is to take the form of loans. Their form and terms will be such as IDA "may deem appropriate." This gives IDA much flexibility. It can give loans on easy terms of repayment with long maturities or long periods of grace or both. It can give loans wholly or partly repayable in the local currency free of interest or at a low rate of interest.

IDA loans will be for high development priorities whether or not the project is revenue producing or directly productive.

These Articles will remain open for signature by the original members of the Bank until December 31, 1960. The earliest date on which IDA may come into being is September 15, 1960.

A Washington message dated January 31 said that after six months' work, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) had submitted to its 68 member-countries for ratification the Charter of the new organization for aid to under-developed countries—the International Development Association (IDA).

The IDA Charter was prepared in Washington by the Bank's Executive Directors in accordance with a decision taken in September, 1939 at the annual conference of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

If the Charter is ratified by all the member-countries, IDA will have at its disposal convertible funds totalling $787,000,000 for five years and could lend to under-developed countries an average of 150 to 160 million dollars a year.

Representatives of the under-developed countries in the International Bank have expressed the opinion that IDA funds were relatively small when compared with the enormous capital which exists in the world.

It was stated that India alone was seeking $1,000,000,000 to finance her Third Five-Year Plan.

World Bank circles expressed the hope that the role of IDA would expand.

The Charter provides for a possible revision before the end of the first five-year period.

It provides for the Association coming into existence on September 15, 1960, before the next annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

However, before the new organization comes into being, the Charter must be ratified by the countries providing 65 per cent of the contribution.

The member-countries have until December, 31, 1960 to ratify the Charter, but a supplementary time-limit to June 30, 1961 has also been provided for.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2967:AOA:A]

B. **ITU Adopts New Radio Rules:** Approval of a new set of international radio regulations to take effect from May 1, 1961 and the adoption of a new Convention for the International Tele-communications Union (ITU), effective from January 1, 1961, marked the end of two conferences held by the Union in Geneva during the last four months of 1959.

Both the new documents, which, in effect, constitute international Treaties, were signed by the representatives of 89 countries.

The radio regulations were adopted by ITU's Administrative Radio Conference, which met under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles J. Acton of Canada.

The Conference overhauled the existing radio frequencies apportioned in 1947 in order to allow for the extraordinary expansion of a number of services. These included new requirements in such fields as radio-astronomy and space communications.

As a result of the work of the Conference, a small panel of specially chosen experts would be set up to investigate ways of reducing congestion in heavily used frequency bands.

ITU's Standing International Radio Consultative Committee would meanwhile continue its research into radio communications with and between artificial satellites and space vehicles. In 1963, a special conference would be held to consider the problem of space communications with an eye to the peaceful uses of outer space.

The new ITU Convention amended the one adopted in Buenos Aires in 1952. It was approved by the Union's Plenipotentiary Conference, its governing legislative body. The Chairman of this Conference was Mr. J.D.H. van der Toorn of the Netherlands.

Among other things, the Plenipotentiary Conference decided that in order to ensure full and equitable representation of all regions, the membership of ITU's executive body—the Administrative Council—should be raised from 18 countries to 25.

The enlarged Council met in Geneva on December 16, 1959 and elected as its Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively Mr. Libero Oswaldo de Miranda, Director of Brazil's Telegraphic Services, and Mr. Vladimir Senk, Deputy Director of Yugoslavia's Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

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ASIAN RECORDER

February 20—26, 1960

Regd. No. D-727

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **Trade Protocol With USSR:** According to Kabul Radio, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan signed in Kabul on February 4 a Trade Protocol for exchange of goods between the two countries.

Under the new Trade Protocol, USSR would get from Afghanistan wool, sheep, hides, dry and fresh fruit and linseed.

Afghanistan would get from USSR machinery, machine tools, hardware, sugar, petrol and textiles.

(*Kabul Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2683:AFG:A]

CHINA

A. **Support To Soviet Disarmament Proposals:** Addressing a Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-States in Moscow on February 7, an alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr. Kang Sheng, re-iterated Chinese support to the Soviet proposals for disarmament.

He also indicated China's own conditions for renouncing force—that USA must vacate its "occupation of our territory of Taiwan" and leave the Taiwan (Formosa) problem to be settled directly between Peking and the Kuomintang authorities on Taiwan.

[USA too had been insisting on China renouncing force in settling the Taiwan question although neither Washington nor the Kuomintang Government in Taiwan might be willing to abrogate their 1954 Treaty of Mutual Defence which requires the stationing of sizable American forces on Taiwan.]

Mr. Kang Sheng asserted that China's armed forces at present were less than half their original size.

He said: "The Chinese Government and people have always advocated general disarmament and actively supported proposals concerning disarmament of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"...The present Chinese armed forces are less than half their original size. We shall continue to work ceaselessly for general disarmament together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"We hope that the countries concerned will reach agreement on the question of general disarmament.

"The Chinese Government has never hesitated to carry out all international obligations which it has assumed. But US imperialism, hostile to the Chinese people, has always adopted discriminatory attitudes against our country in international relations. Therefore, the Chinese Government has to declare to the world that any international disarmament agreement and all other international agreements which are arrived at without the formal participation of the Chinese People's Republic and the signature of its delegates cannot of course have any binding force on China."

In a reference to China's relations with USA, he said: "At the Sino-American ambassadorial talks China has been persistently advocating the principle of settling disputes between China and USA by means of peaceful negotiations and not by resorting to force."

[The Sino-US talks which began in Geneva in August, 1955 were resumed in Warsaw in the Autumn of 1958. The American Ambassador to Poland, Mr. Jacob Beam, and the Chinese Envoy, Mr. Wang Ping-nan, held the 95th meeting of the series on January 19, 1960. They were scheduled to meet again on February 23.]

Mr. Kang Sheng's speech was the first positive declaration by a Peking spokesman that China was willing to give up the use of force as a means of solving her dispute over Taiwan.

It also followed the call by the former Chinese Defence Minister, Marshal Peng Teh-huai, to the Nationalists on Taiwan to open direct negotiations with Peking by breaking off ties with USA.

Marshal Peng Teh-huai made this appeal after the massive bombardment of Quemoy late in 1958.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3152:CHI:C]

B. **Withdrawal From International Astronomical Union:** China's Astronomical Society announced on February 6 its withdrawal from the International Astronomical Union in protest against the acceptance of Kuomintang as a member.

The Society told the Chairman of the Union's Executive Committee, Prof. Jan H. Oort, in a letter that it was withdrawing from the Union and all its affiliated commissions, and severing all connexion with them.

Prof. Oort said in Leyden (Holland) that he "deeply regretted" China's withdrawal from the Union.

He contested the Chinese view that the Union, by admitting Kuomintang as a member, had recognized the country either politically or otherwise and said that under the Union's regulations it was "bound to grant membership to any territory or country engaged in independent astronomical activities.

He also regretted the fact that the communists were introducing politics into the astronomical field.

(*New China News Agency*)

INDIA

SUMMARY: President's Address To Parliament; Kerala Elections; P-SP Executive On Sino-Indian Border Issue; Indians Released In Tibet; Central Advisory Board Of Education's Decisions; Rajasthan Cabinet Expansion.

A. **President's Address To Parliament:** Both Houses of Parliament—Lok Sabha (House of the People) and Rajya Sabha (Council of States)—began their Budget session on February 8 with the customary Address by the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, to a joint session of both Houses.

The Address contained a firm declaration of India's determination to defend her frontiers against Chinese incursions.

At the same time, Dr. Prasad added, the Government would continue to pursue a policy of peaceful approach and "negotiations under appropriate conditions" to settle outstanding disputes.

Describing China's action as "a breach of faith," he re-iterated the Government's policy "not to accept the course, or the result, of unilateral action or decision taken by China."

He hoped that under the weight of adverse world public opinion, China would soon come to an agreement on common frontiers "long established by treaties, custom and usage." Thus alone could friendly relations between the two neighbours become a reality.

Re-iterating India's policy of non-alignment, he welcomed the relaxation in world tensions and praised the efforts of President D. D. Eisenhower and Mr. N. S. Khruschev in this respect.

India's goodwill and moral support, he declared, would be behind the efforts of these two great leaders in their search for disarmament and peace.

He made a pointed reference to the struggle of the Algerian people against colonial rule and other developments in Africa and strongly criticized the continuance of the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa despite its disapproval in the UN General Assembly.

He dealt at length with the approach to and the objectives of the Third Five-Year Plan which was now under preparation and laid great stress on the speedy and planned development of the economy—more so, for the defence of the country in the context of the Sino-Indian border developments.

The objective of the Third Plan, he said, was to seek almost to double the national income, taking 1950-51 as the basic level. Much greater attention would have to be paid to agricultural production, heavy machine-building and to the development of basic resources such as steel, fuel and power in order to achieve the aim of a self-generating economy.

Reviewing the progress made in various fields of development, he emphasized the need to increase exports and reduce dependence on foreign assistance and outlined the steps being taken to increase the cadre of scientific and technical personnel and their proper deployment.

Praising the work of the Atomic Energy Establishment, he announced that preliminary work for the setting up of the first nuclear power station was well in hand. The uranium to be mined in Bihar, he hoped, would supply sufficient raw material to feed this station.

The reference to the food problem and agricultural production was marked by the

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absence of any mention either of State trading in foodgrains or land reforms.

He described the inauguration of "panchayat raj" in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh as the first step in the process of devolution of authority to statutory institutions of the people at the basic level. This would enable greater participation of the people in the development of the country's economy.

He also announced that the Government proposed to introduce a Bill soon for the re-organization of Bombay State into two unilingual States.

In a passing reference to the mid-term Elections in Kerala, where a record number of voters had exercised their franchise, he announced that normal constitutional machinery would be restored in the State shortly.

He also announced the Government's proposal to expand the NCC, Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena, which formed the country's second line of defence.

The Address:

The following are excerpts from the Address:

"In the year we leave behind, my Government and our people had been engaged more than ever before in endeavours of nation-building. The needs and achievements in economic and social advance are understood by our people in towns and villages in an increasing measure as basic and vital to the improvement of their conditions and standards of living and as important to their daily lives.

"The incursions into parts of the territory of the Union of India across our traditional and well understood borders by elements of Chinese forces have, however, deeply distressed our people and evoked legitimate and widespread resentment. They impose a greater strain on our resources and our nation-building endeavours. We regret and deplore these developments on our border. They have resulted from the disregard by China of the application of the principles which it had been mutually agreed between us should govern our relations. My Government has taken prompt and calculated measures, both defensive and diplomatic, to meet the threat to our sovereignty.

"My Government particularly deplores the unilateral use of force by our neighbour on our common frontier, where no military units of the Union were functioning. This is a breach of faith; but we may not lose faith in the principles which we regard as basic in the relations between nations.

"You have been kept informed by the release from time to time of the correspondence between my Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of China of the respective positions of our two countries in this matter. My Government has made it clear beyond doubt that it seeks a peaceful approach in the settlement of outstanding matters. It has also stated and re-iterated equally clearly that they will not accept the course or the results of unilateral action or decisions taken by China. My Government, therefore, pursues a policy both of a peaceful approach, by negotiation under appropriate conditions, and of being determined and ready to defend our country.

"This and the weight of world public opinion which is adverse to her action should, we hope, persuade China sooner than later to come to agreements in regard to our common frontiers which for long have been well established by treaties, custom and usage. Thus and thus alone can friendly relations with our great neighbour which my Government and our people desire, become a reality and endure for our common good. The actions taken and the policy pursued by my Government, it may be hoped, will be adequate to convince China of both our policy and our determination.

"I have referred at some length to the situation that has developed on our border and to the consequences and problems thereof. I need hardly say that in doing so I have re-iterated the sentiments of our entire country and our people and their determination to defend our territory. Defence, however, is effective only with national unity and strength. Our economic and industrial advance, the gearing of our production and our plans to great endeavour and larger and speedier results, which will enable the country to make available to herself the means and resources for modern defence and, at the same time, help the nation to become strong and disciplined, can alone render her secure.

Third Five-Year Plan:

"Distressing as these Sino-Indian border developments have been, we may not, and we do not, relax our efforts for the planned development of our economy and our country. In point of fact, because of this situation, my Government is taking steps to speed up further, organize and streamline our economic development.

"The work on the preparation of the frame and the Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan with its longer perspective and higher targets is making good progress. The objective of the Third Five-Year Plan is to seek almost to double the national income, taking 1950-51 as the basic level, and to pay much greater attention to agricultural production and to our food requirements, to heavy machine-building and to the development of basic resources such as steel, fuel and power. Small-scale and rural industries, the speedier and healthy development of our rural economy and the healthy relationship between rural areas and industrial centres are among the main aims of the Plan.

"The Third Five-Year Plan represents a critical period in our national development. It aims at making our economy more self-reliant and capable of increasing and generating resources for its further and larger development. It calls for sustained efforts and endurance from our people. Thus, our Third Plan will keep well in view both its own developmental aspects as well as the requirements and the perspective of the Fourth Plan to follow. While we are grateful for external aid and loans as necessary in the present stage of our development, we should, in our own interests, in consideration of those who have been our good and generous friends and the needs of the under-developed areas of the world, strive to shed our dependence.

"The country's foreign exchange position, while it shows no deterioration, remains more or less unchanged. My Government, therefore, pursues a policy to create a more favourable balance of trade and to earn more foreign exchange by strict control over imports and efforts to increase exports. It will be the endeavour of my Government to conserve our foreign resources and add to the volume of our invisible exports in which there still exists unutilized a vast and increasing field.

Industrial Production:

"Our industrial production shows a pronounced upward trend and, for the first ten months of the year, an increase of over ten points has been recorded, from 138 to 149.3, over last year's figures. This is an all-round increase to which all industries have contributed, but special mention may be made of the rise in the output of metallurgical industries. The three steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur went into production in 1959. There has been a 50 per cent increase in the production of pig iron and a somewhat lower, though considerable, increase in the output of steel.

"The iron and steel output would help to advance the heavy machine-building projects. My Government has already sanctioned a number of machine-building and other projects for the Third Five-Year Plan. These include the doubling of the Heavy Machinery Project at Ranchi and the steel production at Bhilai, the expansion of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal and a number of new projects for power, fertilizer plants and heavy machine tools.

"The chemical industry has also witnessed appreciable advance. An Intermediate Plant to provide the basic raw materials for the manufacture of dye-stuffs, drugs, explosives and plastics is being established.

"The endeavours of our Railway organization to attain self-sufficiency in regard to essential equipment have enabled it not only to meet all the requirements of steam locomotives, coaches, wagons, signalling and lighting equipment but also to yield a surplus for export.

"Mining activities in the public sector have increased considerably. The Geological Survey of India has been expanded to undertake research and intensive investigation in virgin areas in minerals essential to our expanding economy.

"A Statutory Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been established. The search for and discovery of oil in different parts of the country continues. Sixty oil-wells have been drilled in Nahorkatiya for the production of crude oil required for the two State-owned refineries in Assam and Bihar and the construction of the refinery in Assam is in progress.

"My Government has entered into an Agreement with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the supply of equipment for the construction of the refinery at Barauni in Bihar.

"My Government is alive to the requirement of scientists, technicians and technologists for our expanding economy. Measures are being taken to step up progressively the output in these cadres and to provide increasingly better career opportunities and a higher status for the old and new entrants. In our developing economy, there are ever-growing opportunities of service in these fields, which are so important to our planned development on modern lines.

"Our Atomic Energy Establishment has recorded commendable progress. Increased production of isotopes, the fabrication of fuel elements, the Uranium Metal Plant at Trombay, the extraction of plutonium from the used fuel elements and the mining of uranium are among the achievements of this organization. The preliminary work for the setting up of the first nuclear power station is well in hand. The uranium which is sought to be mined in Bihar will supply sufficient raw material to feed the first nuclear power station.

"An additional tonnage of 1,00,000 gross was added to the Indian merchant fleet. A National Shipping Board and a statutory non-lapsing Shipping Development Fund have been established. Indian shipping, which suffered many handicaps in the pre-Independence period, will continue to receive all possible assistance in its modernization and development. My Government is fully aware of the place of the merchant navy in our economy, in the conservation and earning of foreign exchange and in its auxiliary and reserve roles in the defence of our long sea coast.

Food Production:

"Advance in the production of food is vital to the sustenance, expansion and strength of our economy. Foodgrains production attained a record level of 73.5 million tons and cash crops also recorded satisfactory yields resulting in the overall increase in the Index of Agricultural Production to 131.0, an increase of 14.3 per cent over the previous record in 1957-58.

"We cannot, however, feel satisfied, much less complacent, about the food production in our country. Each year, we are obliged to import considerable quantities of foodgrains for consumption and for reserve stocks, causing great stress on our slender foreign exchange resources and rendering our economy far from self-reliant. Our production per acre falls short of the yields in many of the countries of Asia, Europe or America. My Government is giving greater attention to the increased production of fertilizers and to the supply of good seeds. It is, however, by better cultivation, avoidance of waste through

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pests, better animal husbandry, the advance of co-operation in production and in marketing and by the determination of the people to be self-reliant that individual and national prosperity can be achieved.

"Members of Parliament are aware that in the Proclamation issued in relation to the State of Kerala on July 31, 1959, which was approved by resolutions passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, it was provided that the General Election for constituting a new Legislative Assembly for that State shall be held as soon as possible. The General Election was accordingly held and polling took place in the entire State on February 1, the number of voters exercising their franchise being one of the highest recorded in any election. The Proclamation will be revoked and the normal constitutional machinery restored in the State shortly.

"Parliament decided during its last session to extend the safeguards provided in the Constitution for the reservation of seats for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislatures by a further period of ten years and the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Act embodying this decision has received my assent. My Government also proposes to appoint a Commission as required under Article 339 of the Constitution to examine and report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States.

World Issues:

"My Government notes with gratification the relaxation in world tensions and the prospect of high level meetings of the Heads of Governments for the promotion of world disarmament and peace. The initiative of great statesmen, notably the President of the United States of America and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, deserve the attention and appreciation of our country and people.

"My Government, while welcoming the continuance of the voluntary unilateral suspension of nuclear test explosions and the increasing endeavours of both the United States of America and the Soviet Union to solve this problem, re-iterates its view that the testing of weapons of mass destruction should be abandoned.

"Devoted as my Government and people are to world peace and co-operation, we are determined to adhere to a peaceful approach and the policy of non-alignment, to both of which our country stands fully committed by history and outlook, faith and conduct, and by the overwhelming desire and conviction of our people."

The Address was debated and a Motion of Thanks to the President was adopted by both Houses later.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2500:INI:A]

B. **Kerala Elections:** The General Elections in Kerala State following the President's Proclamation of July 31, 1959 taking over the administration of the State were held on February 1. The counting of votes ended on February 4.

As a result, the Congress-P-SP-Muslim League Alliance won 94 seats and Communists 26.

An Anglo-Indian is to be nominated later.

Altogether, 81,93,127 votes were cast out of 96,01,000 people who were to choose candidates for 126 seats.

More than 46,00,000 votes were cast for the candidates of the Congress-P-SP-League Alliance. The Communists and Independents supported by them received more than 35,50,000 votes.

The following table shows the full results:

Party	Contested	Won	Polled
Cong.	80	63	27,91,294
P-SP	33	20	11,46,029
League	12	11	3,99,925
Com.	102	26	29,75,259
Com. Ind.	23	3	5,74,877
RSP	18	1	1,06,137
KSP	4	Nil	5,938
Lohia Socialist	4	Nil	21,297
Jan Sangh	3	Nil	5,277
Ind.	19	2	77,725

The votes polled by Independents were those polled by 23 candidates, including two nominees of the Karnatak Samiti.

The total votes polled included 89,369 invalid votes.

One unattached Independent also won. He was a 'rebel' Congressman.

The Muslim League showed out best by winning 11 of the 12 seats it contested. Unlike the Congress, neither P-SP nor the Muslim League lost any of the seats held by them in the previous Assembly, to the communists.

Fifty-one candidates lost their deposits, having failed to obtain one-sixth of the valid votes polled for a seat in 113 constituencies.

They included all the 14 candidates of KSP, 14 of the 18 candidates of RSP, three Jan Sangh nominees, three of the four Lohia Socialists and 17 Independents.

None of the candidates of the major parties —Congress, P-SP, Muslim League and Communists—forfeited their deposits this time.

In the 1957 General Elections, Congress had lost deposits in five constituencies, P-SP in 28, Communists in four, RSP in 22 and other parties and Independents in 31.

All the parties put everything they could into the campaign. Mr. Nehru, Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Krishna Menon, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy and Mr. U. N. Dhebar were among those who visited the State on behalf of the Congress.

The P-SP has had the services of Mr. Asoke Mehta, Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Mr. H. V. Kamath.

The communists were represented by Mr. S. A. Dange, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, Mr. M. Basavapunniah, Mr. P. C. Joshi, Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, Mr. Jyoti Basu, Mr. Bhowani Sen, Prof. Hiren Mukherji and Mrs. Renu Chakravarty.

The Communist Party had 109 candidates and supported 16 Independents, who were really Party candidates, and a Lohia Socialist. In effect, it contested every one of the 126 seats in the new Assembly.

The Congress-P-SP-Muslim League Alliance contested 125 seats in the following party ratio: Congress 80, P-SP 33 and Muslim League 12. It also supported an Independent candidate in one constituency against a communist rival.

In the Elections of 1957, Congress put up 124 candidates, P-SP 62 and Muslim League 18. The results in 1957 were as follows: Communists 65 (including 5 Independents), Congress 43, P-SP 9, Muslim League 8 and one Independent. The communists captured a majority of seats in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Trichur, Palghat and Cannanore. Then, there were only 25 straight contests while there were as many as 73 triangular contests and 28 constituencies with four or more candidates.

This time, the communists did not enjoy quite the same advantage from a fragmentation of the non-communist vote. The total number of candidates dropped from 389 to 312. There were far fewer Independents. There were straight contests for as many as 80 seats, triangular contests for 38 seats and four-cornered contests for only nine.

P-SP Executive Resolution:

The Praja-Socialist Party National Executive which met in New Delhi passed a resolution on February 9 emphasizing the Alliance's duty to give the people of Kerala a stable and progressive Government.

It appointed a five-man committee, headed by Mr. Asoke Mehta and including Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, to act as a negotiating agency on the question of Ministry-formation in Kerala. The other three members of this Committee were Mr. N. G. Goray, Mr. Gangasaran Sinha and Dr. K. B. Menon.

The resolution mentioned the rooting out of corruption as one of the tasks of a future Kerala Government.

The following is the text of the resolution:

"The National Executive of the Praja-Socialist Party expresses its deep sense of gratitude to the people of Kerala, who, by voting for the forces of democracy and progress in the recent Elections, have brought their eight months old battle against communist totalitarianism to a successful culmination. The Executive Committee salutes the women of Kerala in particular whose solidarity, courage and enduring efforts have made such a splendid contribution to the cause of democracy.

"The Praja-Socialist Party is conscious of the fact that this victory at the polls has thrown upon the parties of the democratic Alliance the heavy responsibility of ensuring for the people of Kerala a stable and at the same time a progressive Government, a Government under which agriculture will flourish, industrialization would make significant progress, unemployment would be curbed, corruption firmly dealt with and, above all, all the sections of the population, irrespective of their religious labels, would feel assured of equal and fair treatment. This, in our humble opinion, should not prove difficult if the tremendous popular energy and co-operative spirit witnessed during the liberation struggle as well as at the time of the Elections is diverted into constructive channels.

"The Executive of the Praja-Socialist Party makes a solemn pledge to the people of Kerala that it shall be its constant endeavour to make such a Government a reality and to see that never again democracy in that State need fear eclipse at the hands of the forces of totalitarianism and anti-nationalism."

Communist Party's Reactions:

In a "preliminary statement" on the Kerala Elections, the Communist Party's Central Secretariat declared in New Delhi on February 5 that the increased votes the Communist Party had received disproved the basis on which the Communist Ministry in the State was dismissed from office.

Far from losing the supporters who had brought the Party into office in 1957, it said, an actual shift had taken place in the State in its favour, as represented by the 3½ million votes captured by it—an increase of over 120,000 votes compared to the last General Election.

In the opinion of the Central Secretariat, the United Front (Congress-P-SP-Muslim League Alliance) victory "essentially represents a temporary gain for political reaction and communalism." The Communist Party was fighting single-handed the most formidable combination ever faced by any party in the country since or before Independence.

The Party Secretariat was, however, "fully conscious of the serious electoral reverses" it had suffered. Although this represented "a great misfortune and loss for the toiling masses and indeed for democracy itself," the voting figures had shown that the Elections represented "a positive gain" for the "democratic movement" in India.

The Party congratulated the people of the State for participating in a largely peaceful Election "despite all manner of provocation, undue interference and unhealthy influences continuing right up to the time of the poll."

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The Executive Committee of the Kerala Council of the Communist Party adopted a resolution in Ernakulam on February 9 admitting that the defeat of the Communist Party in the State Elections was "serious and severe.

The resolution said that despite the good work of the Ministry during its 28-month rule, the Party not only lost against the P-SP-Congress-Muslim League Alliance but also failed to secure even half the number of seats it had in the 1957 Elections. "It is useless trying to ignore the gravity or minimize the seriousness of the defeat."

It added that the Party had failed to guage correctly the influence of the Alliance on the people of the State.

(*The Hindu*, Madras, *The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3078:INI:H, 3124:INI:V]

C. **P-SP Executive On Sino-Indian Border Issue:** The National Executive of the Praja-Socialist Party which met in New Delhi passed a resolution on February 10 urging the Government of India to take concrete steps to get the Chinese aggression vacated.

The resolution took special note of the "pressures that are being built up by interested parties" to induce Mr. Nehru to meet Mr. Chou En-lai.

It emphasized that in view of the deliberate Chinese aggression, any talks between the Prime Ministers of India and China could take place only after China vacated the aggression and "restores unreservedly the *status quo*."

It also focussed the attention of the people of India on the 'fifth-column' activities of the Communist Party and suggested that the national parties must immediately take steps to counteract the constant effort of these anti-national forces to undermine the morale and loyalties of the people in the border areas.

The following is the text of the resolution:

"Though there have been no reports of fresh aggression on the part of China on our Himalayan frontiers during the last four months, the National Executive feels that the situation continues to be serious and needs to be watched with utmost diligence.

"The National Executive has taken note of the pressures that are being built up by interested parties to induce the Prime Minister to agree to meet the Prime Minister of China without any conditions on the naive assumption that China had no expansionist motive behind her actions and the series of aggressions she had committed during the last four years were the result of her genuine though mistaken notions as to the extent of her territories. The recent Sino-Burmese settlement is being cited as additional proof of China's *bona fides* in her international dealings.

"The National Executive is of the firm opinion that the Chinese aggression in Ladakh and her claims in N-EFA and other places cannot be considered on par with her disputes with either Burma or Indonesia. It strongly holds that China has committed deliberate aggression and talks can take place between India and China only after China vacates her aggression and restores unreservedly the *status quo ante bellum*.

"It further feels that even if these conditions were fulfilled we must so develop our Himalayan frontiers and regions that they would cease to be a temptation to any Government, whatever its might and design.

"The National Executive also asks the people of India to take serious note of the 'fifth-column' of the Communist International set up in this country, namely, the Communist Party of India and its allies, whose extra-territorial loyalties, tactics and ramifications were clearly revealed during the Sino-Indian crisis. The Praja-Socialist Party and other patriotic organizations must devise immediate steps to counteract the constant efforts made by these anti-national forces to undermine the morale and loyalties of the people in the border region."

New Official Atlas Of Northern Frontier:

The External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India has published a map illustrating the Simla Conference of 1914, which was not only initialled by the British representatives at the Conference but also carried the full signatures of the Chinese and Tibetan officials who participated in it. The map defined the MacMahon Line in detail.

The "Atlas of the Northern Frontier of India"—as the publication is styled—contained a representative collection of 39 maps, showing that the northern frontier as shown on Indian maps is the traditional boundary between the two countries.

Official and unofficial Indian, Chinese, British, French and German maps have shown these boundary alignments for many years.

Another interesting map is the one illustrating routes taken in 1865 by a British official, Mr. Johnson, to survey the Aksaichin area. This is said to be a proof that Aksaichin was part of India and that the customary boundary in this sector was well known.

The Atlas is divided into four sections, namely—general, boundary in the Ladakh section, the border in the Assam section and variations in Chinese maps from 1928 onwards.

The preface to the Atlas said: "It is only during the last 30 years or so that Chinese maps have departed from the traditional boundary and included large areas of Indian territory as part of China. Even the Chinese maps published during this period have not been consistent in this regard. A broad trend in recent Chinese maps has been to push the alignment deeper into Indian territory."

(*The Times of India* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3024:INI:D, 3141:INI:B]

D. **Indians Released In Tibet:** The Deputy Minister of External Affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon, said in Lok Sabha (House of the People) on February 9 that the Government had so far been able to secure the release of at least 14 of the 37 Indian citizens and India-protected persons detained by the Chinese in Tibet and that all the 14 had crossed over into India.

India, she added, held that under her Constitution and according to international usage the remaining persons under detention were Indian nationals, but China continued to refuse to accept this view-point. These Indians had been residing in Tibet for a considerable time.

Answering another question relating to Indians in Tibet, Mr. Nehru said that 103 Ladakhi nationals had returned to India from Tibet since January, 1959 and had gone to their homes in Ladakh. The Government had borne the expenses of their journey.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3032:INI:A]

E. **The Dalai Lama On Chinese Action In Tibet:** Addressing a prayer meeting in Gaya on February 6, the Dalai Lama said that the Chinese people in general should not be held responsible for the recent happenings in Tibet.

It was, he added, "the villainy of a selected few" who were proud of their military strength and who believed that they could conquer the world. "We should not be sorry for their tyranny as pride must have a fall." Good days for Tibet were sure to come, and Tibetans who had sought asylum in India and elsewhere would then return home.

He called upon Tibetans and Ladakhis to remain alert and united and not to be swayed by false propaganda.

(*National Herald*, Lucknow)

[Prev. ref. 3035:INI:C]

F. **Central Advisory Board Of Education—Decisions:** The Central Advisory Board of Education, which concluded its deliberations in New Delhi on February 7, commended the objectives and proposals outlined in the report of the National Service Committee and urged the speedy implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

The Advisory Board also approved the recommendations of the Sri Prakasa Committee on Religious and Moral Instruction.

Endorsing the report of the Committee on Religious and Moral Instruction, the Standing Committee on Basic Education pointed out that the success of the programme would depend very much on evolving a uniform course of study for all the schools in a State and the preparation of carefully written text-books. Since moral instruction would be a regular feature of school activities, it felt that a regular course should be introduced on the subject in teacher-training programmes.

Among the other recommendations of the Board were the establishment of State evaluation units to promote examination reform and the training of more science teachers for providing science teaching in every secondary school in the country.

To bring about examination reform expeditiously, the Board recommended that the Departments of Education in States should take immediate steps to set up evaluation units.

In view of the great advance in science and technology, the Board recommended that steps should be taken by the Central and State Governments to provide facilities for the teaching of general science in every secondary school in the country by the end of the Third Plan.

For meeting the need for an increased number of science teachers the Board recommended both long-term and short-term measures. These measures should include the expansion of training facilities at the university level and provision of short-term refresher courses for science teachers.

It emphasized that in future more and more science colleges should be opened in preference to other types of colleges. More funds should also be made available to the States for this purpose.

National Service Committee's Report:

The National Service Committee appointed by the Central Ministry of Education in August, 1959, with Mr. C. D. Deshmukh as Chairman, in its report published on February 7, recommended that all students passing out of higher secondary schools or pre-university classes should be required to do nine months to one year of compulsory national service.

It said that a year's national service at this stage would greatly fill the gap left by the present secondary education and equip the students better both for life and for the university. "Those entering life would be more mature, more disciplined and better prepared for the responsibilities of their work. Those who go to the university would be

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more self-reliant, more disciplined and better equipped for benefiting from university education."

The Committee was set up in pursuance of the recommendations of the State Education Ministers' Conference.

The Education Ministers' Conference had considered the draft outline of a scheme for national service prepared by the Union Education Ministry on a suggestion from the Prime Minister. The Committee was appointed to work out details of pilot projects for the purpose.

The Committee's report said that the scheme of national service must be compulsory "if it is to be effective and make a real impact to improve the quality of man-power needed by the country. There can be no objection, in principle or otherwise, to compulsion as it is the right of the State to ask its citizens for a period of service in return for what it does for them."

It expressed itself against allowing exemptions on any ground. Students who were not physically fit for manual work could be asked to do other suitable work. There should be absolutely no opportunity for the rich and influential to manipulate exemptions for their children.

It suggested the appointment of a National Board to plan, implement and evaluate the programme of national service. This should be preceded by careful preparation of a detailed plan of work for youth, for which it would be desirable to set up a representative working group of educationists, administrators, defence experts and other interests.

About the content of the National Service Scheme, it said that while there need be no dead uniformity, the following ingredients should be dovetailed in any overall programme for the Service.

(1) *Military discipline*: The students should lead a disciplined life for nine months to one year comparable to that of the armed forces. No breach of discipline should be tolerated. Adequate sanctions should be provided to defer any breach of discipline.

(2) *Social service and manual labour*: Social service and manual labour should be rendered for at least four hours every day in the areas selected for work under National Service. Manual labour would be an essential part of the work for every student. The labour and social service may take diverse forms, depending upon the locale and the needs of the community. Work should be so organized that the community derived tangible and lasting benefit. This would inspire confidence in youth and also give them a pride of achievement.

(3) *General education*: So as not to lead to a gap in the education of adolescents, the National Service Scheme should also provide for broad general education by laying stress on the improvement of English, learning of Hindi and other regional languages, improvement of general knowledge, acquaintance with India's cultural heritage and programmes of social and economic planning, etc.

The period of National Service should also be fully utilized for the emotional integration of the youth with the country and the ideals it is working for. The Service should provide opportunities for self-expression in cultural activities like music, dance, drama, but care should be taken to ensure that they do not distract from the main purposes of the service. The youth should be enabled to acquire habits of self-study, critical inquiry and love of scholarship and knowledge.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2467:INI:J]

G. **Jammu & Kashmir Legislature—Sadr-i-Riyasat's Address:** The Budget session of the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature commenced in Jammu on February 8 with an Address by the Sadr-i-Riyasat, Yuvraj Karan Singh, to a joint session of both Houses in which he described the recent Presidential Order bringing the State's High Court and Election Commission under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Central Election Commission as the greatest achievement of the decade, being "the last stage of the arduous and difficult journey" of emotional integration of the State with the rest of India.

The Sadr-i-Riyasat added that the process of emotional integration of the State with the rest of India was now complete.

He recalled the condition of the State's subjects who were still groaning under the aggressors' heel in the Pakistan-occupied area and said that the rights over that area could not be surrendered. He demanded vacation of the aggression.

Referring to the Chinese aggression, he said, it had highlighted the old axiom that eternal vigilance was the price of freedom.

He laid great stress on the achievement of double cropping of paddy in certain areas. The scheme would be extended to other areas.

The construction of Doda Kishlwar road was of special significance. The construction of new roads in the State had given a fillip to trade and commerce. Abolition of the permit system for entry into or exit from the State had also helped trade.

As for industrialization, he said that while the emphasis was still on small-scale industries, some large units were also being started. He hoped that the development of mining would strengthen the State's economy.

He concluded: "We must rise to the occasion and meet the challenges facing us bravely. Let us not forget that nations are built only by dint of hard labour and sacrifice."

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2504:INI:H]

H. **Rajasthan Cabinet Expansion:** The Rajasthan Cabinet was expanded on February 10.

The strength of the Cabinet was raised from six—the smallest in the country—to 11 by the appointment of two new Ministers and the upgrading of three Deputy Ministers to Cabinet rank. A new Deputy Minister was also appointed.

Maharaja Harishchandra of Jhalawar, the former ruler of Jhalawar State, and Mr. Ramchandra Chaudhry were appointed Ministers, while Mr. Sampat Ram, Mr. Bheekha Bhai and Mr. Rikhab Chand Dhariwal, who had been Deputy Ministers so far, were made Ministers.

Mr. Barkatullah Khan was appointed new Deputy Minister.

The new Ministers and the Deputy Minister were sworn-in by the Governor, Sardar Gurmukh Nihal Singh, in Jaipur on February 10.

Maharaja Harishchandra was in the Indian Foreign Service from 1949 to 1954. He left it to enter politics and was elected to the State Assembly as a Congress candidate.

Mr. Ramchandra Chaudhry was a Minister in Mr. Mohan Lal Sukhadia's pre-election Cabinet. He was defeated in the last Election and was returned to the State Assembly in a by-election.

The following are the portfolios:

Mr. Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Chief Minister: General Administration, Political, Appointments, Planning and Development, Education and Mines and Mineral-based industries.

Mr. Haribhau Upadhyaya: Finance, Community Development, Village Industries and Panchayats.

Mr. Ram Kishore Vyas: Home, Law Department and Legal Remembrancer's Office, Judicial Department and Transport.

Mr. Damodar Lal Vyas: Revenue, including Jagir Resumption, Devasthan Department, Relief and Rehabilitation and Famine Relief.

Mr. Badri Prasad Gupta: Medical and Public Health, Stationery and Printing Presses, Legislative Assembly and Elections and Labour.

Mr. Nathu Ram Mirdha: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Food.

Mr. Sampat Ram: Municipalities and Forests.

Mr. Rikhab Chand Dhariwal: Industries (except Mineral-based industries), Civil Supplies and Social Welfare Department.

Mr. Bheekha Bhai: Irrigation (except Rajasthan Canal and Bhakra) and Ayurved.

Maharaj Harishchandra: Buildings and Roads and Power.

Mr. Ramchandra Singh: Excise and Taxation and Bhakra and Rajasthan Canal Project.

The following three Deputy Ministers would assist the Ministers concerned in the work relating to the departments mentioned against their names:

Mr. Poonam Chand Vishnoi: Education and Finance.

Mrs. Daulat Ram: Agriculture and Irrigation.

Mr. Barkatullah Khan: Planning (Co-ordination), Power, State Enterprises and Technical Education.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1449:INI:C]

I. **Giani Kartar Singh Re-joins Punjab Cabinet:** Giani Kartar Singh was sworn-in as a Minister in the Punjab Cabinet in Chandigarh on February 10.

The inclusion of Giani Kartar Singh raised the Ministry's strength to nine Ministers and eight Deputy Ministers.

Giani Kartar Singh had resigned from the Cabinet in October, 1959 in order to devote himself exclusively to SGPC elections.

The Chief Minister, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, simultaneously announced a minor re-shuffle in the portfolios of Ministers.

Giani Kartar Singh was allocated the portfolios of Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation which were hitherto held by Mr. Birender Singh, and Mr. Birender Singh was given the portfolio of Irrigation and Power, Transport, Consolidation and Sports.

Sardar P. S. Kairon had hitherto held the Irrigation and Power portfolio taken away from Mr. Gian Singh Rarewala three months earlier following an inquiry into the "tube-well deal."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2788:INI:O, 3005(corrected):INI:U]

J. **Swatantra Party Organizing Committee Meeting:** The Central Organizing Committee of the Swatantra Party held a three-day meeting in Bangalore and concluded on February 7 after finalizing the draft constitution and statement of policies of the Party.

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The drafts would be placed before the General Council and the National Convention of the Party scheduled to meet at Patna in March, 1960.

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the Party, declined to divulge the salient features of either the constitution of the Party or its policies.

He said that the policy statement now drafted was merely an amplification of the 21-point policy adopted earlier by the Preparatory Convention in Bombay in August, 1959.

The draft constitution, he said, was of a flexible nature. Only essential things with regard to the organization had been mentioned.

When asked to state the Party's policy with regard to nationalization, he said that his Party would like nationalization in enterprises like railways and heavy industries where private capital was not forthcoming. The Government could also start new industries, if it was difficult to find private capital for such industries. In other cases, there should not be any nationalization.

Referring to co-operative farming, he said: "We are for genuine co-operative societies in whatever field it may be. The Party opposed only joint co-operative farming and not the genuine service co-operatives. Joint farming is an enemy of co-operation."

A white five-point star on a sky-blue background—nearest to the United Nations flag—he said, would be the design of the Swatantra Party flag. The length and breadth of the flag would be in the proportion of 5 to 3.

When asked about the significance of the design, he said: "No significance. It is merely a Party flag."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3087:INI:H]

K. **Exodus Of Rural Population Into Towns:** The Government of India announced on February 7 that it had decided to set up a study team for the purpose of touring some selected Community Development bloc headquarters in order to examine the various facets of the problem of the shift of rural population into urban areas and to formulate a scheme for rural-*cum*-urban projects on an agro-industrial base.

The team would be headed by Mr. B. Mukherjee, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

It would include the following as members: Dr. D. K. Malhotra, member-Secretary, Research Programme Committee, Planning Commission: Mr. M. S. Bhatia, Housing Adviser, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply; Prof. V. L. D'Souza, Economist, Central Regional and Urban Planning Organization, Ministry of Health; Mr. J. N. Tewari, Joint Director, Programme Evaluation Organization, Planning Commission; and Mr. R. V. Ramiah, Director (Industries Development), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The team would examine the trend of growth of population in a few selected C. D. bloc headquarters and the precise nature of the requirements in terms of the objective developments which had taken place and the different ways in which these might be approached. It would further frame a scheme to be taken up in the proposed urban-*cum*-rural units for generating additional employment opportunities on an agro-industrial base.

The Government of India, it was stated, had been gravely concerned for some years over the high rate of exodus of population from villages into towns. It had been estimated, for example, that during the decade ending with the Second Five-Year Plan, urban population in the country would go up by 33 per cent. The Asoke Mehta Foodgrains Inquiry Committee had similarly observed that in recent years, urban population had gone up twice as fast as the total population.

The only way of checking this trend, it was felt, was to provide facilities for industrial development at the bloc level in order to reduce the pull of urban industry on the village people.

Creation of new centres of small-scale industrial production, closely co-ordinated with rural developments, it was said, was fundamental to national development, for in no other way could the present occupational imbalance between agriculture and industry and between village and town be corrected.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1189:INI:S]

L. **Mr. Satyajit Ray Wins Two Major American Film Awards:** It was announced in New York on February 8 that Mr. Satyajit Ray, the Indian film director, had won two major American film awards.

The awards were the David O'Selznick Golden Laurel Trophy, which goes each year to a non-American film-maker whose work has contributed most to mutual understanding and goodwill among the peoples of the world, and the Golden Laurel Award, presented annually for a non-American film which has done most to achieve the same objective.

Mr. Ray's award-winning film *Aparajito* received wide acclaim from American film critics.

This was the first time that these awards had gone to an Indian director or an Indian picture, and it was the first time in the 10 years of the Golden Laurel Awards that both went to a single person.

Aparajito was selected from more than 300 foreign films exhibited in the United States during 1958 and 1959.

The statement announcing the awards said:

"Mr. Satyajit Ray of India, winner of this year's O'Selznick Golden Laurel Award and the Golden Laurel Trophy, stands as one of the most honoured film-makers in the world. Yet, his first film *Pather Panchali* appeared less than five years ago, in 1955, when it won prizes at Cannes, Edinburgh, San Francisco, Vancouver and Stratford (Ontario, Canada). Before that time, few knew that an Indian film industry ever existed."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3058:INI:Y, 3099:INI:P]

INDONESIA

A. **Press Restrictions:** The Government tightened its restrictions on newspapers and news agencies on February 8.

An Information Department regulation said that newspapers and local news agencies would have to fulfill certain conditions before they got permits to buy newsprint.

The first of these was that news organizations must support the political manifesto of President Sukarno—the basic policy of the Government.

Secondly, news organizations must have "corporate body status" and work for "public welfare interests."

Thirdly, books must be kept in an orderly manner because newsprint would be allocated on the basis of circulation.

Fourthly, all financial backing for newspapers and local news agencies must be Indonesian.

The Government already imports all newsprint and news organizations are buying it from the State.

(*The Straits Times*, Singapore)

[Prev. ref. 3124:IND:A]

IRAQ

A. **Morocco King's Visit:** King Mohammed V of Morocco arrived in Baghdad on January 31 from Kuwait on a three-day State visit.

While in Kuwait, he had talks with the ruler of that country on Arab political problems and Kuwait investments in Morocco.

At a luncheon given in honour of the King of Morocco in Baghdad on February 1, the Iraqi Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem, announced the gift of some Iraqi Air Force jets to the Moroccan Air Force.

He did not, however, specify how many planes were being presented.

The King of Morocco ended his visit to Iraq on February 3 when he and the Prime Minister of Iraq, Gen. Kassem, issued a joint *communique*.

The *communique* said that the two leaders had agreed on the following five points:

(1) To strengthen the Arab League by promoting among the Arab States relations based on brotherly feelings and collaboration;

(2) To implement a policy of social reforms aimed at raising the living standards of the Arab people and the consolidation of their independence on the basis of Islamic and Arab ideals;

(3) To strengthen the Arab League by amending its constitution in such a way as to guarantee complete equality among the member-States and to exclude all interference in each other's internal affairs;

(4) To support all the Arab peoples fighting for national liberation, particularly the people of Algeria, Palestine and Oman; and

(5) To make common cause with all people who struggle for their independence and liberty.

In Beirut:

King Mohammed V arrived in Beirut on February 4 on the last stop of his Middle East tour.

He returned home on February 7.

(*Baghdad Radio* and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3132:UAR:C]

B. **Prime Minister To Visit India:** The Iraqi Minister of National Guidance, Mr. Feisal el Samer, announced in Baghdad on January 31 that the Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem, had accepted an invitation from the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, to visit India.

He said that Gen. Kassem would take the first opportunity to go to India, but at the moment he found it difficult to fix a date for the visit owing to pressure of work.

(*Baghdad Radio*)

JAPAN

A. **Mr. A. Fujiyama On Relations With China:** In his first policy speech after the signing of the Japan-US Mutual Security Treaty, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, told the Diet on February 2 that Japan's

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relations with China had unfortunately not been very satisfactory.

He said that the first of the three main planks in Japan's foreign policy was promotion of peace. Japan earnestly hoped for results from East-West talks and disarmament proposals.

Secondly, Japan hoped to promote a good-neighbour policy and, in particular, as an Asian nation, she would strive to deepen friendly relations with the neighbouring countries. Japan hoped to adjust her relations with Korea.

Concerning China, he said: "We recognize that the Chinese communist *regime* is continuing to make achievements in economic reconstruction and in other fields. We do not deny that in the field of international politics the problem of China is gradually coming to the fore in connexion with disarmament and other problems. On the other hand, certain misgivings exist among various nations with regard to China's intentions."

He said that relations between Japan and China were unfortunately not satisfactory. "I believe that Japan, from its own stand-point, should seek to remove any misunderstanding on the communist Chinese side and to break the existing stalemate. I believe Japan should consider the future of her relations with China from these two approaches. I hope especially that the Chinese communists on their part will make efforts at this time to correctly understand the position of Japan's good-neighbour policy and remove the existing obstacles so as to promote trade and establish relations of neighbourly friendship."

The third point was that Japan should promote economic co-operation with the less developed countries. With the liberalization of trade in Europe, Japan could no longer permit the continuance of her own complex trade and exchange restrictions. Japan intended actively to push forward an economic policy on the lines of liberalization.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3127:JAP:A and E]

B. **Reparations Agreement With Viet-Nam (RVN):** The Lower House of the Diet ratified the Reparations Agreement with the Republic of Viet-Nam on November 27, 1959. It was approved by the Upper House a month later on December 23. (For details of the Agreement see page 2797).

The Viet-Nam war reparations issue drew severe criticism from the Leftist opposition circles and communists who charged that the amount was too high.

The Agreement was signed on May 13, 1959 in Saigon by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama and the Viet-Namese Foreign Minister, Mr. Vu Van Mau.

(*The Times of Viet-Nam*, Saigon)

[Prev. ref. 2797:RVN:A]

JORDAN

A. **Morocco King's Visit:** At the end of the State visit of King Mohammed V of Morocco to Jordan, he and King Hussein of Jordan issued a joint *communique* on January 30 pledging the support of their two countries to the people of Algeria in their fight for freedom.

They agreed to support the Arab League in evolving a charter which would make the League an active instrument of Arab interests and stand by the rights of Arabs in Palestine and oppose ideologies inconsistent with Arab nationalism and Islamic principles.

The two Kings also agreed to strengthen economic ties between Jordan and Morocco.

(*Amman Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3132:UAR:C]

B. **Islamic Conference:** Opening an Islamic Conference in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem on January 25, King Hussein of Jordan appealed to all Muslims for unified action "for the realization of their rights in Palestine and in every Arab country."

He said that a wave of atheism was implanting subversive principles in the Islamic Arab countries. Imported doctrines could not be totally uprooted except by the general co-operation of Muslims based on the principles of the Holy Quran.

The countries which took part in the Conference were Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Ceylon, Pakistan, India, Tunisia, West Africa, Morocco, Algeria, Indonesia and Libya.

The resolutions passed by the Conference were published in Amman on January 31.

One of the resolutions urged the Arab States to strengthen their economic blockade against Israel and to consider any solution of the Palestinian problem involving recognition of Israel as 'great treason'.

It affirmed the collaboration of the Arab, Islamic, Asian and African countries in supporting the Arab rights in Palestine and all steps in this respect.

It urged all Arab and Islamic States to take steps against communism and subversive doctrines which threatened Islamic principles and traditions and to fight imperialism.

Arab and Islamic States were further urged to assist in the Algerian struggle, to recognize and support the Algerian Provisional Government and to protest against France's military operations in Algeria and her proposed atomic tests in the Sahara.

It also called for economic and political pressure on France until Algeria attained independence.

(*Amman Radio* and *Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 1865:PAK:C]

LAOS

A. **UN Expert's Report On Economy:** In a special report to the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, his personal representative, Mr. Sakari Tuomioja, has recommended co-ordinated action by UN and its specialized agencies to assist Laos in her economic and social development.

[Mr. Tuomioja, Executive Secretary of United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, was sent by the UN Secretary-General to review the economic situation in Laos and, in particular, the role of economic and technical assistance rendered by UN for extending economic growth and stability. Mr. Tuomioja was in Laos for about a fortnight from November 15, 1959 when he drafted the report.]

Specifically, his report called for the following:

(1) Surveys of natural and human resources and the development of basic information. In this field, mineral prospecting, soil surveys, man-power surveys and the development of statistical services should have high priority.

(2) Agricultural development, particularly with a view to increasing productivity and promoting diversification and marketing.

(3) Basic education and vocational and technical training.

(4) Organization of a comprehensive public health system emphasizing preventive medicine and the qualitative improvement of nutritional levels.

(5) Community development in order to improve the utilization of latent local resources, with particular attention to be paid to ethnic minority groups and the population of mountainous regions.

(6) The setting up of a country-wide system of transport and communications. The work of United Nations and its specialized agencies should be particularly geared to the problems of using the most economical means of developing inland waterways, secondary and feeder roads, the use of cheap transport facilities and other economical methods.

(7) The public administration should be helped by placing trained and experienced administrators at the disposal of Laos to work both at the central and provincial levels and to assist in the training of Laos administrative personnel.

The report said that besides these long-term programmes aimed at general development, a series of short-term projects should be undertaken to obtain quick results and produce a favourable local climate for further development efforts.

It declared that in addition, current requests made by Laos for technical assistance by United Nations and its specialized agencies may be favourably considered. In particular, the implementation of the commitments of the Special Fund under the Mekong Development Scheme may be speeded up.

It recommended the appointment of a senior official to co-ordinate the various development programmes and the activities of United Nations and its specialized agencies in implementing the projects. The personnel recruited to assist the Laotian Administration should, if possible, come from Asian or other under-developed countries.

It added that Laos faced peculiar problems as a small land-locked country which attained independence only five years ago and that there could be little doubt that the 2,000,000 Laotian people would require considerable foreign assistance for many years to come. Laos had set out to build a new State under the most unpropitious conditions and contingencies and was now appealing to United Nations for assistance.

With inadequate human and material resources at its disposal, the Laos administration had been facing the extremely difficult task of integrating a heterogeneous population, setting up a State machinery, organizing the economy and raising the living standards of the people.

Laos had had to rely heavily on foreign aid which, however, had not so far achieved significant results nor strengthened the productive capacity of the country.

What was now needed was to help Laos meet her basic development needs.

Among the basic problems were to raise the level of education and to create new educational systems, develop public health and improve health conditions to develop villages and re-settle nomadic population.

(*The Times of Viet-Nam*, Saigon)

[Prev. ref. 3026:LAO:A]

LIBYA

A. **Cabinet Re-shuffle:** A royal decree issued on February 6 announced a Cabinet re-shuffle.

According to it, Mr. Abdul Majid Koobar remained Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

Mr. Ahmed Dasair, a former Director of Antiquities in the Province of Tripolitania, was appointed Defence Minister.

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Mr. Salem Alquadi became Education Minister, Mr. Rajab Benatu Minister of Health and Mr. Mohammed Benothman Minister of Economics.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

MALDIVES

A. **Dispute With Britain Settled:** Representatives of UK and the Maldives said in a joint *communique* in Colombo on February 4 that their Governments had reached agreement on February 1 on all matters in dispute between them.

Under the Agreement, the Government of the Maldives would make to Britain a free gift of the use of Gan Island for 30 years. The future of Gan Island, where the Royal Air Force had a staging base, had been the main issue in the dispute.

Britain in turn agreed to grant to the Maldivian Government the right to conduct its own external relations in the economic and cultural fields.

The following is the text of the joint *communique*:

"Under the terms of an Agreement initialled in Colombo on Monday, February 1, the Maldivian Government is to make a free gift to the United Kingdom Government of the use of Gan Island and other facilities in Addu Atoll for thirty years. This offer by the Maldivian Prime Minister has been most gratefully accepted by the United Kingdom Government.

"Complete agreement has also been reached on all outstanding matters between the two Governments.

"A fresh Agreement has been drawn up re-defining relations between the two Governments and re-affirming the obligations assumed by the United Kingdom Government for the defence of the Maldive Islands. It allows for the conduct by the Maldivian Government of its own external relations in the economic and cultural fields. The Maldivian Government has signified its readiness to receive a United Kingdom Government representative in Male.

"The United Kingdom Government is making available to the Maldivian Government a total sum of £850,000 sterling, of which £1000,000 sterling will be a direct grant to the Maldives Budget and £750,000 spread over a period of years and devoted to specific development projects, e.g., improvement and expansion of the fishing industry, communications, health and education services.

"The Maldivian Government has also welcomed the United Kingdom's offer of its offices in regard to the restoration of the Maldivian Government's authority in Addu Atoll and both the Governments are agreed that this must be a gradual and peaceful process.

"The Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, will visit Male on February 14 at the invitation of the Maldivian Prime Minister, Mr. Ibrahim Nasir, to sign the Agreement. Full details of the Agreement and the various understandings reached will be released then."

Britain and the Maldive Islands signed the Agreement on February 14.

Mr. C. J. M. Alport, British Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, signed for Britain and the Prime Minister, Mr. Ibrahim Nasir, for the Maldives.

The Maldives are a British protected State.

In Letters exchanged by Mr. C. J. M. Alport with Mr. Ibrahim Nasir on February 14 after they had signed the Treaty, Britain assured the Maldivian Government that she would recognize no Government within the archipelago other than the Government of Male and that she would do all she could to enable the authority to be restored to Male peacefully.

(*UK High Commission* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2615:MLD:A, 2835:MLD:A, 3080:MLD:A]

NEPAL

A. **Marshal K. Voroshilov's Visit:** The President of USSR, Marshal Klementi Voroshilov arrived in Khatmandu on February 3 on a two-day visit to Nepal. Thousands of people gathered at the airport to give him a big ovation.

Thirty-one guns boomed as the President's plane landed at the airport. King Mahendra was the first to greet him.

The six-mile route, through which the Soviet President passed, was attractively decorated.

Welcoming Marshal Voroshilov at the airport, King Mahendra said: "Your visit to Nepal has strengthened the bond of friendship between our two countries."

Marshal Voroshilov reciprocated the sentiments of King Mahendra and said that he was deeply touched by the warmth of the welcome accorded to him.

Within half-an-hour of his arrival, Marshal Voroshilov drove to Narayanhitti Royal Palace to call on the King and then stayed on to a quiet lunch with the royal family.

The Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, earlier called on the Soviet President at Shital Niwas.

Soviet-Nepal Friendship Association Reception:

Speaking at a reception given in his honour by the Soviet-Nepal Friendship Association in Khatmandu on February 3, Marshal Voroshilov wished Nepal quick success in her development plans and assured her of Soviet Union's help.

He hoped that the contacts between Nepal and Soviet Union would grow in the future and their friendship would be strengthened.

He called upon all peace-loving nations to concert their efforts and bring about a peace front to preserve world peace. The Soviet Union was a very powerful State but it did not boast of its might. Its sole objective was maintenance of peace.

Welcoming Marshal Voroshilov, the General Secretary of the Association thanked the Soviet Government for technical assistance, scholarships, fellowships and other facilities for education and training of Nepalese students and officials in USSR.

February 4 was his 80th birthday.

The first to congratulate him was King Mahendra. He was followed by Mr. B. P. Koirala. The Indian Ambassador, Mr. Hareshwar Dayal, handed a message of felicitations from Dr. Rajendra Prasad to the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. V. V. Kuznetsov.

He began his day quite early but did not attend the luncheon given by Mr. B. P. Koirala after a series of hurried receptions and going round the Valley the whole morning.

On February 4, Marshal Voroshilov and party went sight-seeing. He visited the Buddhist temple in the capital and "got the blessings" of Buddhist priests for a long life.

He walked bare-foot in the temple of Patan where he was greeted by the chief priest who put a vermillion mark on his forehead.

He received flowers, fried rice, coloured powder and other *prasad* almost as a devotee.

He was given a civic reception in the evening at which Mr. B. P. Koirala conveyed to Marshal Voroshilov Nepal's birthday present of a "Himalayan fund of goodwill for the Soviet Union."

Speaking at the reception, Mr. Koirala said that Marshal Voroshilov was the symbol of peace for which the Soviet Union was striving.

He added that Nepal was happy that Marshal Voroshilov was celebrating his birthday in the midst of the peace-loving people of Nepal.

State Banquet:

The same evening (February 4), King Mahendra entertained Marshal Voroshilov at a State banquet at which he expressed appreciation for the "wonderful progress" Russia had made in science which "has proved to be an inspiration to other countries."

He commended the Soviet Union's "efforts for the cause of world peace" and thanked the Soviet Union for the technical and economic assistance Nepal received from her.

He declared that Nepal also loved peace and cherished freedom and independence and had full faith in peaceful co-existence.

Marshal Voroshilov, in his reply, said that the forces of colonialism had raised a barrier between Nepal and the Soviet Union. That barrier was now gone and friendly relations between them were growing since the great changes in Nepal nine years ago.

He added that language, culture and habits in the two countries were different, but there was one thing in common—concern for security and peace.

He referred to Mr. Khruschev's proposals for total universal disarmament and said that Russia was prepared to do it provided others did the same.

Joint Communique:

A joint *communique* issued by King Mahendra and Marshal Voroshilov on February 6 re-iterated the conviction of both countries that the principles of peaceful co-existence when accepted as the basis of relations between nations, would establish and promote world peace.

It added that both sides had expressed their conviction that complete and general disarmament was the only way to "outlaw wars for all time."

King Mahendra and his Government, it declared, considered the recent reduction of the Soviet armed forces as "a great step towards achieving the unique purpose of general and complete disarmament."

It noted the similarity of views between Russia and Nepal on a number of international questions which "promote the co-op-

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eration of both countries in the solution of problems connected with the consolidation of peace and security of nations."

Satisfaction was expressed at the lessening of international tensions, and King Mahendra and the Nepalese Government welcomed the measures taken by the Soviet Government for reducing international tensions, in particular, Mr. Khruschev's visit to USA, which was described as "an important step on the way of eliminating 'the cold war'."

The forthcoming 'summit' conference in May, 1960 was welcomed and both sides expressed the hope that it would establish a firm basis for the settlement of international problems by peaceful negotiations and on terms of "peaceful co-existence."

Satisfaction was also expressed at the start of the implementation of Russia's 30 million roubles economic aid to Nepal. This was considered to be a significant step in establishing better economic relations between the two countries.

Marshal Voroshilov and party left Khatmandu for New Delhi on February 5.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and New Delhi and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3154:INI:A]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: F-M Ayub Khan on Joint Defence With India And Future Constitution; CENTO Highways Working Party Meeting; Trade Agreement With Yugoslavia.

A. **F-M Ayub Khan's Tour Of East Pakistan—Statements On Indo-Pakistan Joint Defence And Future Constitution:** The President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, who arrived in Dacca on January 21 on a tour of East Pakistan, told newsmen at the airport that Indo-Pakistan joint defence did not come in the way of the policy of non-alignment pursued by India in world affairs.

He said that an agreement for joint defence was possible with goodwill and understanding between India and Pakistan. Mere understanding between India and Pakistan was enough for the purpose of defending the subcontinent by people living in that zone. Pakistan's stand had been that once their outstanding differences were resolved, some sort of an arrangement could be made whereby the people of the two countries could jointly defend the sub-continent. "It need not be a covenanted pact; mere understanding in this respect would do."

He said that if Mr. Nehru was speaking about alignment with communist Russia and America "we do not contend that. We are not their rivals. We are putting forward this view because we live in the same zone as India."

He went on: "The crux of the whole problem is that Indian and Pakistani forces are at the moment facing each other. If differences between them are resolved, these forces will be released for the job of defending their territories."

F-M Ayub Khan returned to the theme of Indo-Pakistan relations when he laid the foundation stone of a new township near Chittagong on January 22.

He said that there was need for India and Pakistan to be friends and added: "We seek friendship with India not out of fear or anything but because the factors of geography and strategy are forcing us to do that. It is in the interests of India to recognize that. India and Pakistan have to live in the same space and it should be on the basis of some sort of decent relationship, and we want India to realize that."

He referred to the question of Indo-Pakistan friendship when an Indian correspondent asked him whether he had meant India or China "as a source of danger to Pakistan" in his address to the Dacca University students.

Replying, F-M Ayub Khan said: "My reference was to any one who is not our friend. It has got to be found out, however, who is our friend and who is not. The wounds of Partition have been healed. They should have been healed long ago. What is the good of recalling the past. Let us forget the past and look to the future. The entire attitude of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent should be to forgive and forget."

Dacca University Honour:

Dacca University conferred on F-M Ayub Khan the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at its annual Convocation on January 21.

Speaking at the Convocation, he said, there was need for a searching enquiry into the various aspects of Pakistan's national, social, economic and cultural life. This enquiry must be undertaken before they could plan with any accuracy.

F-M Ayub Khan on Future Constitution:

At a question-answer meeting at Faridpur in East Pakistan on January 25, F-M Ayub Khan said that the moment Parliament assembled under the future Constitution of Pakistan, Martial Law would be lifted. Martial Law could not be lifted now, because such a step would lead to innumerable difficulties and complications.

In reply to a question, he said that when the Constitution had been framed, political parties were bound to be there, but his only prayer was that they would be parties for good and not for evil.

Answering another question, he said that the future Constitution would certainly reflect Islamic principles.

F-M Ayub Khan, who returned to Rawalpindi on January 29, told newsmen that a no-war declaration without real friendship between Pakistan and India would mean nothing.

Friendship, he added, could be brought about only through the solution of the Kashmir issue.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2844:PAK:A, 3011:PAK:C, 3107:PAK:A]

B. **Meeting Of CENTO Working Party On Highways:** A meeting of the Central Treaty Organization's (CENTO) Working Party on Highways began in Karachi on January 21 to review the progress in the implementation of road projects approved by CENTO.

A CENTO Secretariat Note on the progress of road projects said:

"(1) *Road between Iran and Pakistan via Chahbehar*: This road will proceed along the coast from Karachi to Chahbehar and thereafter through the interior of Iran. The aerial survey of the 450-mile Pakistan section of the road has already been carried out and actual alignment located. Necessary arrangements are being made for the supply of equipment by the United Kingdom amounting to £150,000 for survey purposes.

"(2) *Road between Pakistan and Iran via Zahidan and Kerman*: The Governments of Iran and Pakistan are considering measures for the improvement, construction and maintenance of the road which will greatly assist in the economic development of the surrounding area. They have placed requests for assistance in the procurement of necessary equipment."

The CENTO Sub-Committee on Communications and Public Works met in Karachi on January 24 to consider the reports of the various Working Parties set up earlier.

Pakistan's Minister for Railways and Communications, Mr. F. M. Khan, told the Sub-Committee: "Without efficient contacts by land, sea and air, it would be difficult for us and our partners to ensure easy and expeditious movement of men and material between the territories of the Pact region and with Europe, and we would hardly be in a position to sustain and maintain the favourable commercial, cultural, political and collective defence arrangements of our countries."

It was disclosed at the meeting of CENTO's Working Party on Telecommunications on January 22 that the construction of the first building in Pakistan for establishing high frequency radio-telephone and radio-telegraph circuit links with London would start soon at Charo, about five miles north of Karachi.

So far as other CENTO capitals were concerned, the installation of high frequency radio-telegraph and radio-telephone circuits had been completed only in Istanbul, while considerable progress had been made in the construction work at Ankara and Tehran.

The United Kingdom Government financed the project in Turkey to the extent of £50,000 and in Iran to the extent of £100,000.

At the meeting of the CENTO Sub-Committee on Communications and Public Works in Karachi on January 27, the United States offered to consider bearing the foreign exchange cost of navigational aids and communications equipment for an air-way connecting the capitals of the three regional members of CENTO.

The United Kingdom offered an additional £250,000 for the installation of further equipment of the high frequency tele-communication net-work which would link London with the CENTO regional capitals.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2909:TUR:A, 2967:AOA:B, 3081:PAK:G]

C. **Trade Agreement With Yugoslavia:** On February 4, Pakistan and Yugoslavia initialled the draft of a new Trade Agreement.

The Agreement envisaged the expansion of commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

The new Agreement was more comprehensive in character and scope than the old one. There was a provision for the negotiation of a Payments Agreement as well as for new barter deals.

Yugoslavia's offer for credit facilities to Pakistan as well as her proposal for increased scientific and technical co-operation with Pakistan was also part of the draft Agreement.

The list of goods to be exchanged was enlarged. Under the existing Agreement, the total yearly volume of trade between Pakistan and Yugoslavia came to about $3,000,000 each way. The volume was expected to be increased considerably.

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The leader of the Yugoslav delegation, Mr. Milos Lalovic, told newsmen that an Agreement on Technical and Scientific Co-operation between the two countries was likely to be signed along with the Trade Agreement.

Speaking of the Trade Agreement, he explained that it contained clauses bearing on economic co-operation between the two countries under which they could help each other in such things as the setting up of joint enterprises, investment of capital, conducting economic surveys and so forth.

Mr. Milos Lalovic said in Karachi on January 31 that under the new Trade Agreement, a number of products would be exchanged. The previous Agreement was signed in 1954.

He said that during the discussions, the possibility of exchanging technical and scientific knowledge between the two countries was also considered.

A draft on this question was submitted to Pakistani officials by the Yugoslav delegation.

Speaking of technical help to Pakistan, he said that a geological survey of the sites of the Mangla and Turbela dams was being conducted by Yugoslav engineers. The survey of the Mangla Dam site was almost complete while that of the Turbela Dam was nearing completion. Similarly, in Gujranwala, Yugoslav engineers were engaged in designing and constructing a hydel power station.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

D. **Industrial And Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) Ordinance, 1960:** The Pakistan Government promulgated on February 3 an Ordinance called "The Industrial and *Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) Ordinance, 1960.*"

The aim of the Ordinance was said to be to regulate the service conditions of workers serving in any industrial or commercial establishment employing 50 or more workmen. For the first time, it sought to ensure minimum standards of working conditions for employees in commercial establishments.

A Press Note issued in this connexion said that the Ordinance applied to the whole of Pakistan and would come into force immediately.

It is estimated that the Ordinance would apply to 690 establishments.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3012 (corrected):PAK:F]

E. **Dyes And Chemical Factories Inaugurated:** On February 1, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan opened a Penicillin Factory and the Pakistan Dyes and Chemicals Ltd. at Daud Khel.

Speaking at the ceremony, he outlined Government's industrial policy and said that the chief aim of Pakistan was to achieve economic independence by producing the main necessities of life within the country.

He added: "We have to assure our people through our own resources food, cloth, housing material and other goods essential to the life of the community."

The two factories were sponsored by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3068:PAK:G]

F. EBDO Notice On Mr. Mumtaz Hasan Qizilbash: The former West Pakistan Minister, Mr. Mumtaz Hasan Qizilbash, was served with a notice on January 25 under the Elective Bodies Disqualification Order. There were six charges against him of using his official position and power, obtaining personal benefits and depriving the Government of assets.

He was asked to appear in person before the Elective Bodies Disqualification Tribunal on February 15 to show cause why he should not be held guilty of the charges.

Mr. Qizilbash was, however, given the option to retire from public life until December 31, 1966. If he decided to exercise the option, he was asked to communicate his decision to the Tribunal within seven days of the receipt of the notice.

In the West Pakistan Cabinet, Mr. Qizilbash had held the portfolios of Food and Industries.

One of the charges against him was that while he was Chief Minister of Khairpur State in 1955, he had abused his official position and obtained for himself, through questionable means, the grant of land measuring 1,000 acres in Khairpur at the nominal cost of one rupee per acre.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3161:PAK:A]

G. **Malik Haq Nawaz Tiwana Sentenced:** Malik Haq Nawaz Tiwana, a former Deputy Inspector-General of Police, was sentenced by the Special Military Court in Lahore on February 3 to rigorous imprisonment for five years and a fine of Rs. 25,000, or in default to one year's further hard labour.

He stood trial under Martial Law Regulation No. 30 on two charges of accepting illegal gratification of over Rs. 38,000 during his tenure of office in Karachi.

The Court held him guilty on both the charges.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref 2793:PAK:D]

H. **Next Census:** It was officially announced in Rawalpindi on February 5 that the next census in Pakistan would be held in January, 1961.

According to a *Gazette* notification issued by the Interior Ministry, the census would be conducted between January 12 and 31, 1961.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

SAUDI ARABIA

A. **Morocco King's Visit:** King Mohammed V of Morocco visited Saudi Arabia towards the end of January.

At the end of the visit, on January 27, he and King Saud of Saudi Arabia issued a joint *communique* announcing the conclusion of a Fraternity and Solidarity Convention between their two countries.

The *communique* said that during their talks the two Kings stressed the need to re-inforce common action among the Arabs. In particular, they agreed to go to the aid of the Algerian people in their struggle for freedom and independence, save Arab Palestine in order to permit the inhabitants to live in their own country and free the other Arab territories from foreign domination.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3132:UAR:C]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Soviet Aid For Building Second Stage Of Aswan High Dam:** It was officially announced in Cairo on January 29 that the Soviet Union would grant £(E) 100,000,000 in aid for the second stage of the construction of the Aswan High Dam, in addition to the 400,000,000 roubles already given for the first stage.

The UAR Minister of Public Works, Mr. Moussa Arafa, told a news conference in Cairo that the project, which would be executed by Soviet and Arab engineers exclusively, was expected to be completed by the end of 1967, three years earlier than planned, and at a reduced cost of £(E) 337,000,000. The original estimated expenditure was £(E) 367,000,000.

The second credit which Russia offered to UAR would amount to 20 per cent of the total cost of the Aswan High Dam.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo, and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3131:UAR:A]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. **New Constitution Adopted:** The National Assembly unanimously adopted on January 13 the new Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

The adoption of the Constitution was acclaimed by thousands of people crowding the square in front of the municipal theatre where the Assembly had been in session. The crowds carried large banners saying: "We welcome the new Constitution."

The Constitution, comprising 10 Chapters with 112 Articles, says in its Preamble: "Viet-Nam is a single entity from Lang-son to Ca-mau and our State is a People's Democratic State, based on the alliance between workers and peasants and led by the working class".

It defines the political, economic and social system of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the relations of equality and mutual assistance among the various nationalities in the country and guarantees the taking of North Viet-Nam toward socialism, the constant improvement of the material and cultural life of the people and the building of a steady and strong North Viet-Nam as a basis for the struggle to re-unify Viet-Nam peacefully.

Speaking on behalf of the Constitution Amendment Committee, the President, Dr. Ho Chi-Minh said that the new Constitution "will encourage our compatriots in the North to strive further in their emulation for socialist construction, and those in the South to struggle still more persistently for democratic freedom, consultations between the two zones and national re-unification."

"Internationally," he said, "our new Constitution will contribute to the further strengthening of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union."

He stressed that the new Constitution was a socialist Constitution.

Pointing to a group of children who came to greet him, he said: "When they grow up, they will have a communist Constitution". His words were acclaimed with prolonged applause.

The Assembly also adopted a resolution entrusting the President of the Republic with the task of promulgating the Constitution.

It also entrusted the Assembly Standing Committee and the Council of Ministers with organizing the General Elections in six months.

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Addressing a mass rally in Hanoi on January 15 to explain the new Constitution, the President, Dr. Ho Chi-Minh, said that the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam had made tremendous achievements that would have far-reaching effects.

He added: "The new Constitution adopted by the National Assembly affirms the glorious achievements made by the North Viet-Namese people in economic, cultural and social fields."

(*Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2879:VND:A]

B. **Report On Tasks Before Government:** At its plenary meeting on December 29, 1959, the National Assembly unanimously acclaimed the work of the Government over the past five years and approved the main tasks laid down for 1960.

These main tasks were:

(1) To consolidate and push ahead the movement for socialist transformation, basically complete the organization of peasants and fisher-folk into semi-socialist co-operatives, and the socialist transformation of private capitalist industry and trade;

(2) To develop the State economic sector and broaden and step up capital construction;

(3) To develop agriculture and industrial production and all other economic and financial activities;

(4) To push ahead cultural and educational activities, strive to train old and new public servants, especially to train technicians and skilled workers, step up scientific and technical work, continue to improve the living conditions of all sections of the people;

(5) To push forward the re-adjustment and strengthening of the State machine, broaden diplomatic activities, strengthen national defence, put the new Constitution into effect and hold General Elections to the new National Assembly; and

(6) To prepare for the First Five-Year Plan which will begin in 1961.

(*Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2565:VND:A]

C. **Script For Minority:** A Latin script for the Tay nationality has been compiled by the Committee for the Study of Script for Minority Nationals in the Viet Bac autonomous region.

The Tay (also called Tho) minority people number about 410,000 living in the northern mountainous regions of Viet-Nam.

Experimental courses taught in the Tay script have proved satisfactory. Text-books are being composed in the new script.

(*Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi)

YEMEN

A. **Oil Concession To American Company:** *The Middle East Economic Digest*, London, reported on January 22 that a newly-formed company, American Overseas Investment Corporation, had been given oil exploration rights in the Yemen.

The concession covers an area of 10,000 square miles on the north-western coastal plain as well as off-shore. Profit-sharing with Yemen would be on a 50-50 basis after commercial production was achieved.

American oil interests thus re-entered Yemen after a long period of difficulties over oil rights. Five years earlier, another American company—the Yemen Development Corporation—incorporated in Delaware, was granted a 30-year concession over 40,000 square miles in another part of the country well into the north-east. This concession was cancelled by the Yemen Government in 1958.

In the previous two years or so, there had been reports of oil finds by Russian and Czech geologists. These geologists were drilling for water in the central part of the coastal plain near Hodeidah. Czech oil experts were then asked to carry out further tests for the Yemen Government, but their findings were not made public.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 532:YEM:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

A. **Security Council Endorses Cameroons' Admission To UN:** The United Nations Security Council unanimously endorsed the new West African State of Cameroons on January 26 for ultimate admission to UN by the UN General Assembly as the 83rd member of the United Nations.

The UN General Assembly will act on the Council's recommendation at its next session which is not due before September, 1960. By then Togoland, Somalia and Cyprus are scheduled to become independent. Nigeria becomes independent on October 1, 1960.

The Security Council session was marked by references to "Africa on the march" and tributes to French leadership of the Cameroons for advancing it from a Trust Territory to nationhood. Togoland and Somalia are also Trust territories, while Cyprus and Nigeria are British colonies.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2424:AOA:H, 3006:AOA:A]

B. **Radio-active 'Fall-out' In Stratosphere—Finding By UN Experts:** The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Radiation, which ended a two-week private session at UN Headquarters on January 23 expressed the view that the radio-active debris lodged in the stratosphere by nuclear weapon tests would fall to the Earth, if there was no more testing, in three years.

It re-iterated its earlier conclusion that it would be undesirable to have further nuclear tests.

Members of the Committee were from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, the Soviet Union, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and the United States.

The Committee, set up by the United Nations General Assembly to assess radiation hazards from all causes, did not discuss French plans to conduct atomic tests in the Sahara or the possibility of testing programmes by other nations.

But it agreed that it could not revise its earlier views about the undesirability of exposing mankind to radiation, though the findings which it published in 1958 had been largely out-dated by subsequent knowledge.

The information presented to the Committee was a determination that radioactive debris in the stratosphere over the earth's northern hemisphere was two or three times greater than that over the southern hemisphere.

Experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization reported on "food chain problems"—radiation transmitted from soil to plants, to animals and to human beings in their diet.

The Committee approved plans for an international meeting of experts to consider questions of genetics and radiation to be held in Geneva from June 27 to July 2, 1960 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

A UN official summed up the discussions of the Committee and said that on the basis of the data now available, it appeared that the quantity of radio-active material in the stratosphere was less than was feared, but against this "re-assuring development" it also revealed that the 'fall-out' was much more precipitous than previously thought to be.

He added that it was now possible for weathermen to take an 'inside look' into the quantity of radio-active material in the stratosphere—something which formerly was merely guessed.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2259:AOA:F, 2920:AOA:G]

C. **Monkey Sent Up In US Rocket To Height Of Seven Miles And Recovered:** A 7½-lb female monkey, named Miss Sam, was successfully recovered by USA from the sea on January 21, still alive, after being fired seven miles into space.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States which sponsored the test said that the monkey was sent up in "a Little Joe" rocket as a test for putting man into space.

Seven miles above the Atlantic Ocean, the monkey was parachuted into the sea in a small chamber which was part of a capsule weighing one ton. The experiment took place at Wallops Island (Virginia).

A helicopter then recovered the capsule. A full-scale prototype of the capsule would be used in the "Mercury" Astronaut Programme.

The monkey was subjected to an air-load pressure of about 1,000 lbs. per square inch at the moment when the escape rocket was detonated.

This was the first time that a living creature had been subjected to such a pressure, although other monkeys have been sent up higher and on longer journeys.

The escape mechanism was designed to allow a human space traveller to free himself from the booster rocket if something went wrong in the launching.

Shortly after the recovery of the monkey, which was described as "frisky", it was flown to the School of Aviation Medicine at an Air Force base in Texas for tests.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2777:AOA:B, 2798:AOA:A]

D. **Potential Nuclear Powers—India Included:** The National Planning Association reported in Washington on January 23 that a dozen nations, including India, China, Japan and both East and West Germany, were capable of embarking on nuclear weapons programmes in the near future.

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The Association, an American non-profit and non-political organization devoted to planning by Americans in business, labour and the professions, said in its 60-page report: "If France could independently produce an atomic bomb at a time when her military and economic power was being subjected to heavy strain, still more countries might also produce one in the future."

It warned that the point was being approached where it would no longer be possible for the present atomic Powers to control the spread of nuclear weapons.

All told, it named 26 countries—in addition to the present nuclear "club" of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union—as being potential nuclear Powers.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3077:INI:E]

E. **Heat Converted Into A.C. Electricity:** It was announced at San Diego (California) on January 12 that some US scientists had succeeded in converting heat directly into alternating current electricity.

It was claimed that the experiment could lead to the use of direct conversion equipment in place of steam boilers, turbines and generators.

Dr. Frederic De Hoffman, President of General Atomic, a Division of the General Dynamics Corporation, said that the experiment had produced enough alternating current to illuminate a series of small light bulbs. Direct current had been obtained from thermo-electric devices before but never appreciable amounts of alternating current.

(*The New York Times*)

F. **New Types Of Rocket Fuel Evolved In Russia:** It was stated by *Tass* from Moscow on January 23 that Soviet chemists had evolved new types of rocket fuel. The successful Pacific rocket test on January 20 was "a major victory" for these chemists.

Academician Semxon Volfkovich told *Tass*: "The fuel and oxydizers proposed by Soviet scientists can apparently be regarded as the best of all propellants mankind now has at its disposal for space flights.

"No man-made body has ever before withstood such enormous friction against the air as the ballistic rocket when falling into the Pacific."

He did not elaborate on the fuel but went on to describe as a "great achievement" the fact that Soviet chemists had obtained "special alloys and other materials which permitted the nose cone to withstand the passage through the dense layers of the atmosphere.

He added that he had had an opportunity to study rocket fuel in the United States and "I must say that much progress in this field has been made there as well."

Prof. Vladimir Dobronravov, a Soviet space rocket scientist, said that after the completion of the Pacific tests "larger sputniks and rockets will be sent up to other planets."

In an interview broadcast by Moscow Radio, he said that heavy Earth satellites would be able to carry instruments such as a space orientation system.

"That sort of satellite," he added "can also carry a small telescope, due to which it will be possible to obtain interesting pictures of the stars not distorted by the Earth's atmosphere.

"Special motors to slow down its speed can be carried by the heavy and guided satellites of the future. It will thereby be able to slow down before entering the dense layer of the atmosphere, and thus will be prevented from burning up."

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3136:AOA:J]

G. **Soviet Scientists Turn Paraffin Into High-grade Fuel:** It was reported in Moscow on January 23 that Soviet scientists had evolved a method of turning paraffin into high-grade fuel which would cut the cost of producing motor spirit by three or four times.

An experimental plant has been producing the fuel at the Moscow oil refinery for more than three years. It was the first time in the world that motor fuel had been separated from paraffin.

In operation, the plant would process upto 1,500 tons of oil products daily.

(*Tass*)

H. **US Navy Men Go Seven Miles Down In Sea:** Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of US Naval Operations, said in Washington on January 23 that a world record dive of over seven miles by two men in the US Navy's Bathyscaphe *Trieste* "may well mark the opening of a new age in the exploration of the depths of the ocean."

The new record of 37,800 feet, which the Bathyscaphe set up to beat its own previous record of 24,000 feet, he added, could well be as important as exploration in space had been in the past.

The 10-ton Bathyscaphe, which looks like a small submarine with a steel observation ball underneath, made the dive on January 23 in Marianas Trench in the Pacific, the deepest hole in the oceans.

Inside it were Prof. Jacques Piccard, son of the Swiss stratosphere and deep-sea explorer, Prof. Auguste Piccard, and Lieut. Don Walsh of the US Navy. The two Piccards built the Bathyscaphe in 1953.

The divers took four hours and 48 minutes to descend, stayed on the bottom about 30 minutes, and took three hours and 17 minutes to return to the surface.

The divers reported that the Marianas Trench was considerably deeper than previously estimated. Until January 23, it was thought to be 35,000 feet deep, on the basis of measurements made by a Russian oceanographic ship in 1957.

The feat has taken man to a depth in the sea greater than the highest mountain, the 29,000-foot Mount Everest.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3136:AOA:I]

I. **Diamond Deal Between Diamond Corporation Of South Africa And Soviet Union:** The Diamond Corporation of South Africa announced in Johannesburg on January 18 that an Agreement had been signed in London under which it would buy all the diamonds which the Soviet Union wished to market in the Western world.

The diamonds would then be sold through the Central Selling Organization of the De Beers Group of companies.

The City Editor of *The Times*, London, gave the following background on the deal:

"The Agreement must be regarded as a considerable *coup* for the Central Selling Organization, who already handle virtually all diamonds produced by the Western nations. From time to time, it has been suggested that once the Russian diamond production really got under way, the Selling Organization's near monopoly would be broken and competitive marketing would be resumed, possibly with unpleasant results for producers, for prices might then fluctuate violently.

"The whole object of the Central Selling Organization has, of course, been to maintain stable, though not artificially high, prices for the diamond industry, and hitherto their policy has been conspicuously successful. By reaching an agreement with the Russians they have removed a serious potential threat to the industry.

"No precise details of Russian diamond production have been published. However, early in 1956, the Soviet publications reported the discovery of large diamond deposits in Yakutsk, north-east Siberia, which it was claimed might equal, or exceed, the South African deposits. The stones were said to be of gem and industrial quality. Last June (1959), *Tass* announced that the first diamond extracting plant in the western Yakutsk diamond fields had already given thousands of carats of diamonds and that a second plant would be commissioned in August (1959).

"Last month (December, 1959), the same agency reported that Soviet diamond production was to be increased 16-fold by 1965 compared with 1958, largely to meet domestic requirements. And three weeks later Soviet geologists discovered a new rich deposit of diamonds in the northern Urals which 'would increase the diamond output of the Urals at least ten-fold.'

"The Agreement now reached between the Russians and De Beers Group seems to suggest that if and when Soviet production is sufficient to meet domestic needs and leaves a surplus for export, the Russians have no intention to flood the diamond market, regardless of consequences. In an extreme case, these consequences could have had far wider repercussions than just on diamond producers and traders."

(*The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

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ASIAN RECORDER

February 27—March 4, 1960

Regd. No. D-727
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AFGHANISTAN

A. **Trade Protocol With Czechoslovakia:** Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia signed a Trade Protocol in Prague on February 9.

It provided for a five per cent increase over the volume of trade in 1959.

Under the Protocol, Czechoslovakia would import, among other goods, cotton, wool and oil-seeds, and would export engineering equipment, installations for whole industrial plants and consumer goods.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

BURMA

A. **Trade Ban On Japanese Goods Lifted:** The Government lifted the ban on trading in Japanese goods on February 10.

[The ban was imposed in December, 1959 in retaliation against Japan's refusal to purchase Burmese rice. The lifting of the ban followed the Japanese Government's decision on February 2 to import 45,000 tons of Burmese rice during the current rice year (November, 1959 to October, 1960). For further details see page 3128.]

The decision to lift the ban was conveyed to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, in Tokyo on February 9 by the Burmese Ambassador to Japan, U Thein Shein.

Tokyo reports said that at that meeting the two countries had agreed to exchange Missions to study ways and means of developing trade and of correcting the existing trade imbalance.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3128:JAP:D]

CHINA

A. **Relations With Soviet Union:** Chinese and Soviet leaders exchanged messages on February 13 stressing the "fraternal and unbreakable" friendship of the two countries.

The messages marked the tenth anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation.

A joint message was sent to the Soviet President, Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, and the Premier, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, by the top four Chinese leaders, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Mr. Liu Shao-chi, Marshal Chu Teh and Mr. Chou En-lai.

The message spoke of the contributions made by China and the Soviet Union in the past ten years for world peace and "against the imperialist policy of aggression and war" and said that Mr. Khruschev's visit to the United States, the Soviet disarmament proposals and the unilateral Soviet reduction of armed forces "have dealt heavy blows to the intrigues of the imperialist bellicose groups." Whether international tensions would be relaxed in the future and international issues would be solved "obviously depends on whether or not the Western bloc headed by the United States really has a sincere desire for peace."

The message sent by Mr. Khruschev and Marshal Voroshilov to the Chinese leaders referred to the "fraternal and unbreakable" friendship of the Soviet and Chinese people and said that the two peoples "are making great contributions to victory in the peaceful economic competitions between socialism and capitalism."

It added: "Simultaneous with their persistent efforts to carry out the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence among the countries of differing social systems and their struggle for relaxation of international tensions, the socialist countries consistently advance the development of friendship and co-operation among the peoples of all countries and devote their efforts to world peace and security."

It described Soviet-Chinese friendship as "a new type of relationship built on the basis of complete equality of mutual assistance and Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism."

Meanwhile, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, declared at a banquet held the same day (February 13) in Peking that it was "futile and wishful thinking for the world to look for cracks between China and the Soviet Union in an attempt to split this great alliance."

(*Hsinhua News* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2938:CHI:A]

B. **People's Courts Grant Pardons:** In the Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions, the People's Courts have granted pardons to "counter-revolutionary and common criminals" who had given proof of atoning for their crimes and turning over a new leaf in pursuance of the September 17, 1959 order of the Chairman of the People's Republic.

The first group of criminals pardoned and released totalled 12,082. Of this number, more than 2,000 were "counter-revolutionaries" and more than 9,000 "common criminals."

A thorough investigation was carried out before the pardons were granted. A certificate was issued to each of the criminals at meetings where the announcement was made. Upon their release suitable jobs were found for them.

(*Peking Review*)

[Prev. ref. 2926:CHI:B]

C. **Co-operation Among Communist Nations:** *Peking Review*, in its issue dated December 15, 1959, cited some developments toward greater co-operation among the communist countries for their economic progress.

It said that members of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna (near Moscow) —the Soviet Union, China and all the other socialist countries—had recently signed a Protocol for co-operation on a still larger scale in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

From now on, the Dubna Institute would, at their request, arrange for consultations on research programmes of the member-States in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It would also arrange conferences, whenever necessary, to exchange experience and organize exchanges of specialists among the member-countries. The number of scientists and engineers from the member-countries working at the Institute would be doubled in 1960.

A conference on railway construction was recently held in Peking. Delegations from Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, North Korea, Poland, Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam took part in it. They discussed technical problems relating to the development of jointless rails, reinforced concrete sleepers, mechanization of road maintenance and the ventilation and waterproofing of tunnels. They exchanged experience in these fields and signed certain Protocols.

During the conference, the delegations from the fraternal countries visited the Paoki-Chengtu Railway and toured some cities.

The Fishery Research Commission for the Western Pacific completed a session in Hanoi. Members of the Commission — North Korea, Mongolia, Soviet Union, Viet-Nam (DR) and China—presented many reports on the latest results of fishery research in their countries.

(*Peking Review*)

[Prev. ref. 2971:CHI:C]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Mr. N. S. Khruschev's Visit; Railway Budget.

A. **Mr. N. S. Khruschev's Visit:** The Soviet Premier, Mr. N. S. Khruschev, was given a warm welcome on his arrival in New Delhi on February 11 on a five-day visit to India, his second in four years.

Thousands cheered as Mr. Khruschev, accompanied by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and Mr. Nehru, drove in State through 13 miles of gaily-decorated streets from Palam airport to Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Addressing a large gathering at Palam airport, Mr. Khruschev expressed great satisfaction that the Soviet Union and India were not merely neighbours but "good neighbours and great friends."

He referred to Marshal Voroshilov's visit a few days earlier (page 3154) and his own earlier visit in 1955 (page 522) and hoped that Indian statesmen would pay return visits to the Soviet Union, since personal contacts between leaders had become an effective means "of invigorating the international atmosphere and promoting mutual understanding between States."

He also stressed the importance of Indo-Soviet co-operation in securing a durable world peace and looked forward to expanding co-operation between the two countries in the economic, scientific and cultural fields.

Earlier, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in his welcome speech, acclaimed the Soviet Union's role in working for peace and recalled the common approach to world problems shared by that country and India.

Address To Members Of Parliament:

The same evening (February 11), in his address to Members of Parliament, Mr. Khruschev pleaded for an

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end to the 'cold war' and challenged the Western Powers to follow the example of USSR in reducing their armed forces, thereby facilitating general and complete disarmament.

Disclosing that the Soviet Union's armed forces had been unilaterally reduced to 2,423,000, which was less than the figure suggested by the Western Powers as the first step in their disarmament proposals, he declared that the Soviet Union once again said to the West: 'Let us reach agreement on disarmament, let us do our best to prevent war, let us compete in the reduction of armed forces and armaments and in the liquidation of the means of warfare.'

He denounced the efforts of "influential forces" in "some States" which, he said, were still active in their efforts to see the 'cold war' and the armaments race continue and called upon all peace-loving States to overcome these forces.

He also pledged the Soviet Union's "selfless and full support" to all countries in their struggle for freedom and independence and against economic backwardness.

He began by declaring that within the four years that had elapsed since his last visit, the forces struggling for peace and peaceful co-existence had grown immeasurably. *Panch Shila* had emerged into history which was in no small way due to the efforts of "peace-loving India."

Referring to the developments in Asia, Africa and South America, he said that the Soviet people rejoiced in the prospects in the independent development of Asian States, in the successes achieved by African States in their struggle against colonialism and by the Latin American States, such as Cuba, in their struggle against foreign domination.

Pledging his country's "selfless and full support" to these States, he called upon the Western countries, "which had prospered by plundering colonial peoples," to return at least a part of the wealth looted by them to these peoples.

He drew a sharp contrast between these Western countries and the Soviet Union which, he said, had created wealth by the strenuous labour of its own peoples.

In the Soviet Union, he said, there existed the highest manifestation of individual freedom, which was the liberation of man from exploitation by those who possessed the means of production such as mills, banks, factories and lands. Russia had also secured for man the right to work and had liberated him from the threat of unemployment and poverty.

He defended the one-party system in Russia and said that this was due to the monolithic society of workers which had been built up there. Multiple parties existed, he said, only in a bourgeois society consisting of various classes in conflict with each other.

In the many references to Indo-Soviet friendship interspersed in his speech, he laid emphasis on their common struggle of the two countries for peace. "May the friendship between our two countries be as strong as the metal produced at Bhilai, symbol of Indo-Soviet co-operation."

State Banquet:

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, entertained Mr. Khruschev at a State banquet the same night (February 11) at which Mr. Khruschev gave an assurance that the Soviet Union would do her "utmost to assist India to promote still further her industry and her economy."

He expressed his appreciation of the role of India in the struggle for peace and said that "on the question of the struggle for peace, the positions of both India and the Soviet Union coincide."

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that the conquest of distance and the availability of better and quicker means of communications, leading to contacts among the peoples of various nations, "must be followed by greater understanding and tolerance among nations so that all differences and disputes among them can be settled through negotiation and any resort to force is outlawed."

He felicitated Mr. Khruschev for his efforts which have so "greatly contributed to the relaxation of world tensions and which have led in no inconsiderable measure to the holding of high-level meetings of the heads of Governments for the promotion of world disarmament and peace."

He added: "We have said it earlier and I would like to re-iterate it tonight that the people of our country appreciate your initiative in this direction. We welcome these trends and the direct contacts between the leaders of the Great Powers and wish success to their efforts which, we feel assured, are inspired by the sincere desire to halt the armaments race and strengthen the forces of world peace."

The following is the text of Mr. Khruschev's speech:

"We (Russia) highly appreciate the fact that India espouses friendship and peace between all nations, irrespective of their political systems.

"We are deeply appreciative of the relations being established between our country and India, between our States, our Governments and our people. On all international questions in the United Nations, for instance on questions concerning the strengthening of peace and friendship, we do not differ, and this we appreciate highly. Knowing and feeling the policies that are pursued by your Government, which is headed by the esteemed Prime Minister Nehru, I trust that the friendship and co-operation between our countries will continue in the future. The relations that we have established between our countries are good relations based on co-operation and mutual assistance.

"We actually won by our efforts successes in industrialization. Our people suffered tremendous hardships to create a powerful industry. But the peoples of the Soviet Union consciously agreed to these hardships for they understood that it was only if an industry was created in their country — first and foremost heavy industry and better means of production—that the Soviet Union could survive and develop and achieve the goals that had been set by the Revolution.

"We, therefore, specially hold dear and we so easily understand the aspirations of India, the desire of India, to establish her own industry. We sympathize with these desires, and indeed we ourselves are imbued with the desire to build our industry. It is only on the basis of this desire that we have achieved such tremendous results. Therefore, we willingly share our experience in this field as well as our material gains with you. It is a source of gratification that we are able to render this useful aid in order to help India develop her industry. It is also particularly gratifying to hear how warmly and how highly you appreciate this aid.

"The Soviet Union understands and sympathizes with this noble desire of India to create and develop her own industry, her culture and her economy. We understand this and will do our utmost to assist India to promote still further her industry and her economy.

"I also highly appreciate the kind words addressed to the Soviet Union in regard to the struggle of our country for peace. We would truly spare no efforts in the struggle to ensure a stable peace. But peace cannot come simply by appeals and urges. What is needed is the fight for peace, and that we are doing. I am looking ahead with confidence for the situation that has taken shape in the correlation of forces in the world today if you look at it from the point of view of the existence of two blocs. The situation in this correlation of forces is such that it can only be a mad man who would start a war to solve arguments, for war in modern conditions would mean a disaster for both sides. The question can of course arise that this disaster would be different. For one side it would be greater and for the other side perhaps lesser. One side would lose more and the other side would lose less. But we must not approach such matters from a commercial stand-point as to who stands to lose more or less.

"What is most important to remember is that a modern war would mean terrible hardships, terrible destruction, for the entire world. We are doing all in our power to avert and prevent such a catastrophe. We are doing all in our power to achieve complete disarmament and to release huge material wealth which could be channelled for raising the well-being of all peoples.

"We in the Soviet Union highly appreciate the role that India is playing in the struggle for peace, the role that the Indian Government and particularly the head of the Indian Government, the esteemed Mr. Nehru, is playing. On the question of the struggle for peace, the positions of both India and the Soviet Union coincide. This fact certainly serves to strengthen the friendly relations and mutual co-operation between our two countries."

Civic Reception:

On February 12, Mr. Khruschev was given a civic reception by the citizens of Delhi. Replying to the address of welcome, Mr. Khruschev spoke of the armed might of Russia and satirically of the advocates of 'cold' and 'hot' wars. Of them he declared, amidst cheers: "They go on dragging the donkey of the 'cold war' up to the roof of their house, without thinking that it can break it and cause damage to the owners of the house themselves."

He said: "The Soviet Union is at present the strongest military Power. But we do not want to take advantage of this superiority. We are prepared at any moment to destroy all our armaments if the Western Powers do the same.

"The sinister clouds of the 'cold war' and international tensions have begun to disperse little by little. The first dents have appeared in these clouds and sun's rays of peace are forcing their way through them. Now the idea of peaceful co-existence is gaining ground even among the advocates of the 'cold war'. They have come to understand that if a war were unleashed by them, its instigators and inspirers would be the first to perish in its flames."

Mr. Nehru, who spoke later at the civic reception, assured Russia of India's unstinted support in her pursuit of peace and total disarmament. On behalf of the people of India, he welcomed Mr. Khruschev as the great leader of "a great country and a great neighbour."

Mr. Khruschev began his speech by saying that even the "freezing cold" of the Russian Winter "could not cool the warmth of the hearty greetings which the Muscovites asked me to convey to you."

Speaking of the growing friendship between India and USSR, he said that "we wish that war is eliminated forever from the life of human society".

He detailed at length the efforts of the Soviet Union for the promotion of lasting peace in the world and criticised the supporters of NATO, S-EATO and CENTO.

Russia, he said, sought total disarmament not because she was militarily weak. "Far from that. We submitted our proposal when the Soviet Union achieved outstanding successes in the development of nuclear and rocket weapons. Science should be used to benefit humanity."

He said: "According to all rules of competition we have made our challenge known

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to USA. We have told them: 'Let us compete in the development of peaceful economy and not in the production of armaments. The peoples of our countries and the peoples of the entire world will benefit from that."

Of the "capitalist steed" which USA was riding, he said: "As the saying goes 'there is a horse but it is worn out and it is limping in both legs'. In the last six years Russia had increased her *per capita* industrial output by 71 per cent whereas USA had hardly registered any increase. Such are the facts and there is no getting away from them."

The Soviet people would, within the next few years, surpass USA to become the first country in the world in *per capita* production. This would give them the highest living standards in the world and also the shortest working day. In 1960 itself, they would be completing the introduction of a six and seven-hour working day. Gradually it would be reduced to a five and six-hour working day.

He concluded his speech with these words: "Long live peace throughout the world! Long live inviolable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India! Long live the industrious people of India! Jai Hind! Hindi-Russi Bhai-Bhai!"

Replica Of Soviet Pennant Planted On Moon Presented To Mr. Nehru:

Also, at the civic reception on February 12, Mr. Khruschev presented to Mr. Nehru a replica of the pennant planted on the Moon by *Lunik II*.

In doing so, Mr. Khruschev said: "This is a symbol of human and scientific progress, and this shows how much labour and science can achieve in the 20th century."

He added: "When I was in USA, I was asked whether the flight of the Soviet rocket rocket to the Moon meant that we were making claims to the Moon. I replied then that we regard our achievement as a victory of mankind as a whole.

"Let this pennant serve as one more token of good friendship between our two great nations."

Mr. Nehru said of the pennant replica: "This is the symbol of a new and growing world, of a new history."

Visit To Suratgarh:

On February 13, Mr. Khruschev and his party went to Suratgarh in Rajasthan where the Soviet Government had helped to set up a large mechanized farm.

Mr. Khruschev planted the first sapling of a red *malta* orange to inaugurate a 2,000-acre fruit farm about to be developed there.

On February 13, Rani Padmavati Devi of Khairagarh, Health Minister of Madhya Pradesh, presented a six-month-old tiger cub to Mr. Khruschev in New Delhi.

Presenting the cub, she told Mr. Khruschev that the cub had been given the name "Diamond" as it was captured in Panna district, which is known for its diamonds.

Mr. Khruschev was also presented with a pair of hand-made shoes.

Departure From New Delhi:

On February 14, Mr. Khruschev left New Delhi for Bhilai.

Before emplaning for Bhilai, he expressed 'great satisfaction' over his talks with Mr. Nehru.

He, however, declined to be drawn into a discussion of the border dispute between India and China. In answer to a question by newsmen on the subject, he said: "You read as well as write newspapers. If you do that, you must have read the statement we have made explaining our position about the regrettable differences between two friends."

Asked if, in the light of what had happened since the Soviet statement was made, he had anything to add, he replied: "I believe that the best position which a country that stands for the maintenance of peace and strengthening of friendship can take is the one we have taken."

He disclosed that he had invited both Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Nehru to visit the Soviet Union. But, judging from his remarks, it seemed that Dr. Prasad's visit to USSR would precede that of Mr. Nehru.

Later, as he was about to get into the plane, he told Dr. S. Radhakrishnan: "You have not been to Moscow for several years. We would love to have you there."

In Bhilai:

Mr. Khruschev arrived in Bhilai on February 14 and visited the Bhilai Steel Plant, which was being built with Soviet aid, where he was given a big welcome.

At a children's rally in which both Soviet and Indian children took part, Mr. Khruschev gave the impressions of his visit to the blast furnace and several other units of the project.

He said that Bhilai was an excellent plant. "Your elders are working not only for the steel plant but also for the friendship between Russia and India."

His advice to the children was: "Study hard, do not worry about marks in examinations. What is needed is how much you have learnt to take India ahead."

With a smile he thanked the organizers for the joint function which, he said, had impressed him very much.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour at Bhilai the same night (February 14), Mr. Khruschev criticised the Western countries' attitude towards backward countries and remarked: "Ours is a disinterested aid. We help you to progress and to put your resources to better use. Westerners aid you because we aid you. If we give you one rouble they will give you two."

The underlying principle behind Soviet aid to India, he said, was that it wanted the people of backward countries to develop economically and that such a thing was incredible in the capitalist countries.

According to him, Mr. Nehru was following a correct policy of industrialization. So far as he could gather from newspapers, not everyone in India understood the policy Mr. Nehru was pursuing.

Address To Bhilai Workers:

Addressing the Indian and Russian workers of the steel plant on February 15, Mr. Khruschev promised continuing Soviet aid for India's economic development.

He referred to the decision to expand production at Bhilai to 2,500,000 tons in the Third Five-Year Plan and said: "Perhaps, the appetite for steel will increase further, and it will be considered advisable to expand the steel production in the plant further."

He mentioned China once in his speech when he said that the most modern machinery was given to that country by Russia—including the automobile plant and the lathes plant.

He expressed the view that India should steadfastly pursue the policy of industrialization laid down by Mr. Nehru.

He quickly added that this should not be interpreted to mean that he was interfering in the internal affairs of India; his was a friendly advice.

In Calcutta:

Mr. Khruschev arrived in Calcutta on the evening of February 15.

Within 10 minutes of his arrival, he left for Raj Bhavan in an open tourer. All along the eight-mile route to Raj Bhavan, thousands of people, who had waited for hours, cheered and at places waved flags as he passed.

Bengal Governor's Banquet:

The same evening (February 15), the Governor of West Bengal, Miss Padmaja Naidu, entertained Mr. Khruschev at a banquet.

Speaking at the banquet, Mr. Khruschev said that the Soviet Union wanted to see India economically strong so that she could raise the living standards of the people and satisfy their cultural and spiritual aspirations.

In spite of the political, social and economic differences between India and Russia, he said, basically they followed the same policy towards peace. "Irrespective of the differences between us, we assist and co-operate with Indians, and I am sure Indians also have the same feelings towards us."

He did not favour the idea of pooling the resources of all nations to assist underdeveloped countries. Often such a proposal was made by the Great Powers. "We respond. We not only favour such aid but we render that aid also. But we do not understand this talk of a common pool."

Aid could only be effective if it helped to develop the economy of a country. It was different from doles. "This position we adhere to and will continue to do so." Sometimes, the aid distributed through UN could be likened to a drop of medicine prescribed by a doctor which did not have much effect on the patient.

It had also been Russia's privilege to help construct Egypt's High Aswan Dam, which he described as "the dream of the Arabs." "If certain States attacked Egypt for achieving her independence and having nationalized the Suez Canal, we supported that country and took upon ourselves to assist her technically and materially so that the dream of the Arabs could be materialized. I can assure you, the Dam will be built".

If the proposal for disarmament and destruction of weapons was accepted, he added, it would release vast resources and "we will render greater aid to India and other underdeveloped countries."

Departure:

Mr. Khruschev left Calcutta for Rangoon on February 16. Talking to newsmen at the airport, he said that he was optimistic about the outcome of Mr. Nehru's recent letter to the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, inviting him to New Delhi for talks on the India-China border issue.

He added: "The time is not far off when India and China will do away with their differences and restore good relations."

He reacted promptly when a news correspondent asked him: "Are you optimistic about Mr. Nehru's invitation to Mr. Chou En-lai?" He replied: "Yes."

He said that he was "more than satisfied" with his Indian tour.

Since his last visit four years ago, he added, India had become richer. Many plants and factories had been built. "Our relations with India have been strengthened and our friendship has become deeper. The voice of India for the defence of world peace is

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heard more clearly in the world today. We trust that in future our relations will continue to be still stronger".

He particularly referred to the noble part played by Mr. Nehru in the defence of peace.

Farewell Message To Dr. R. Prasad:

Mr. Khruschev sent the following message to Dr. Rajendra Prasad on his departure:

"Our plane has just crossed the frontier of your hospitable Republic. May I thank you cordially for the extremely warm welcome extended to me and express gratification at our friendly talks which will undoubtedly contribute to the further development of Soviet-Indian relations and to the consolidation of world peace. I sincerely wish you and the friendly Republic of India success and prosperity".

Joint Communique:

A five-page joint *communique* issued by Mr. Nehru and Mr. Khruschev in New Delhi on February 16 contained mutual appreciation by India and the Soviet Union of each other's policies and a re-affirmation of the firm friendliness between the two countries.

The following is the text of the joint *communique*:

"At the invitation of the Government of India, Mr. N. S. Khruschev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, paid a visit to India from February 11 to 16, 1960. He was accompanied by Mr. A. A. Gromyko, Foreign Minister, Mr. N. A. Mikhailov, Minister of Culture, Mr. G. A. Zhukov, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations, Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the Committee for External Economic Relations, Mr. T. U. Uljabayev, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of USSR, Mrs. T. A. Tairova, Foreign Minister of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, Mr. A. M Markov, Member of the Board of the Ministry of Public Health of USSR, and Mr. I. A. Benediktov, Ambassador of USSR in India.

"In Delhi and in the other places which he visited, Mr. Khruschev was accorded by the public a warm and friendly reception, which was impressive for the degree of popular enthusiasm which it displayed. These manifestations of goodwill were alike a tribute to a world statesman who has laboured devotedly in the cause of peace and an expression of the happy relations that exist between India and the Soviet Union and the peoples of the two countries.

"During his stay in Delhi, Mr. Khruschev addressed members of the Indian Parliament, visited the World Agriculture Fair, attended a civic reception held in his honour by the city of Delhi, and fulfilled other public engagements. He later visited Suratgarh and Bhilai, both symbols of Indo-Soviet co-operation, one in the agricultural and the other in the industrial field. The success of these two enterprises has been a source of gratification to both countries, and augurs well for the future of economic co-operation between the two countries. His visits to these two centres gave Mr. Khruschev a vivid impression both of the magnitude of the task upon which India is engaged and of the pace at which she is moving forward to the attainment of the immediate objectives of her developmental plans.

"Mr. Khruschev met and conferred with the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and other members of the Government of India. His talks with the Prime Minister, held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, covered a wide range of subjects in the international sphere as well as specific matters of mutual concern to the two countries.

"The two Prime Ministers noted with much satisfaction the recent favourable trends in world affairs leading to a marked lessening of international tensions. This improvement is due in no small measure to the personal initiative and co-ordinated effort of the leaders of the Great Powers, notably Mr. Khruschev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, and Mr. Eisenhower, President of USA. The direct contacts which have been established between them and are being developed through inter-change of visits have been a valuable factor in promoting international understanding, and have facilitated the welcome agreement to hold a meeting, at the highest level, of the leaders of USSR, USA, UK and France in May, 1960. The hopes of all men of peace are centred on this and similar meetings, and it is the ardent wish of all men that the efforts of the leaders of the Great Powers will meet with a full measure of success. For her part, India gladly pledges her goodwill and moral support for these continuing and sustained efforts towards peace.

"The Prime Minister of India repeated his appreciation of Mr. Khruschev's proposals for total disarmament. In Indian eyes they were, in essence, a call for the application of the principle of non-violence to the solution of international problems. The interest which these proposals roused in all countries, and particularly in UN, was a reflection not merely of man's moral sense but his acute awareness of, the dangers of a nuclear war. The two Prime Ministers re-affirmed their stand regarding the prohibition of thermo-nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. They also expressed the hope that the first step, namely, the cessation of nuclear tests, would be taken by the Great Powers in the spirit and on the lines of the resolution which it was India's privilege to introduce at the last session of the UN General Assembly. Not only nuclear weapons but conventional armament too are a heavy drain on human progress. The latest reduction in the armed forces of the Soviet Union, following similar reductions in the recent past, was recognized by India as a notable contribution towards the fulfilment of the age-old dream of turning swords into ploughshares.

"In his talk with the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, and other Indian statesmen, Mr. N. S. Khruschev, Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers, expressed his high appreciation of India's policy of non-alignment and non-participation in military alliances. He stressed the fact that this policy was greatly respected in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government was convinced that by pursuing this policy India and her Prime Minister personally were making a substantial contribution to the maintenance and consolidation of world peace. Mr. Khruschev wished the Government and the people of India success in pursuing this policy and emphasized the fact that joint efforts by the Soviet Union and India in defence of peace would continue to be an important factor contributing to the lessening of international tensions and the development of international co-operation.

"As between India and the Soviet Union, at no time have their mutual relations rested on a firmer basis of friendship and understanding than now. Their common allegiance to the principles of peaceful co-existence and their common determination to assist toward the establishment of lasting peace have brought them closer together and have progressively enlarged the area of beneficent co-operation between them in UN and elsewhere. The two countries share the conviction that the remarkable advance now being made in science and technology, in which the Soviet Union has taken a leading part, would little serve the cause of humanity unless the world is rid of the haunting spectre of war and foundations are laid for an enduring peace. Disarmament, amity between nations, the rapid development of those regions of the world which have long endured poverty and neglect—these alone are the true deterrents to war. The Prime Ministers expressed their faith that to the creation of these conditions, upon which depended to so great an extent the prospects of the peaceful progress of mankind, it would be the endeavour of both their countries to make their fullest contribution.

"The Prime Ministers were glad to observe that the relations between the two countries were no less close in the economic and cultural spheres. Economic and technical collaboration between India and the Soviet Union embraces a wide variety of projects: the Bhilai steel plant, which has gone into production and whose original capacity is now being more than doubled; the machine building plant at Ranchi, the power plant at Neyveli; the Korba coal project; the two-million ton refinery at Barauni; oil exploration and others. To the credits already granted, the Soviet Union has recently added a new one of a 1,500 million roubles. An Agreement was signed during Mr. Khruschev's stay in Delhi as to the utilization of this credit for major projects to be included in the Third Plan. So was also, for the first time, a cultural, scientific and technological Agreement between the two countries.

"Mr. Khruschev was last in India in December, 1955. Since then much has happened affecting the Indian as well as the world scene. His present visit has afforded Mr. Khruschev an opportunity of seeing for himself, or obtaining first-hand information on the results of the efforts which India is making, in all spheres of developmental activity, to improve the lot of the Indian people and ensure for them a higher and ever-increasing standard of living. The visit has also given the two Prime Ministers the opportunity, to which they have long looked forward, of renewing their friendship and for personal discussions on the many matters that claim their common interest. The meeting between the Heads of Governments of India and USSR and the talks they have had, more particularly those on a personal level, have been profitable to them both; and to the new chapter in Indo-Soviet relations which opened with the visit of the Prime Minister of India to the Soviet Union in June, 1955 has been added a significant page, recording a notable step forward in the consolidation of the cordial and friendly relations between the two countries."

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi and Calcutta, and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 522:INI:A, 3154:INI:A]

B. **Railway Budget:** Presenting the Railway Budget for 1960-61 to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on February 17, the Railway Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, said that the revenue surplus for the coming year, after meeting the large commitments arising from the Pay Commission's recommendations etc. would be about Rs. 4.5 crores on the basis of existing fares and freights.

For the current year, he said, the revised estimate of surplus had been placed at Rs. 14.75 crores, as against the Budget figure of Rs. 21.19 crores. A provision of about Rs. 20 crores had been made in the Budget year for the implementation of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations, from July 1, 1959 to March 31, 1961.

He added: "The Railways' increasing commitments make it imperative that suitable adjustments be made in freight rates."

He announced that with effect from April 1, 1960 a supplementary charge of five naye paise per rupee would be levied on the freight of goods and coal traffic, excluding export ores, military, postal and the Railways' own traffic. The anticipated yield would be about Rs. 14 crores per year.

He recalled that an increase of only 4 per cent had been made in the freight rates from October 1, 1958 as against an overall increase of about 13 per cent recommended by the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee.

He placed the Budget estimate of passenger earnings for 1960-61 at Rs. 125.50 crores, a small increase of Rs. 1.42 crores over the current year's revised estimate. The estimate of goods earnings was placed at Rs. 291 crores on the existing freight rates, Rs.

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27 crores over the revised estimate for the current year. Gross traffic receipts for 1960-61 were placed at Rs. 450.50 crores on the existing fares and freights, and at Rs. 464.50 crores with the proposed adjustments in the freight rates.

The Budget estimate of ordinary working expenses was placed at Rs. 326.90 crores, an increase of Rs. 34.98 crores over the revised estimate for the current year. This increase included a sum of Rs. 20.12 crores for the implementation of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations from July 1, 1959 to March 31, 1961 and Rs. 1 crore for the initial effect of assumption of liability as "carriers" by the Railways, as recommended by the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee.

The following is the Budget at a glance:

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1958-59	Revised Estimate 1959-60	Budget Estimate 1960-61
Gross Traffic Receipts	390.21	422.03	464.50
Ordinary Working Expenses	276.33	291.92	326.90*
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure	9.45	15.78	16.82
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	45.00	45.00	45.00
Payments to Worked Lines	0.11	0.07	0.08
Total	330.89	352.77	388.80
Net Railway Revenues	59.32	69.26	75.70
Dividend to General Revenues	50.39	54.51	57.27
Net Surplus	8.93	14.75	18.43

* Including about Rs. 20 crores on account of the effect of Pay Commission's recommendations from July 1, 1959 to March 31, 1961.

Financial Results For 1958-59:

He said that the gross traffic receipts during 1958-59 came to Rs. 390.21 crores, which fell short of the revised estimate by Rs. 4.17 crores.

The drop was mainly under goods traffic and to a minor extent under other coaching earnings. Economic factors principally, and road competition partially, were the contributory factors.

The net surplus was about Rs. 8.93 crores, as against the revised estimate of Rs. 13 crores, the short-fall of Rs. 4.07 crores practically corresponding to the drop in earnings. The entire surplus was credited to the Development Fund as in the preceding year.

Second Plan Progress:

He disclosed that during the first four years of the Second Five-Year Plan up to March, 1960, the Railways would have spent about Rs. 872 crores out of the total allotment of Rs. 1121.50 crores. "We hope to cover the balance by the end of the Second Plan period."

Reviewing the achievement of physical targets during the first four years of the Second Plan, he said that the doubling of nearly 700 miles would have been completed and about 600 miles of new lines opened with similar additional mileages in various stages of execution. In the planning of execution of these works, the priorities given to the requirements of the steel plants had conformed to their varying needs. A number of new lines in the steel and coal belts had been completed in time to feed the raw products into steel plants.

Final location surveys for nearly 900 miles were in progress as a preliminary to construction.

Progress Of Electrification:

The electrification of the Durgapur-Gaya, Asansol-Sini-Tatanagar-Rourkela sections and the Rajkharswan-Dongoaposi section on the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways was expected to be completed during the Second Plan period.

Contracts for the supply and erection of overhead equipment for the Gaya-Moghalsarai and Khargpur-Tatanagar sections were likely to be placed soon. Civil engineering works were in progress on Sealdah-Ranaghat and Dum Dum-Bongaon sections. On the Igatpuri-Bhusawal section also, the civil engineering survey was proceeding. On the Madras-Tambaram-Villupuram section, 80 per cent of the civil engineering works were complete, and technical details were being worked out to undertake electrification.

Traffic Prospects:

During the third year of the Second Plan, he said, there was some set-back in the economic development of the country. Subsequent trends, however, indicated a revival of vigour in the national economy. "The current and the future outlook seems much brighter."

He referred in this connexion to the progressive development of steel production, the opening of the Rajendra Pul near Mokameh and the setting up of two new refineries at Gauhati and Barauni and said: "Having regard to these prospects, it is anticipated that the Railways may be called upon to carry 17 million tons of additional traffic in the ensuing year, thus concluding the Plan by the achievement of the target of 162 million tons."

The increase in passenger traffic at the end of the first three years of the Second Plan was nearly 12 per cent. During the current year, the increase might be higher than the average for the three earlier years. "It seems evident that the anticipated increase of 15 per cent by the end of the Plan will be exceeded."

A saving of about Rs. 90 crores in foreign exchange in the Railways' Second Plan allocation was expected.

Third Plan:

Developments in the Third Five-Year Plan of the Railways, he went on, hinged upon the transport needs which would emerge out of the agricultural and industrial growth. Until a complete picture of these developments had been finalized, the Railways' Plan would remain undefined. The matter was at present under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

He said: "We are aiming at a rapid advance with a view to the development of a self-generating economy and in this endeavour the heavy industries will have a prominent share. There is, therefore, little doubt that the dominant role of rail transport in this expanding economy will continue. The Railways will not shrink from added responsibilities or greater burdens."

Revised Estimates For 1959-60:

Dealing with the current year's revised estimates, he said that passenger traffic which showed signs of revival towards the end of 1959 had maintained this trend.

The revised estimate of passenger earnings was now placed at Rs. 124.08 crores, an increase of 5.78 crores on the Budget figure. An increase of Rs. 1.20 crores was anticipated under other coaching earnings and about Rs. 1.60 crores under 'Sundries', partly accountable to an increased turn-over in departmental catering.

Goods earnings had been assessed at Rs. 264 crores, registering a short-fall of Rs. 8.58 crores against the Budget amount of Rs. 272.58 crores. In view, however, of the anticipated increase under passenger, other coaching and sundries, it was not proposed to alter the over-all Budget figure of Rs. 422.03 crores for gross traffic receipts.

The ordinary working expenses for the current year were estimated in the net to exceed the Budget figure of Rs. 283.71 crores by about Rs. 8.21 crores. The bulk of this increase amounting to about Rs. 6 crores was due to unavoidable or unforeseen items of expenditure, such as expenditure on repairs to track, bridges and other assets damaged by abnormal floods at a number of places, increase in the price of coal and in the excise duty on coal and fuel, increase in the price of other supplies, increased consumption of coal due to supplies of greater proportion of inferior quality etc. As a result of continued strict control over expenditure, increases had been limited largely to unavoidable items.

The contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund had been maintained at Rs. 45 crores. The surplus was now expected to be Rs. 14.75 crores. This would be credited to the Development Fund.

The revised estimate of expenditure on works, machinery and rolling stock during the current year had now been placed at Rs. 196.10 crores, which was a reduction of about Rs. 39.08 crores from the Budget grant. The short-fall was mainly under rolling stock and electrification. Difficulties in the availability of matching steel had led to a drop in wagon manufacture, while some delay in the delivery of electric locomotives and in the procurement of overhead equipment was responsible for the short-fall of expenditure under electrification. It was expected to overtake these short-falls in the Budget year.

It was anticipated that the balances at the end of 1960-61 in the Depreciation Reserve Fund and the Revenue Reserve Fund together would be about Rs. 71 crores. The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened at the beginning of the Second Plan with a balance of Rs. 98 crores, but with the extensive rehabilitation programme under way there had been substantial inroads into the Fund which was likely to close with a balance of about Rs. 18 crores.

The Revenue Reserve Fund remained undisturbed and the balances would stand at about Rs. 53 crores.

The temporary loan of Rs. 10.88 crores from General Revenues for the Development Fund, asked for in the 1959-60 Budget, would not be sufficient now because of the lower surplus anticipated in the revised estimate of the current year. Consequently, the loan would have to be stepped up to Rs. 14.85 crores. In the ensuing year, a loan would again be necessary, but of a smaller amount.

The period covered by the 1954 Convention would expire on March 31, 1961 and a request would be made to the House for the setting up of the next Convention Committee to review the working of the present Convention and submit recommendations in advance of the next quinquennial period (1961 to 1966).

Pay Commission's Recommendations:

The cost of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations, he said, worked out approximately to Rs. 13 crores per annum. A total provision of about Rs. 20 crores had been made in the 1960-61 Budget to cover payments due both in respect of the Budget year as well as in respect of the current financial year from July 1, 1959.

Special machinery had been set up to do the work in connexion with the implementation of Government's decisions as expeditiously as possible. Nevertheless, it would not be feasible to complete the work and to make payments in the current year. These would

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be made in the next year, including also the amounts due in respect of the current year.

Budget Estimates For 1960-61:

Dealing with the Budget estimates for 1960-61, he said that the upward trend in passenger traffic during the current year might taper off and the Budget estimate of passenger earnings for 1960-61 had been placed at Rs. 125.50 crores, providing a small increase of Rs. 1.42 crores over the current year's revised estimate.

The estimate of other coaching earnings had been placed at Rs. 25 crores, or practically at the same level as during the current year. The estimate of goods earnings provided an increase of Rs. 27 crores and had been placed at Rs. 291 crores at the existing freight rates on the basis of anticipation of about 17 million tons of additional goods traffic. Sundry earnings were estimated at Rs. 10 crores, at the same level as the revised estimate.

After allowing for a small variation in traffic suspense, the gross traffic receipts for 1960-61 were estimated at Rs. 450.50 crores on the existing fares and freights. The Budget estimate of ordinary working expenses for 1960-61 had been placed at Rs. 326.90 crores, providing an increase of Rs. 34.98 crores over the revised estimate of Rs. 291.92 crores for the current year. This increase included a sum of Rs. 20.12 crores for the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission in respect of the period from July 1, 1959 to March 31, 1961. One crore of rupees was provided to cover the initial effect of the proposed assumption of carrier liability by the Railways in the course of 1960-61. The balance of the increase of Rs. 13.86 crores had to be viewed in relation to the anticipated additional traffic receipts of Rs. 28.47 crores. There would be an increase in expenditure necessitated by the requirements of additional traffic as well as by other factors.

The provision for Open Line Works chargeable to Revenue in 1960-61 had been placed at Rs. 14 crores. With further outlay on capital works, an increase of about Rs. 2.75 crores was anticipated in the dividend payable to General Revenues.

Allowing for minor variations, the likely revenue surplus for the Budget year for credit to the Development Fund after meeting the large commitments arising from the Pay Commission's recommendations etc., would work out to the very small figure of about Rs. 4.5 crores only.

The examination of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee's recommendations relating to the responsibility of the Railways as carriers had been completed, and taking into consideration also the long-standing demand of the trading public in this matter, it was proposed to implement the recommendation and to bring up the necessary legislation for this purpose at an early date.

Freight Rates:

He said: "These increasing commitments, make it imperative that suitable adjustments must be made in freight rates."

While making a statement in connexion with the implementation of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee's recommendations, he said, he had explained that instead of an overall increase of about 13 per cent recommended by the Committee, only an increase of 4 per cent was being made to minimize the incidence on the general price structure. "In the present circumstances, as explained, I propose, with effect from April 1, 1960, to levy a supplementary charge of 5 nP per rupee on the freight of goods and coal traffic, excluding export ores, military, postal and Railways' own traffic."

The incidence of this increase on an average would be less than 5 nP per maund, or about one-eighth of a naya Paisa per seer. The anticipated yield would be about Rs. 14 crores a year. "I have deliberately kept the proposed increase as low as possible."

The Budget estimate for works, machinery and rolling stock had been placed at Rs. 222.81 crores, of which rolling stock accounted for Rs. 79.06 crores, plant and machinery Rs. 4.64 crores, construction of new lines and restoration of dismantled lines Rs. 55.86 crores, track renewals Rs. 27.20 crores, other open line works, etc., Rs. 54.30 crores and investment in road services Rs. 1.75 crores.

The provision for railway users had been kept at about Rs. 2.20 crores while that for staff amenities and staff quarters at about Rs. 9 crores.

Economy In Fuel Consumption:

All except four of the 41 recommendations made by the Expert Committee on Coal Consumption on Railways made in August, 1958 had been accepted and a majority of those requiring action by the Railways had been implemented.

An Inspection Organization was being set up under Railway control to ensure that coal loaded by collieries conformed to the specified grades. The procurement of coal would be done under contracts executed by the suppliers with the Railways, so that the Railways themselves might deal with the collieries which did not give satisfaction, instead of leaving this to the Coal Controller. It was imperative that coal washeries should be set up as early as possible so that a consistent quality of coal supplied to the Railways might be ensured.

External Assistance:

Dealing with external assistance, he disclosed that negotiations in respect of a further loan of $30 million from the US Development Loan Fund had been practically finalized.

The loan of $85 million from the World Bank received in September, 1958 had been fully utilized. In July, 1959, a further loan of $50 million was negotiated with the World Bank.

Self-Sufficiency:

He added that self-sufficiency had been the key-note of the policy pursued by the Railways. A steel foundry of 7,000 tons capacity was being set up at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works with a provision for expansion to 10,000 tons.

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works were expected to turn out 173 locomotives during the current year and 168 in the following year. Telco was likely to deliver 100 locomotives in the current year and the same number in the following year. The Arbitrator who was appointed to determine the prices payable to Telco for locomotives to be supplied from April 1, 1958 to March 31, 1960 had awarded a price of Rs. 3,80,917 per locomotive against the price of Rs. 3,92,861 claimed by Telco and Rs. 3,74,994 offered by the Railway Board.

Dealing with self-sufficiency in steam locomotives, he said: "A stage has been reached when we can enter the export market. The standard of manufacture is high and our costs are competitive. Similarly, in respect of wagons and coaches, we are self-sufficient, and here again we can build for export."

Analysis of purchases made by the railways during 1958-59 showed that, excluding raw materials and basic steel, imports accounted for only 10 per cent of the total purchases. Railway administrations had been instructed to purchase a limited number of specified items exclusively from small-scale industries and they had been authorized to give a price preference up to a maximum of 15 per cent to those recognized by the National Small Industries Corporation.

A Productivity Cell had been set up in the Railway Board's office to improve productivity in Railway workshops by the introduction of incentive bonus on the Chittaranjan pattern. This step had been taken in consultation with Labour Federations, and their full support had been assured in this endeavour.

The Railways had gone over to the decimal coinage system in the case of passenger fares with effect from September 15, 1957, and in the case of freight with effect from October 1, 1958. A beginning would be made with the metric system of weights and measures by the commercial departments of the railways adopting this system with effect from April 1, 1960.

Over-crowding had been appreciably checked. During 1958-59, 170 new trains were introduced and the run of 85 trains was extended. During the current year, up to December 1, 1959, 178 new trains had been introduced and the run of 118 trains was extended.

With regard to the provision of sleeping accommodation for Third Class passengers travelling over 500 miles without any additional charge, he said: "The long-term objective is to provide at least one such coach on each long-distance train". The construction of 200 more broad gauge sleeper coaches and an equal number of metre gauge coaches of the new design had been ordered for this purpose.

Accidents On Railways:

He said that it was gratifying that there had been no major accident during the current year.

A comprehensive review of accidents on Indian railways, which had been prepared, showed that, in the light of the increasing volume and tempo of traffic, the position was satisfactory; but there was no complacency, and sustained attention was being given to tackle the problem as well as the problem of effective liaison with State Governments in the matter of security of railway travel.

An Officer on Special Duty who had been appointed to study and report on the question of participation of workers in management had submitted his report and the proposals were under scrutiny.

New Lines Proposed:

It was stated that 18 new railway projects, each costing more than Rs. 20,00,000, would be taken up during 1960-61.

A sum of Rs. 12.21 crores is provided in the Railway Budget during 1960-61 for these projects. A separate provision of Rs. 79.14 crores has been made for 194 projects, each costing over Rs. 20,00,000, which are already in progress.

The 18 new projects are located in the Central, Western, Eastern, South-Eastern, Northern, North-Eastern and Southern Railways.

Five among them are expected to cost between Rs. 2.1 crores and Rs. 3.8 crores each. The second phase of the doubling of lines between Kanpur and Allahabad and between Moradabad and Saharanpur on the Northern Railway will cost Rs. 6.65 crores.

On the Vijayawada division of the Southern Railway, provision for a separate broad-gauge line between Guntur and Tadepalle, a chord line from Vejendla to Tsunduru and a by-pass line from the Guntur-Tadepalle line to the Guntur-Tenali line has been made at a cost of Rs. 2.10 crores.

Provision has also been made, at a cost of Rs. 3.73 crores, for the doubling of the Jalarpet-Erode section and re-alignment of track for increasing the line capacity on the Southern Railway.

Another large work is the partial doubling of the Drug-Nagpur section on the South-Eastern Railway, at a cost of Rs. 3.8 crores.

Among the other new projects are the doubling of the Bhopal-Habibganj line on the

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Central Railway: provision of modern route relay inter-locking system of signalling at the Howrah terminal yard and the Sealdah yard, re-modelling of the yards at Sealdah and Ondal and the construction of a new locomotive shed at Ranaghat—all on the Eastern Railway; doubling of the Barauni-Katihar line on the North-Eastern Railway from Katihar West to Karhagola Road.

Annual Report For 1958-59:

The Railway Ministry's annual report for 1958-59 issued on February 15 said that the Indian Railways carried 136 million tons of goods in 1958-59 as compared to 134 million tons in the previous year, marking an increase of 1.8 per cent.

The number of originating passengers rose from 1,430 million in 1957-58 to 1,441 million during the following year, an increase of 0.74 per cent.

These increases in traffic occurred despite heavy rains, breaches, dislocation of train services and certain other operating handicaps and adverse economic factors. There was also a slight drop in the operating efficiency indices, mainly because the anticipated volume of traffic, for which assets had been built up, did not materialize on account of economic factors.

Out of the total goods traffic of 136 million tons lifted during the year under report, the Railways accounted for 135 million tons. Similarly, the Railways carried 1,422 million passengers as against the total figure of 1,441 million.

During 1958-59, ton miles (reflecting both the tonnage lifted and the distances over which it was lifted) increased to 46,752 from the previous year's figure of 45,644.

Although there was an increase in the number of passengers, the passenger mileage decreased slightly from 43,329 million to 42,501 million. The decrease in passenger mileage under Third Class was due to the fact that the average distance travelled by each passenger came down from 29.6 miles in 1957-58 to 28.7 miles in the following year. The overall distance travelled per passenger also dropped from an average of 30.3 miles to 29.5 miles.

Gross traffic receipts of Government Railways during the year amounted to Rs. 390.21 crores, made up of Rs. 116.74 crores under passenger traffic and Rs. 240.82 crores under goods traffic, the balance of Rs. 32.65 crores being contributed by parcels, luggage and other miscellaneous sources of revenue.

Passenger earnings registered a drop of about Rs. 2.36 crores. Goods earnings recorded an increase of Rs. 11.14 crores, but the increase was not to the extent anticipated in the Budget.

The ordinary working expenses, including suspense from the year, amounted to Rs. 276.33 crores as against Rs. 264.18 crores in 1957-58, or an increase of Rs. 12.15 crores. The contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund was Rs. 45.87 crores.

The operating ratio was 82.72 per cent as against 81.21 per cent during the preceding year.

After meeting all the charges, including Rs. 45 crores as appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, the net revenue for the year was Rs. 59.32 crores, out of which Rs. 50.39 crores was paid to the General Revenues as dividend under the revised Convention of 1954.

The net results of working showed a surplus of Rs. 8.93 crores against Rs. 13.38 crores in 1957-58.

The punctuality of all trains showed a slight improvement on both gauges, but the percentage of mail and important through trains not losing time dropped from 70.81 in 1957-58 to 69.60 in 1958-59 on the broad gauge.

During 1958-59, the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan, Rs. 245.17 crores was spent, making a total of Rs. 675.59 crores during the first three years. The progress of implementation of Plan works was satisfactory. Increased operational efficiency, rehabilitation of depleted assets and the modernization programme received sustained attention.

The year witnessed further progress in regard to self-sufficiency in rolling stock.

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 164 WG locomotives and also the first WT locomotive during 1958-59, while the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company Ltd. turned out 103 metre gauge locomotives as against 85 during the preceding year.

Second shift work was initiated at the Integral Coach Factory with the object of stepping up the out-turn from 350 shells to 650 shells per annum. Steps were taken to sponsor indigenous manufacture of diesel locomotives in collaboration with foreign firms in the private sector and electric locomotives in the public sector.

During 1958-59, 1,740 coaches were placed on line, and of these 1,645 were indigenously produced; 16,701 wagons were placed on line, and of these 12,963 were of indigenous manufacture.

New lines aggregating 191 miles, including 17 miles on the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway, were opened to traffic. Electrification of the Howrah-Burdwan main line section and the Sheoraphuli-Tarakeshwar branch was practically completed, and the progress of work on other sections was satisfactory.

A total of 1,264 miles of rails and 1,261 miles of sleepers were renewed on the broad and metre gauges, making a total of 3,080 and 3,705 miles respectively since the commencement of the Second Plan period.

The total investment on all Railways, including lines under construction on March 31, 1959, amounted to Rs. 16,21.20 crores, of which Rs. 16,14.89 crores represented the investment on Government Railways from different sources, namely, capital (loan account) Rs. 13,56.59 crores, Depreciation Reserve Fund Rs. 73.17 crores, Development Fund Rs. 1,21.97 crores and Railway revenues Rs. 63.16 crores.

The balance of Rs. 6.31 crores, representing the investment on non-Government railways, was the capital raised by companies and district boards.

The total route mileage of all railways in India at the end of the year was 35,081, of which 34,636 miles were for Government Railways.

Total purchases by the Railways during 1958-59 touched a new level of Rs. 254 crores, registering an increase of Rs. 32 crores, or 14.5 per cent over the figure of Rs. 222 crores during 1957-58.

Indigenous materials accounted for Rs. 167.93 crores. Stores worth Rs. 43.92 crores were imported direct, while Rs. 42.23 crores worth of foreign stores were purchased through agents in India.

(*The Hindustan Times* and *PIB*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2516:INI:A, 2550:INI:D]

THAILAND

A. **ECAFE Committee On Trade:** The third session of the Committee on Trade of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) met in Bangkok from January 13 to 25.

Its agenda included trade and trade policies of the region, shipping and ocean freight rates and developments relating to the European regional economic Agreements.

It noted general improvement in trading conditions, especially in export earnings after the recession of 1957-58. In spite of the continuing balance of payments difficulties, several countries had taken measures to liberalize their imports and to simplify the exchange control procedures, although in some cases it had been necessary to restrict the import of non-essential items in order to conserve foreign exchange for goods needed for economic development.

The problem of fluctuating primary commodity prices aroused general concern as did that of market disturbances caused by the release of agricultural surpluses. Governments were also urged to take full advantage of the growing tourist trade opportunities as a means of increasing their foreign exchange earnings.

The Committee considered that trade in minerals and mineral products was of considerable importance to the economic development of the countries of the region and suggested that the ECAFE Secretariat continue its work in this field.

It expressed the hope that industrial countries could help the less-developed nations of the region to expand their faciilties for research and processing of minerals.

A provisional agenda was approved for the forthcoming meeting of the Working Party in Customs Administration in September, 1960, and it was suggested that an additional item be included dealing with the exchange of staff of customs administrations between the countries of the region.

A proposal to organize a photographic exhibition on ingenious modes of smuggling was also welcomed.

The member-countries reported that they had found it necessary to resort to State trading for essential social, economic and fiscal reasons, to secure better prices and additional markets, to regulate the prices of essential goods, to ensure equitable distribution of food imports and to facilitate trade with the centrally planned economies.

Questions of economic policy raised by State trading were discussed and the Secretariat was asked to continue studies undertaken in this field including the review of the organizational structure of the State trading agencies and to gather information on countries outside the region with experience of State trading.

Noting the advantages as well as the drawbacks of long-term trade arrangements, the Committee felt that no hard and fast rules could be applied. The whole question had to be examined on a practical basis from the view-point of mutual advantage to the trading parties and taking into account the effects on all concerned.

Shipping And Freight Rates:

Under the heading "shipping and ocean freight rates," the Committee discussed measures taken by the Governments of the region to establish a consultative machinery with shipping lines and the results achieved thereby.

It was felt that the exchange of experience at the meeting had been useful and the Committee recalled some of its earlier recommendations *viz.* creation of exporters' organizations (with Governments' assistance) to negotiate freight rates, improvement of port facilities, greater use of tramp steamers and increase of national mercantile marines.

The Secretariat was requested to keep the subject under continuous review in view of its importance to the trade of the region.

European Trade Agreements:

Several countries re-iterated their concern over various aspects of the European Economic Community while expressing the hope that the members of the European Common Market would so regulate their policies that international trade could be promoted.

In spite of the disappointment felt by several Governments with the results achieved from consultations with the European Economic Community under GATT auspices, the Committee expressed the hope that in further consultations under GATT, the European Economic Community would adopt a positive approach to ensure that the interests of third countries were not injured.

It was also hoped that the Community would take action to reduce or eliminate ex-

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cessive internal duties and fiscal charges which hampered some of the exports of the ECAFE region to the Common Market.

The formation of the European Free Trade Association comprising the "Outer Seven" was noted as another important development. It was hoped that the policies of the European Free Trade Association would be liberal and progressive and not exclusive or preferential and would help to expand international trade including that of the ECAFE region.

Commercial Arbitration:

The statements made by several members on commercial arbitration stressed the promotion of international trade.

The Committee endorsed the ECAFE Executive Secretary's request to those Governments which had not yet designated an expert on arbitration to do so soon in order to facilitate the Secretariat's study.

A suggestion had also been made and noted that the Secretariat should attempt to draw up a set of regulations for use in international contracts.

The possibility of convening a Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration might be considered at the next session.

Finally, the Committee considered a report on the Trade Promotion Centre in Japan and expressed the view that the experience acquired would be useful in organizing the next Centre in India in 1961.

Trading Policies Of Various Countries:

The following are extracts from the official report on the trading policies of the Asian countries circulated among the members of the Committee:

"Although most countries in the ECAFE region continued to encounter balance of payments difficulties during the period under review (1959), there was a general tendency toward liberalization of their import policies.

"Following the establishment of non-resident convertibility by 14 Western European countries at the end of 1958, many sterling area countries in the region took steps to reduce or remove discrimination against dollar imports. While efforts were being made to relax and simplify import control procedures in several countries, some of them raised their import tariffs and internal fiscal charges in order to restrict imports of non-essential goods and to protect local industries.

"Continuous attempts were made in most countries to simplify their export procedures and export drives were intensified. For some countries, such measures led to the revision of exchange systems and monetary reforms.

"*British Borneo*: Import duties on a wide range of the luxury and non-essential goods were introduced in Sarawak's Budget for 1958. The Sarawak Government also revised, early in 1958, the sliding scales of the rubber export duty. Non-significant changes in the trade policy of Brunei and North Borneo were reported.

"*Burma*: Strict import control imposed by the Government in the 1957-58 fiscal year were increasingly relaxed and imports were further liberalized in the middle of 1959 when rice shipments began to move faster after a somewhat slow start at the beginning of the year. With a view to improving the export quality of rice and to regain pre-War markets, the rice export policy of the State Agricultural Marketing Board (SAMB) was revised in the early part of 1959. The SAMB, formerly centralizing the task of selling rice to foreign Governments and traders, appointed local and foreign private firms as SAMB's selling agents, who received as commission a certain percentage on the basis of sales they arranged successfully.

"*Ceylon*: The liberal import control system was continued and steps toward further liberalization were introduced. Action was taken in November, 1958 to abolish the only remaining restrictions on four items of dollar origin.

"In early 1959, registered Ceylonese traders were informed that the importation of goods originating from Albania, Bulgaria, Formosa (Taiwan), Hungary, Rumania and Spain, which formerly could only be made on individual import licences at the discretion of the authorities to registered Ceylonese traders, could now be made on their general imports licences, which imposed no quantitative restrictions. There was no significant change in export policy during the period under review. In July, 1958, the Government, with a view to promoting exports reduced the export duty on rubber by legislation, aiming at strengthening the competitive position of Ceylonese tea and developing the tea industry or providing subsidies and financing the replanting scheme passed in 1958.

"*Formosa*: The Foreign Exchange system in Formosa (Taiwan) underwent a series of important changes during the period under review. Trade controls were relaxed since the first quarter of 1958 by increasing import quotas and eliminating some 201 items from the lists of imports and export control.

"*Federation of Malaya*: Up to the end of 1958, import restrictions applied mostly to dollar imports which required licences and were granted only for essential goods. As from January 1, 1959, restrictions on the import of 23 items from the dollar area were removed. Discrimination against dollar imports was completely removed on August 1, 1959. Anti-dumping legislation was enacted in 1959 to enable the Government, if necessary, to protect local industries from dumping.

"*Hong Kong*: On December 1958, an Agreement was reached between Hong Kong textile interests and the United Kingdom Cotton Board to limit exports to the United Kingdom of Hong Kong manufactured cotton goods for a period of three years beginning February, 1959.

"*India*: Strict import control was maintained in 1958. Imports of more than 100 consumer goods were completely banned, while quotas were set for imports of raw materials, spare-parts for approved industries, and other industrial and essential consumer goods. Unless there was participation of foreign capital, imports of capital goods were not permitted within a relatively short period of time. Import controls from October, 1958 to March, 1959 were relaxed for the benefit of industrial consumers. Discrimination against dollar imports was also reduced through such action as increases in the promotion of 'soft' import licences that could be used for imports from the dollar area. The import policy for the remainder of 1959 remained essentially the same, and efforts to promote exports and food production were further intensified. In September, 1959, an Agreement with the British Cotton Board was reached to the effect that the self-imposed quota of Indian textile exports to the United Kingdom was set at a ceiling of 175 million square yards annually for the period of three years beginning January 1, 1960.

"*Indonesia*: The import and export trade of Indonesia was conducted under the export certificate system, which was adopted in 1957 and remained in force until August, 1959. On August 24, 1959, the Government undertook a monetary reform by devaluing 500 and 1,000 rupiah notes to one-tenth of their face value, freezing 90 per cent of all bank accounts in excess of Rp. 25,000 each and replacing the export certificate system by an export-import levy system. The official rate of exchange was devalued from Rp. 11.40 to a more realistic rate of Rp. 45 to one US dollar. Indonesia exercises no discrimination between dollar and non-dollar sources in her import policy.

"*Japan*: Following the improvement in foreign exchange revenue and the decline in imports in the early part of 1958, the Government of Japan decided to ease imports gradually in the middle of 1958 by lowering the rates of advance deposit and adding over 20 items to the list of imports under the automatic approval system. Important steps were taken by the Government in 1959 towards free currency convertibility, by eliminating distinctions between dollar imports and other goods under the automatic approval system. The Government continued to take active steps to promote the export trade. The export target for 1959 was set at a level of about 17 per cent above that of the previous year.

"*Republic of Korea*: In 1958 and 1959, the Government continued its policies of price and currency stabilization. There was some relaxation in import control in 1958.

"*Pakistan*: No significant change took place in the import and export policies of Pakistan during 1958. On January 15, 1959, the export bonus scheme was introduced to replace the previous system of quota entitlement for industries. In February 1959, import duties on several classes of luxury goods were raised. On June 30, import tariffs were again revised, duties on mostly non-essential goods and goods that could be produced domestically were raised and reductions made on import duties on goods for industrial consumers, transport equipment and spices. It was announced on September 30, 1959 that a voluntary quota for the export of Pakistan's textiles to the United Kingdom had been set at 38,000,000 square yards annually for the three-year period beginning January 1, 1960.

"*Philippines*: In 1958, the Government adopted an austerity policy by intensifying import restrictions and introducing a series of drastic measures with a view to improving the balance of trade. The foreign exchange control is used to restrict imports. The Government continued its strict import policy in 1959. In February, 1959, the Central Bank, in an attempt to curb inflationary pressure, raised the reserve requirements on demand deposits and the discount rate. In July, 1959, an exchange tax of 25 per cent was imposed on certain imports.

"*Singapore*: In concert with the Government of the Federation of Malaya, the import of groups of commodities from dollar sources was liberalized as from January 1, 1959. The plan for industrializing Singapore as a means to effect the rapidly growing population has led the Government to adopt a policy of 'selective protection.' Taxes have been imposed on a few imported goods.

"*Thailand*: The import policy of Thailand tended to be more restrictive during the period under review. The purpose of the import control was mainly to protect local industries. Import duties on a wide range of food and non-essential products were raised in April, 1958. On June 5, 1959, a 10 per cent increase was applied to the existing rates of the entire import tariffs, except for gold metal where the 25 per cent import duty was abolished but the import of gold has been suspended ever since. A ban on imports from Chinese mainland was announced on January 17, 1959. Exports, on the other hand, were liberalized. The Government also decontrolled 15 export commodities on September 4, and only major foreign exchange earners such as rubber and rice required export licences. The Foreign Exchange Control Administration of Thailand maintained a liberal policy with regard to import and export transactions."

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi and *The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2652:AOA:A]

B. **UNESCO Discussion On Information Media In South-East Asia:** Representatives of 22 UNESCO countries, mostly of South and East Asia met in Bangkok from January 17 to 29 to discuss information problems of the area. Thirty-four experts and observers from ten international organizations also attended the meeting which adopted several suggestions for the development of information media in South-East Asia.

The concensus among the participants was that the development of information media was particularly opportune at a time when the countries of the region were engaged in a "determined effort to raise their economic, educational and social standards."

According to an official report, "it was clear to the meeting that a programme was urgently needed to develop Press, radio, films and television and to improve the quality of all media, particularly by training journalists and technicians. This presented an enormous task in an area so vast and diverse, having such a multitude of languages and encompassing countries in different stages of social

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and economic development with varying systems of disseminating information."

The report noted that the meeting had afforded a unique opportunity to the participants for a full exchange of views of common information problems.

It noted that financial assistance for information projects in the region would come through normal procedures from the UN Technical Assistance Programme at the request of the Governments or by means of loans or bilateral aid.

As regards newspapers and periodicals, it suggested a collection of data on the status of Asian newspapers, stimulation of small newspapers, particularly in rural areas, creation of low-cost summarized news services and promotion of seminars, fellowships and facilities for importing newsprint. On a long-term basis, it was proposed that Press and graphic arts institutes be established under UNESCO auspices for the development of newspapers in the region.

Regarding news agencies and tele-communications, it noted that the problems were inter-related. It urged the establishment of national news agencies with UNESCO convening a meeting of directors of existing national news agencies. It also called for summary news services, expansion of radio news, promotion of news exchanging agreements, pooling of correspondents, exchange of photo-services and investigation into high cable rates.

On the question of radio, films and television, it asked UNESCO to conduct an expert survey on radio needs of the countries of the region, urged the Governments to promote radio listening schemes like the farm forums programme in India and welcomed the dissemination of an international code of ethics for information personnel drafted by the United Nations. It also urged UNESCO and the International Tele-communication Union (ITU) to pursue the study of standard low cost receivers, requested the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to study the feasibility of manufacturing radio sets in the region and suggested the expansion of the existing training facilities.

It called for a co-operative Regional Film Clearing House, UNESCO to ensure the exchange of film and television material and the establishment of national and regional training centres for film production. It noted the importance of television and asked UNESCO to carry out a detailed survey of television needs and problems in the region.

Finally, regarding training it called for the establishment of national schools of journalism plus seminars and fellowships.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3138:AOA:J]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Mr. H. Macmillan's Address To South African Parliament; All-African People's Conference; East-West Unofficial Disarmament Conference; No Decision Yet On US Aid To Indus Canal Waters Project; Meeting Of UN Sub-Commission On Protection Of Minorities; Soviet Missile Tests In The Pacific.

A. Mr. H. Macmillan's Address To South African Parliament: At the conclusion of his African tour, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, addressed a joint session of both Houses of the South African Parliament in Capetown on February 3 and declared that the British people rejected the idea of any inherent superiority of one race over another.

Mr. Macmillan cited the speech made by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, in the UN General Assembly in September, 1959 which contained the following statement of British foreign policy: "In those territories where different races or tribes live side by side, the task is to ensure that all people may enjoy security and freedom and the chance to contribute as individuals to the progress and well-being of these countries."

Mr. Macmillan said: "Our policy is therefore, non-racial—it offers a future in which Africans, Europeans, Asians, people of the Pacific and others with whom we are concerned will all play a full part as citizens in the countries where they live and in which the feelings of race will be submerged in loyalty to the new nations.

"We—that is the British—reject the idea of any inherent superiority of one race over another.

"As a fellow-member of the Commonwealth it is our earnest desire to give South Africa our support and encouragement, but I hope you will not mind my saying frankly that there are some aspects of your policies which make it impossible for us to do this without being false to our own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men, to which in our own territories we are trying to give effect.

"I think we ought, as friends, to face together—without seeking to apportion credit or blame—the fact that in the world of today this difference of outlook lies between us.

"I should have been less than honest if by remaining silent on these points I had seemed to imply that they did not exist."

Earlier in his speech, he said that national policies must take account of the "wind of change" blowing through Africa—a reference to the growing strength of African nationalism.

But he deprecated attempts being made in Britain to organize a boycott of South African goods.

Commenting on what he called the 'strength of African national consciousness,' he said: "In different places, it may take different forms, but it is happening everywhere.

"The wind of change is blowing throughout the continent. Whether we like it or not, this birth of national consciousness is a political fact. We must all accept it as a fact. Our national policies must take account of it."

Referring to Britain's policy of non-racialism in territories for which the British Government was responsible, he said it might well be that "we shall sometimes make difficulties for you. If this proves to be so, we shall regret it. But I know that even so you would not ask us to flinch from doing our duty. You, too, will do your duty as you see it."

He said that in another 50 years they would look back on these differences as matters of historical interest. "For as time passes and one generation yields to another, human problems change and fade."

Proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Macmillan, the South African Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, said that he and his Government believed that the policies they were following were right.

He added: "Our ways may be different, but let us try to understand one another."

The Special Correspondent of *The Times*, London, sent his paper from Capetown the following dispatch on February 4 summing up local repercussions to Mr. Macmillan's speech in the South African Parliament:

"After 24 hours of thought and discussion, a fairly clear picture is emerging in South Africa of the exact effect for the Union of Mr. Macmillan's statement to the Houses of Parliament. The immediate reaction from most politicians and supporters of the Nationalist Party (the Government Party) was one of uncertainty. The speech was, one prominent Afrikaner Editor in Capetown said, rather too subtle for the Afrikaner—who is accustomed to blunt speaking—fully to understand its implications.

"It is generally recognized that what the British Prime Minister meant was that if South Africa continued to pursue her present racial policies she would forfeit all hope of support in the Western world and in United Nations. They (South Africans) can no longer doubt what the British Government's policy in Africa really is."

(*The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3043:AOA:H]

B. All-African Peoples' Conference: The All-African Peoples' Conference ended its week-long session in Tunis on January 31. It was attended by delegations from over 30 African countries and observers from several others, including the United States, the Soviet Union and India.

The Conference adopted a number of resolutions, one of which called for the independence of African colonies and the creation of a Corps of African Volunteers to fight for the independence of Algeria.

It asked all independent African States to facilitate the formation of the Volunteer Corps. It also urged United Nations to take steps to bring about peace in Algeria.

It sent a message to President Eisenhower and the United States Congress asking them to stop financial, economic and military aid to France.

In another resolution, the Conference called for the immediate independence of Kenya and demanded the release of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, the famous Kiyuku leader of Kenya, and the Nationalist leaders of Nyasaland.

It also called upon the independent African States to do away with the presence of foreign troops on their territories and to free themselves from economic dependence on colonial Powers.

Another resolution said that the situation in South Africa was worsening and called for the boycott of South African goods.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2546:UAR:B]

C. East-West Unofficial Disarmament Conference: Addressing the first session of the East-West unofficial Disarmament Conference in London on February 2, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1959, proposed that the major Powers should cut their armed forces by 60 per cent as a first step towards total disarmament.

He said that Britain's military research and development expenditure grew from £5,000,000 in 1938 to £210,000,000 in 1959, while the US expenditure rose from $25,000,000 in 1940 to $8,400,000,000 in 1959. The Soviet Union too must be spending a huge amount.

He said that the arms race was getting no less rapid, dangerous or expensive. On the contrary, more money than ever was being spent on making more destructive weapons.

Lord Dalton (formerly Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer in a former Labour Cabinet) presided over the day's session and the speakers included US Congressman, Mr. Charles O. Porter, the Russian writer, Mr. Alexander Korneichuk, the French Senator, M Leo Hamon, and delegates from Sweden, Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy.

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Another British Nobel Peace Prize winner (1949), Lord Boyd-Orr, told the second session of the Conference on February 3 that he felt there was a psychological unwillingness in some Western countries to go all out for East-West trade.

He said that any new development in East-West trade could play a key role in softening the inevitable economic consequences of full-scale disarmament. Economic consequences should not stand in the way of the political necessity for disarmament.

Dr. M. Rubinstein (Soviet economist) said: "There are still some people in the West who are rubbing in the economic difficulties of disarmament. But if the will is there, the same methods can well be used in their countries."

Participants at the Conference differed on the degree of difficulties which would be encountered, but there was agreement that the difficulties were manageable and must be met.

The Conference ended on February 4.

It urged the 10-nation Disarmament Committee, due to begin its work in Geneva in March, to continue until its work was finished.

It also urged that the Committee's minutes should be published regularly and without delay.

The Conference unanimously supported a proposal from the Soviet delegate, Dr. M. Rubinstein, for India's representation in the future meetings of the Conference.

The meeting recommended to the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Conference to explore the possibilities of inviting parliamentarians and other prominent personalities from India and other Asian and African countries.

Dr. M. Rubinstein told correspondents later that he had visited India and was very anxious that Indian public men should be associated with this "unofficial but highly responsible work for disarmament."

It was stated in London on February 6 that the recommendations of the third non-official East-West Disarmament Conference would be forwarded to the Government of India as well as to the members of the Indian Parliament and the Indian National Congress Party.

Delegates both from the West and East said that India was frequently referred to throughout the Conference.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2933:AOA:M, 3088:AOA:A]

D. **US Aid For Indus Canal Waters Project—No Decision Yet On "Buy American" Policy:** The American State Department issued a statement on January 26 to the effect that the United States had not yet decided whether to forgo its "buy American" policy for its planned contribution to the development of the Indus waters basin for the benefit of both Pakistan and India.

The State Department statement said that the other countries contributing to the $1,000,000,000 Indus basin scheme—Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and West Germany—had agreed to supply their part of the aid in the form of grants.

The State Department's spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, told newsmen in Washington that the World Bank had asked the United States to "untie" its aid to the Indus project.

[Under a recently-announced policy decision, loans for economic development made by the US Government's Development Loan Fund must normally be spent on purchases of US goods and services.]

Mr. White said that the US Government was actively considering both questions—whether the US aid should be in the form of grant or whether any Development Loan Fund loan should be "untied" to the purchase of American goods.

He added: "With respect to these matters, a final decision has not yet been reached.

"In general, however, the United States Government considers that the successful settlement of the Indus basin problem is of great importance both to the political stability and economic development of South Asia."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3018:AOA:D, 3107:PAK:B]

E. **Meeting Of UN Sub-Commission On Prevention Of Discrimination And Protection Of Minorities:** A study of discrimination in religious rights and practices was the main subject of the agenda of the UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities which began at UN Headquarters in New York on January 11.

The study on religious discrimination had been prepared by Dr. A. Krishnaswami (India) who was appointed Special *Rapporteur* on the subject in 1956.

The Sub-Commission also considered preliminary reports on discrimination in political rights and on discrimination in "the right of every one to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

The preliminary report on political discrimination was submitted by Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile), Special *Rapporteur* on the matter.

Mr. Santa Cruz recalled that the decision to undertake the study was first made in 1954, when it was expected that it could be completed within three years. Declaring, however, that it had now become obvious that for budgetary and organizational reasons the task could not be finished until January, 1962 at the earliest, Mr. Santa Cruz asked the Sub-Commission to relieve him of his task and to appoint another *Rapporteur*.

As requested by the Sub-Commission in 1959, Mr. Jose D. Ingles (Philippines) continued his preparatory work on a study of the right of every one to leave any country.

He submitted a brief memorandum including, as requested, an "outline" of points which might serve as a guide for the collection of information for the study.

In response to appeals by the Israeli delegation, the World Jewish Congress and the International League for the Rights of Man, the Sub-Commission threw open its agenda to a wide-ranging debate on the wave of Swastika daubing and anti-Semitism in Europe and in several places outside Europe.

Religious Discrimination And Protection Of Minorities:

The main item on the agenda of the session was a report prepared by Dr. A. Krishnaswami (India) on prevention of religious discrimination and protection of minorities.

Presenting his report, Dr. Krishnaswami said: "It is the duty of United Nations to see to it that not only all types of discrimination, whether they are remnants of the past or something new, are extirpated but also that in future no one should be subject to any Government likely to impair freedom of thought, conscience and religion. In short, our duty is to ensure that the trend towards equality becomes both universal and permanent."

Despite the recent anti-Semitic incidents throughout the world, Dr. Krishnaswami stood by the statement in his report that on the whole the world trend was towards less discrimination towards religious minorities.

Addressing a news conference on January 12, Dr. Krishnaswami said that the significance of the recent anti-Semitic incidents should not be overemphasized.

He condemned any resurgence of the Nazi creed which had brought so much suffering to mankind. He noted that the Swastika was an Indian symbol and the Nazis had reversed it making it in the view of Indian mystics a sign of darkness instead of light.

On January 28, the Sub-Commission condemned outbreaks of religious and racial prejudice as a threat to the rights of freedoms of all peoples.

It unanimously adopted a resolution which urged the member-States to take all appropriate action to prevent and punish such acts, including the adoption of additional laws, if necessary, and the vigorous enforcement of existing laws.

The Sub-Commission would report to the Commission of Human Rights which is due to meet in Geneva in February, 1960.

The Sub-Commission's resolution would come up before the Commission for endorsement.

The previous day (January 27), the Sub-Commission adopted basic rules for prevention of discrimination in religious rights.

The general effect of the rules, which broadly followed the pattern laid down by the Special *Rapporteur*, Dr. A. Krishnaswami, was to strengthen the historic trend towards separation of the Church and the State.

Efforts by certain religious organizations to have the Sub-Commission distinguish between faiths mystical and divine in origin and mere beliefs did not bear fruit.

The trend towards secularization was so strong in some respects that the Sub-Commission even went beyond what Dr. Krishnaswami had originally proposed. To cite an instance, on divorce, Dr. Krishnaswami had urged "the right to seek and obtain divorce should not be denied to any one whose convictions admit divorce solely on the ground that he professes a particular religion or belief."

The text as approved by the Sub-Commission read: "The right to seek and obtain dissolution of marriage shall be determined solely in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to it without any adverse distinction being based upon the religion or belief of the parties."

(*UN Information Centre* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2513:AOA:D]

F. **Soviet Missile Tests In The Pacific:** It was announced in Moscow on January 21 that Russia had opened her Pacific missile tests with a ballistic multi-stage rocket which hit the sea within one and a quarter miles of the target point. The rocket was launched on January 20.

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All stages of the rocket, it was stated, behaved according to plan. This was the first in the series of planned launchings under the programme of producing a more powerful ballistic multi-stage rocket for orbiting heavy Earth satellites and for space flights towards the planets of the Solar system.

The statement went on: "On January 20, 1960, at 2005 Moscow Time, the penultimate stage of this rocket, together with the dummy of the last stage, following strictly the calculated trajectory and having developed a speed of over 26,000 kilometres (about 16,000 miles) reached the area planned in the Pacific Ocean about 12,500 kilometres (7,800 miles) from its take-off point.

"At a height of 80-90 kilometres (50-56 miles), on entering the dense strata of the atmosphere, the penultimate stage of the rocket, having fulfilled its mission, disintegrated and partly burnt out.

"The nose cone of the last stage of the rocket, adapted to traverse dense layers of the atmosphere, hit the ocean near the calculated point of its fall.

"Special vessels of the Soviet Navy situated in the area of the expected fall of the rocket have made valuable telemetric measurements at the lower extremity of the trajectory of the flight.

"The dummy of the last stage of the rocket was observed in flight in the atmosphere and its entry into the water was recorded by radar, optical and acoustic stations.

"Measurements carried out have established that the deviation of the point of fall of the rocket from that calculated amounted to less than two kilometres. This confirmed the high exactitude of the system of rocket control.

"The launching of the rocket was effected at a strictly planned time. The flight of the rocket as a whole and the performance of all its stages took place in accordance with the planned programme.

"The measuring equipment and apparatus on board the rocket transmitted the necessary data to ground and floating stations throughout the rocket's flight. During the flight, the working efficiency of certain scientific instruments was checked and essential measurements were made.

"Tests of powerful ballistic multi-stage rockets will be continued in order to obtain further experimental data. The rockets will fall within the limits of the zone announced in the *Tass* report of January 8.

"The successful launching of a powerful Soviet multi-stage ballistic rocket ensures the further advance of Soviet science along the path of mastering cosmic space and studying the planets of the Solar system."

The United States Defence Department issued on January 21 a one-sentence statement on the Soviet Pacific rocket test.

It said: "From information at hand, the Russian rocket apparently did fall within the impact area."

Second Super-Rocket:

On February 1, the Soviet Union announced the successful firing of its second Super-Rocket in the Pacific the previous day (January 31).

Russia also announced that the target area was again free for navigation. The one-month period set by the Russians for a series of tests was to have ended originally on February 15. The area from which shipping and aircraft were asked to stay away was between Hawaii and Fiji.

A *Tass* announcement said that the latest test was carried out under the plan of perfecting a more powerful multi-stage ballistic rocket for the launching of heavy Earth satellites and for carrying out cosmic flights towards planets in the solar system.

It added that the last stage of the rocket fired on January 31 was observed during the flight and was tracked at its fall into the water by radio location and optical and acoustic stations set up on ships. According to the data of the measurements, the high degree control over the flight of the rocket had again been confirmed.

A leading Soviet scientist said that the rocket experiments in the Pacific had been so successful that no further tests were needed.

He said that the rockets landed in the Pacific with extraordinary accuracy, showing that mankind was nearing a real solution to the problem of re-entry from outer space.

Comments:

The launching of the rocket evoked comment among Soviet specialists on future possibilities.

For instance, a leading Russian space scientist, Prof. Vladimir Dobronravov, said in an interview on January 27 that the next stage in space exploration would be the launching of heavy Sputniks equipped with brakes to stop them from disintegrating when re-entering the Earth's atmosphere.

The further next stage would be to equip the Sputniks so that they could land on Earth.

He said that the stage would then come when man would be sent up in a rocket first round the Earth and then into space.

He added: "It seems to me that in the near future it will become quite feasible to reach Mars, for instance, with the aid of a multi-stage rocket slightly more powerful than the one launched on January 20 into a pre-selected area of the Pacific.

"It will be possible to install a space orientation system for controlling the heavy Earth satellite. A heavy Earth satellite can be even fitted with a telescope which will photograph the starry sky and we shall see what it is like without the Earth's atmosphere in the way. A heavy oriented Earth satellite can be provided with retro-rockets. They will slow down the Sputnik when it enters the denser atmosphere. And finally, a heavy Sputnik can carry a device permitting its safe conduct through all the atmospheres to the point of landing.

"Although the rocket fired on January 20 is larger than the earlier Soviet space rockets, its last but one booster and the final stage developed a speed of more than 26,000 kilometres an hour, that is, almost the first astronautical speed (29,000 kilometres per hour). This shows that the final stage of the future larger space rocket will be able to develop not only the first astronautical speed of 11.2 kilometres per second but even a greater speed, sufficient for flights not only to the Moon but also to the planets of the Solar system too. This speed will be made possible by the engines installed in the new space vehicle."

The noted Soviet mathematician, Academician Sergei Sobolov, said on January 22 that the successful testing of the powerful multi-stage ballistic missile had brought scientists nearer to their cherished goal of obtaining full information about the Moon, Mars and Venus.

He said that the prime task before space explorers would be that of setting up powerful astronomic space exploration observatories on heavenly bodies. He thought that he would see this development in his lifetime.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2798:AOA:A, 3040:AOA:A]

G. **Photographs Of Moon Taken By Lunik III—More Details:** Prof. Alla Masevich, Professor of Astro-Physics at Moscow University and Vice-President of the Astronomical Council of the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences, told a London audience on February 6 that the photographs of the far side of the Moon published by Soviet scientists were partly composite. "They were the three best photos of the many taken and details were added to them by means of composition."

She said that the Russian rockets recently fired in the Pacific were designed to carry far bigger satellites than the Sputniks and Luniks to other planets.

But, she added, there would be no question of sending a man in a Moon rocket "unless he not only had a ticket to the Moon but also a back ticket."

She said that both Sputnik III launched in May, 1958 and Lunik III launched in October, 1959 were due to re-enter the Earth's atmosphere early in March, 1960.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3040:AOA:A]

H. **US "Discoverer IX" Earth Satellite Fails To Go Into Orbit:** The United States failed to put its *Discoverer IX* Earth satellite into orbit on February 4.

The attempt was made from the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

Radio contact with the satellite failed first. The US Air Force announced two hours after the launching that the satellite failed to gain enough speed to attain its planned orbit round the Poles.

The satellite carried a 300-lb capsule designed to be recovered from space within about 30 hours.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3045:AOA:R]

I. **Radar Contact With Sun—US Success;** The February issue of the US magazine *Science* disclosed on February 4 that scientists at Stanford University (California—USA) had made a break-through in establishing radar contact with the Sun by bouncing a series of powerful short-wave pulses off it.

As a result, it said, scientists were in a better position to learn how the Sun affected radio communications, Earth, its weather and its living things.

The contact was made in April, 1959 by Prof. von R. Eshleman, Dr. P. B. Gallagher, and Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Barthle of the US Army. The delay in the publication of the feat was due to the scientists' exhaustive calculations to prove that they actually achieved what they claimed.

Prof. Eshleman said that the radar signals, which took 17 minutes to return to Earth, did not reach the actual surface of the Sun but were turned back by the hot gas of the Sun's were about 500,000 miles from its real surface.

(*The Times*, London)

J. **Russian Turbo-prop Airliner Establishes Speed Record:** The Soviet News Agency *Tass* announced on February 2 that a Soviet IL-18 turbo-prop airliner had established a new world record by flying about 3,100 miles at an average speed of about 430 miles per hour, carrying a 10-ton load.

It said that the plane broke United States records for flights by aircraft of a similar category carrying one, two, five and 10 tons.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2718:AOA:F]

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K. **Soviet Census:** It was announced in Moscow on February 3 that the Soviet Union had a population of 208,826,650 on January 15, 1959. There were 94,050,303 men and 114,776,347 women.

Quoting the figures on the national census taken in January, 1959, issued by the Central Statistical Board of the Soviet Council of Ministers, *Tass* said that between 1939 and 1959, the population increased by 9.5 per cent. The death rate was 7.2 for every 1,000 people, the lowest in the world. About 1.5 per cent of the population between the ages of nine and 49 was illiterate. The great part of the country's population, nearly three quarters of the total, consisted of people born after the October Revolution of 1917.

(*Tass*)

L. **First Year of IMCO Operation:** A United Nations release in New Delhi on January 15 reviewed the first year's operation of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

[The year 1959 was the first of actual operations for the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization which is the newest of the specialized Agencies of United Nations. IMCO came into being during 1958 when the requirements of its Convention, drawn up in 1948, were fulfilled.]

The year 1959 opened with IMCO's first Assembly which met at Church House in London from January 6 to 19. A Preparatory Commission, which was responsible for creating the agency, was disbanded.

After the first Assembly, the Secretariat was established in London and Mr. Ove Nielsen (Denmark), who was elected by the Assembly as Secretary-General, took up his new post.

During the Assembly's two weeks of discussions, the practical foundations for the new agency were created with an initial work programme, completion of the membership of IMCO's Council, election of a Maritime Safety Committee and the establishment of a budget of $726,000 for 1959-61. Steps were taken to bring IMCO formally into the United Nations' family by the approval of an agreement on this subject.

IMCO Council:

The 16-member Council held its first session in London after its membership had been completed by the Assembly. [The Council acts as the agency's governing body between sessions of the Assembly which are held every two years.]

A second session of IMCO's Council was held in London during July, 1959. It dealt with the work programme, administrative arrangements and relationship of the organization with other UN specialized agencies.

Among the new proposals made to the Council was one that IMCO should consider the problem of simplifying the voluminous documentation required by international shipping when entering or leaving port.

Another aspect of the Council's second session was the debate on technical co-operation with under-developed countries. In 1959, technical assistance on maritime matters was provided directly by United Nations through the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

During the year, IMCO established close liaison with United Nations on technical assistance and a full report would be considered by the next Council session, scheduled for March, 1960.

Maritime Safety Committee:

The Maritime Safety Committee, responsible for any matters placed before it concerning aids to navigation, construction and equipment of vessels, rules for prevention of collisions, regulations on manning from a safety aspect, marine casualty investigation, handling of dangerous cargoes, salvage and rescue operations, hydro-graphic information and any other technical matters connected with safety of life at sea, held its first working session from November 23 to 25, 1959.

[The Committee is responsible *inter alia* for the International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, signed in 1954, and it said that additional member-States might ratify this Convention in the near future.]

When established earlier in the year, it was faced with numerous technical problems and much of its session was taken up with deciding how to deal with this volume of work.

The Committee also considered what should be done to bring the International Code of Signals up-to-date.

The most urgent matter discussed by the Committee at its November, 1959 meeting related to the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea which is due to take place in London during May, 1960.

The Committee approved the organizational arrangements for the Conference, the main task of which would be to revise the International Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948 and the current regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

Membership:

Another technical problem before IMCO in 1959 was that of unifying the various systems for the tonnage measurement of ships aimed at evolving a standard system which would be universally accepted.

A Sub-Committee on Tonnage Measurement was set up which held its first meeting in June, 1959.

[The Sub-Committee is a technical body composed of experts, and although there is no fixed membership, 17 countries participated in the discussions at the first session.]

Since the first Assembly, IMCO's membership has risen from 31 to 34. At the close of the year, the membership was as follows: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3017:AOA:C]

M. **International Air Traffic Sets Record In 1959:** The traffic carried by the scheduled airlines of the 74 member-nations of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) increased again to record heights in 1959.

Although the rate of the annual increase in air traffic has been smaller during the past five years than in the preceding 10 years, air traffic as a whole has increased each year since 1945.

According to details released by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) early in January, 1960, the total number of passengers carried in 1959 was 96,000,000 as compared to 87,000,000 in 1958. In 1949, the corresponding figure was 27,000,000.

Passenger-miles increased by 12 per cent over 1958, cargo ton-miles by 14 per cent and mail ton-miles by 11 per cent.

The total number of hours flown, however, decreased by one per cent. This was the result of the high speeds of the new jet transports which were used commercially in important numbers for the first time during 1959.

The average number of passengers per plane was 31 in 1959 as compared to 13 in 1945. Each passenger was carried an average distance of 615 miles as compared to 561 miles in 1945.

Miles flown per hour rose from 149 in 1945 to 217 in 1959.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1340:AOA:K]

N. **UK Bank Rate Raised:** The Bank of England announced on January 21 that, with the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the rate of discount of banks had been raised from 4 per cent to 5 per cent.

The rise in the bank rate (which is the key to the general level of interest rates in the United Kingdom) was seen in official quarters in London as being directed mainly at domestic conditions.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2384:AOA:H]

SPORT

A. **Durand Cup Won By Mohun Bagan:** Mohun Bagan Club of Calcutta won the Durand Football Cup in Delhi on January 11 beating Mohammedan Sporting by three goals to one in the re-played final.

The teams were:

Mohun Bagan: C. R. Das; A. Ghosh and S. Guha; Kemplah, Jarnail Singh, and Banerjee; Dipu Das, N. Sarkar, K. Pal, C. Goswami and Varahlu.

Mohammedan Sporting: Nabi; Mushtaq and A. Hussain; Rafaat, Moin and Mohd Ali; Yamani, Rahamatullah, Oomer, Salahuddin and Moosa.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3030:SPO:A]

B. **Rovers Cup Won By Mohammedan Sporting:** Mohammedan Sporting won the Rovers Football Cup by beating East Bengal by three goals to none in the replayed final in Bombay on January 25.

Outside-left Moosa scored all the three goals, one in the first half and the other two after the interval.

Mohammedan Sporting last won the Cup in 1957.

The teams were:

Mohammedan Sporting: Nabi; Mushtaq and Rafaat; Ibrahim, Ahmad Hussain and Moin; Syed Ahmed, Yamani, Oomer, Salahuddin and Moosa.

East Bengal: R. Guha; Ram Bahadur and C. Chanda; N. Sanyal, Bir Bahadur and T. Chowdhry; D. Das, Baloo, Kannan, Balaram and Kittoo.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2578:SPO:A]

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ADEN

A. First Anniversary Of Aden Federation—Three More States Join: Addressing the Federal Legislative Council on February 11—on the first anniversary of the Aden Federation—the Chairman of the Council for the month of February, Sultan Fadhil Bin Ali of Lahej, announced that three more States of the Western Aden Protectorate had joined the Aden Federation.

The three new States were the Sultanate of Lower Aulaqi, the Dathina Confederation and the Sheikhdom of Aqrabi.

Sultan Fadhil expressed satisfaction at the improved relations with the Yemen.

The Aden Federation was established with its capital at Bir Ahmed, capital of the Sheikhdom of Aqrabi, with British support, and with the ultimate aim of independence by the Sultanates of Audhalc, Fadhli and Lower Yafa, the Amirates of Beihan and Dhala and the Sheikhdom of Upper Aulaqi.

These States had been the scene of several border skirmishes between the Protectorates' forces and intruders from the Yemen, which claims sovereignty over the Western Aden Protectorate.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2959:ADN:A]

B. New Sultan Of Lower Yufa'i: It was announced in Aden on February 10 that the British Government had recognized Amir Mahmud Bin Aidarus Alafifi as the new Sultan of Lower Yufa'i.

This is one of the seven States of the Federation of Arab Amirates of the South created in 1959.

Amir Mahmud Bin Aidarus Alafifi succeeds his father, Sultan Aidarus Bin Mushin Alafifi, who died on January 28 at the age of 74 after ruling Lower Yufa'i for 36 years.

The new Sultan is the younger brother of the Heir-Apparent, Amir Muhammad Bin Aidarus Alafifi, who had gone into hiding as a rebel in the fortress of Qara, the Sultanate's ancient capital.

Political circles in Aden expected some opposition from the supporters of the Heir-Apparent to his younger brother's accession.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2959:ADN:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Mr. Nehru Invites Mr. Chou En-lai To India To Discuss Border Issue; Agreement On Soviet Credit Utilization; Polish Aid For Third Plan; Import And Export Advisory Councils' Meetings; Indian Shipping Figures; Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference.

A. Sino-Indian Border Issue Correspondence—Mr. Nehru Invites Mr. Chou En-lai To New Delhi For Talks: Replying to Mr. Chou En-lai's letter of December 26, 1959 Mr. Nehru sent him a letter on February 5 inviting him to visit New Delhi as "an honoured guest" in the second half of March for talks on the Sino-Indian border question.

The letter and a further Indian Note of February 12 on the border question were placed on the table of both Houses of Parliament by Mr. Nehru on February 15.

Both the letter and the Note made repeated references to the importance of restoring Sino-Indian friendship in the interests of the two countries and of world peace. New Delhi was suggested as a venue for talks owing to Mr. Nehru's preoccupations with Parliament which required his presence in the country.

The letter and the Note were carried to Peking by the Indian Ambassador in Peking, Mr. G. Parthasarathy, who left New Delhi on February 9. He reached Peking on February 11 and on the following day, delivered them to the Chinese Foreign Office.

As Mr. Nehru's letter indicated that the Government of India's reply had been finalized before Mr. Nehru signed the letter on February 5.

The Chinese Government had suggested in its Note of December 26, 1959 that the Prime Ministers of India and China should meet to lay down principles for the negotiation of a settlement on the basis of India recognizing that the entire 2,200-mile boundary with the Tibet Region of China had not been delimited.

Mr. Nehru pointed out in his letter that on this basis "there can be no negotiations" and added that the respective view-points of the two Governments "were so wide and opposed to each other that there was little ground left for useful talks."

He recalled that he had, in his letter of November 16, suggested certain preliminary steps to ease the situation and facilitate talks, namely, the withdrawal of China from Ladakh to the boundary shown in Indian maps and of India to the boundary shown in Chinese maps, the vacation of Longju in the North-Eastern Frontier Agency by the Chinese and both sides agreeing not to send out patrols from their frontier posts.

Mr. Nehru regretted that Mr. Chou En-lai had not accepted these proposals and hoped that he would re-consider the matter.

Mr. Nehru pointed out that the deterioration of relations between the two countries, which had pained him deeply, "is a tragedy for both countries as well as for the larger issues in the world" and that, for his part, he would continue to endeavour to find a way to a peaceful settlement.

Although there could be no negotiations on the basis suggested by Mr. Chou En-lai, he said that it would "still be helpful for us to meet."

He, therefore, invited Mr. Chou En-lai to New Delhi in these words: "I am afraid it is not possible for me to leave India during the next four months. The Budget session of our Parliament is beginning on February 8 and this will require my presence here. I would, however, be glad if you could take the trouble to come to Delhi for this purpose at a time convenient to you and us. You will be our honoured guest when you come here. I would suggest that some date in the second half of March might be fixed for this meeting, if it is convenient to you."

The Indian Note, published with the letter, rejected in the firmest language used so far by the Government of India in their correspondence with China the Chinese contentions and claims on the border.

The letter stated that there could be no negotiations on the premise that India's northern border was entirely undelimited and added that the view-points of the two Governments were "so wide apart and opposed to each other" that there was "little ground left for useful talks."

Nonetheless, Mr. Nehru suggested that a meeting between him and Mr. Chou En-lai "might be helpful" as every effort should be made to explore avenues which might lead to a peaceful settlement.

The Indian Note of February 12 contained an elaborate refutation of the historical data quoted by the Chinese in support of their border claims.

The 7,000-word Note was the firmest rebuttal and the most categorical rejection so far of China's contentions and claims about the Sino-Indian boundary.

Quoting extensively from "the facts of history, geography, custom, tradition and international agreements," it refuted the Chinese contention that the entire Sino-Indian boundary had never been delimited and showed that the Chinese claim to 51,000 square miles of Indian territory was false and without any basis.

It added: "The present controversy regarding the boundary and the tension on the border have arisen because the Chinese Government laid claims to extensive areas of Indian territory for the first time on September 8, 1959 and intruded into Indian territory both before and afterwards in furtherance of their claims.

"The Government of India is particularly shocked and surprised by this attitude and action of a neighbour whose friendship it has always cherished. Despite these unwelcome developments, the Government and people have shown the utmost restraint."

It declared that negotiations on the basis suggested by the Chinese Government were impossible but that India was prepared to discuss specific disputes in regard to the location of particular places on the boundary and to make minor rectifications by agreement where they are considered necessary.

It concluded: "Apart from the boundary question, it is important in the interests of both China and India and of world peace in general that the two Governments should leave nothing undone, which could remove misunderstanding and restore the traditional friendship and cordiality between the two countries on a firm basis."

The salient points in the Note were:

Sikkim and Bhutan: The Government of India welcomed the fact that the Chinese had accepted the boundary with Sikkim and had not repeated their map claims to any part of northern Bhutan. "In view of the responsibility of the Government of India for the defence and the maintenance of the integrity of Bhutan and Sikkim, the Government of India welcomes the assurance of the Chinese Government that they will not en-

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croach upon the territory of Sikkim and Bhutan."

Ladakh: The 1842 Treaty between Kashmir, Tibet and China did not define but merely confirmed the long fixed and well-recognised Ladakh-Tibet border.

The Chinese argument that the 1842 Treaty did not cover Aksaichin because this region formed part of Sinkiang was untenable. Even Chinese maps of the 18th and 19th centuries showed clearly that Sinkiang never extended south of the Kuen Lun mountains. Throughout the 20th century Kashmiri and Indian officials, traders, hunters and geological survey parties freely moved about this area (Aksaichin).

Punjab-Himachal-UP Border: The Government of India rejected the Chinese claims to Spiti, Shipki Pass, Nilong-Jadhang, Bara Hoti, Sangchamalla and Lapthal. The fact that some of the inhabitants of these areas were of Tibetan origin did not prove that they belonged to China. Both India and China were multi-racial societies. China did not raise the frontier question during the 1954 Sino-Indian Treaty negotiations on Tibet. The six border passes mentioned in the Treaty gave further definition to the frontier in this sector. "The Chinese Government have changed their position since 1954."

N-EFA Border: The entire tribal area south of the traditional watershed boundary (the MacMahon Line) had always been part of India. The Ahom rulers held sway over this area for six centuries until displaced by the British. The Chinese had only sought to adduce evidence of Tibetan jurisdiction over the small Tawang and Walong tracts. But, even this evidence was defective. The Tibetan Lamas might have exercised some ecclesiastical authority over Tawang, but this did not ever imply recognition of Tibetan sovereignty.

The MacMahon Line: The Simla Convention merely confirmed the traditional and administrative boundary. Tibet was a fully equal partner with China and India at the Conference and the credentials of the Tibetan delegate to this effect were known to and never questioned by the Chinese representative. The MacMahon Line was formally and openly delineated on a map which was initialled by the Chinese delegate. A copy of the Simla Treaty and the map was also given to the Russian Government which raised no objection to the negotiations or the subsequent Agreement. In view of the Government of India's responsibility for the defence and integrity of these territories the Chinese assurance that they would not encroach on these areas was welcomed.

Maps: The postal map of China (1917) showed the Ladakh and N-EFA boundaries in consonance with the Indian alignment. Indian survey maps until 1950-52 showed these borders as undefined only in the sense that they had not been formally demarcated on the ground. As, however, the traditional boundary lay along a major watershed it was subsequently decided that no such demarcation was necessary. According to international usage and practice a customary boundary which followed well-known and unchanging natural features like main watersheds stands defined and does not require further or formal definition.

Tibet's Status:

The Note said that Tibet had asserted its sovereign status to carry on negotiations and conclude treaties with other States without any protest from China on several occasions in the past 100 years.

This was the first occasion that the question of Tibet's historical independent status had ever been referred to by the Government of India in its correspondence with China.

So far, India had not qualified her acceptance of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet by any mention of the fact that Tibet had for many years been recognized for all practical purposes as an independent State by China and other States which signed treaties with it.

The Government of India seemed to have been provoked to refer to this fact by China questioning the validity of the 1914 Agreement signed between India and Tibet which confirmed the traditional boundary east of Bhutan, thereafter, known as the MacMahon Line.

CPI Welcomes Invitation To Mr. Chou En-Lai:

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India issued a statement on February 16 welcoming the extension of an invitation to Mr. Chou En-lai to visit India.

The statement said: "In his latest letter to Premier Chou En-lai dated February 5, Prime Minister Nehru has not only re-iterated his sentiments for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian border dispute and for the restoration of the friendly relations between the two countries but has also expressed in favour of an early meeting of the two Prime Ministers. All peace-loving humanity will deeply appreciate these sentiments and heartily welcome this decision for direct talks between the two leaders. Indeed, it is only through such an approach that a way out of the present tragic turn in India-China relations can be found.

"The opponents of India's policy of peace and non-alignment who have never lost an opportunity to denounce and undermine this policy and discredit Prime Minister Nehru are naturally upset by the prospect of the two Premiers' meeting. But we are confident that our people inspired by ideals of peace and friendship among nations, will know how to defeat their efforts and create the proper atmosphere for talks between Prime Minister Nehru and Premier Chou En-lai. In their endeavour for a peaceful settlement of the India-China problem, the two leaders have the most fervent good wishes of all right-thinking men throughout the world".

Sir Olaf Caroe On MacMahon Line:

Sir Olaf Caroe, who was Foreign Secretary to the Government of India from 1939 to 1945, wrote an article in *The Guardian* (UK) on February 13 refuting the arguments put forward by Mr. Chou En-lai in the Chinese Note of December 26, 1959.

He wrote: "The Himalayas are India's natural and inviolate frontiers, and China has absolutely no political, historical or ethnic grounds to claim the territory between the main mountain axis and the plains on the Indian side."

Sir Olaf, who spent nearly 30 years in the old Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India and made a special study of India's northern frontiers, dealt with only the north-east frontier (in this article) for the sake of conciseness and left out the Ladakh part of the current Sino-Indian dispute.

He said that the Chinese claim in the north-east is based on four main assertions: (a) that this frontier had never been delimited, China having declined to ratify the Simla Convention of 1914: (b) that, until 1938 at any rate, the frontier of India was shown even in British maps as claimed by China, namely, along the line of the foothills in the Assam plain; (c) that, until recently, the area down to the plains was under Chinese jurisdiction; and (d) that the Chinese case was supported by British officials like Col. F. M. Bailey and Sir Henry Twynam.

Sir Olaf pointed out that the Chinese, in their Notes to India, drew no distinction between delimitation (or delineation) in a map of description and demarcation on the ground. He conceded that it was true that the MacMahon Line was never demarcated by pillars, the reason being that for the most of its length it traverses the main Himalayan axis and includes peaks 20,000 feet in height. For similar reasons, large sections of the Durand Line on the North-West Frontier had never been demarcated. But the MacMahon Line was clearly delimited in Article 9 of the Simla Convention of 1914, with a large-scale map attached thereto showing it as a red line. The same Article 9 stipulated that "for the purpose of the present Convention the borders of Tibet shall be shown in red on the map attached hereto." This red line ringed Tibet round, showing not only its frontier with India but also that with China.

He said that the Chinese were basing their denial of the MacMahon Line's validity on two points: (1) that the then Republican Government of China declined to ratify the Convention; and (2) that this part of the red line was never explained to them at the Simla Convention and it was secretly agreed to between Britain and Tibet without Chinese knowledge.

Sir Olaf conceded that China did not ratify the Simla Convention. But he pointed out that in giving grounds for the repudiation of its plenipotentiary's initialling of the Agreements, the then Chinese Government made no reference whatever to any exception being taken to the proposed India-Tibet frontier. It based its objections only on the proposed frontier of Tibet towards China.

He stressed that it was "to explain away this damaging fact that Peking was now putting forward the wild accusation that the MacMahon Line was secretly agreed to between the British and the Tibetans without Chinese knowledge. In fact, the MacMahon Line was shown on the map initialled by the Chinese representative in Simla in June, 1914, which clearly indicated that the then Chinese Government was fully aware of it. It was thus quite inconceivable that the Chinese negotiator or his Government could really have remained in ignorance of this part of the red line, as Peking now pretended."

Sir Olaf also maintained that Britain and Tibet were fully competent at that time to enter into a formal Agreement on the India-Tibet frontier, and the Chinese refusal to ratify it was quite immaterial to the validity of the Agreement.

"This apart, the Chinese case completely overlooked the vital point that the then Government of China had agreed to the attendance of Tibet as a fully empowered third party to the Simla Conference. The Foreign Minister of China wrote to the British representative on August 7, 1913 that the Chinese plenipotentiary would proceed to India to open negotiations for a Treaty jointly with the Tibetan and British representatives. Tibet was thus recognized by China at the time as an entity empowered to take part in international negotiations. At no stage did the Chinese Government take objection to the India-Tibet frontier, or to its fixing. The real position at the time was that China was not in factual control of Tibet and was not interested in the frontier towards India."

Sir Olaf then explained the cartographical position and said that in the early days of British rule the external frontiers of India were conceived as lying at the limits of the territory where British writ ran. But, on the north-east and north-west frontiers, there lay beyond the limits of administered territory an agglomeration of tribes owning no master. In such cases, it became the practice of early British administrators to exercise in the region beyond the administered border what was known as "loose" political control. "Trans-border" agencies were set up, but it was not until later that the need was felt to show these tribes so politically controlled as excluded from the neighbouring States and included in India.

Thus, there was a time-lag in amending the old imperial maps. On the north-west frontier, they were amended after the Durand Line was delineated in 1893, but on the north-east frontier, the MacMahon Line having been accepted by Tibet—without a Chinese demur—there was a greater time-lag in amending the maps, mainly because World War I supervened and Sir Henry MacMahon himself was sent to Egypt in 1914. But, the new position would be found clearly set out in Volume XIV of Aitchison's Treaties, 1929 edition. The maps were amended thereafter.

Sir Olaf emphasized that in dealing with these matters in those days, China was not in the picture, having no authority in Lhasa from the time of the fall of the Manchu dynasty in 1911 to that of the communist conquest in 1950.

Referring to Mr. Chou En-lai's claim in his last Note to Mr. Nehru that "until recently

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the area between the MacMahon Line and the foothills boundary was still under Chinese rule," he pointed out that the Chinese Premier was trying to establish this point by reverting to the time of the fifth and sixth Dalai Lamas in the 17th century, who exercised jurisdiction over the Tawang area and some other places to the south of the Himalayan axis. This was before the Chinese conquered Tibet itself. "Thus, in the wider conspectus of history, the idea of Chinese rule south of the Himalayas does not bear scrutiny. It is true that over many periods neither the Dalai Lama nor the Chinese Government had exercised some sort of authority in certain small regions south of where the MacMahon Line now runs. But Tibetan rule had never been extended to the Forobo tribes inhabiting the area between the Himalayan apex and the so-called foothills line and there has never been any Chinese jurisdiction of any sort in this region. There is thus no Treaty or authority of any kind for the territory now claimed by China to the south of the MacMahon Line."

And finally, he repudiated the arguments put forward by Col. F.M. Bailey and Sir Henry Twynam which Mr. Chou En-lai had quoted in his Note of December 26, 1959 to the effect that the north-east frontier should conform to the ethnic divisions of the border area.

It is hardly surprising, he added, that Col. Bailey should say that there was no MacMahon Line when he was in the area in 1913, since it was negotiated and delineated only in the following year (1914). But he himself had affirmed, in his letter to *The Times* on September 7, 1959 that even in those days the crest of the Himalayas was the obvious and accepted frontier between India and Tibet. And Sir Olaf could not see how this helps China. Sir Henry Twynam spent only a few months as acting Governor of Assam and did not know the area well. A more authoritative view would be that of Sir Robert Reid, for whom Sir Henry was acting.

Sir Henry, in his letters to *The Times* on September 2 and 10, 1959, argued that the MacMahon Line did not exist and never had existed, and that the frontiers should follow ethnic divisions. Sir Olaf rejected this plea on the ground that the hackneyed argument that international frontiers should follow ethnic lines could never be applied to the Himalayan region where the population in many sectors was of mixed Indian and Mongolian stock, inextricably tangled.

Frontier Areas Special Officer Appointed:

It was announced in New Delhi on February 17 that the post of Special Officer for Frontier Areas had been transferred from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Home Ministry.

Mr. Shanker Prasad, Special Secretary for Kashmir Affairs in the Home Ministry, it was added, had been given the additional assignment as Secretary for Frontier Areas.

The External Affairs Ministry would, however, continue to exercise jurisdiction over N-EFA and the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.

(*The Times of India* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3116:INI:A]

B. Soviet Credit Utilization—Agreement Signed: An Agreement was signed in New Delhi on February 12 specifying the projects to be financed with the Soviet rouble credit of Rs. 180 crores offered for India's Third Five-Year Plan.

It was also assumed that at a later stage, an offer of further assistance might be forthcoming from Russia.

This latest Agreement which, apart from listing the approved projects, also laid down details of technical assistance, was signed by Mr. S. S. Khera, Secretary in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel and Chairman of the Negotiating Committee set up to deal with the credit, and Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee of Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Mr. Nehru and Mr. Khruschev were present at the signing ceremony.

According to it, a Soviet team would come to India in a few months' time to finalize some of the projects, particularly in the case of the expansion of the heavy machinery plant at Ranchi and the proposed mining machinery plant at Durgapur.

Although the projects had been chosen to approximate Rs. 180 crores in respect of the foreign exchange expenditure—the total outlay is expected to be of the order of Rs. 400 crores—the present cost estimates were often purely notional for the simple reason that neither Indians nor the Russians know what the ultimate scope and pattern of production would be. For example, roughly Rs. 20 crores each had been earmarked for the mining machinery and the heavy electricals plant, but ultimately it may be expedient to step up the latter to Rs. 25 crores. In that event, either the mining machinery project might be scaled down, or the Russians might decide to extend a supplementary line of credit.

The allocation for oil exploration and development was similarly an arbitrary figure, subject to adjustment in the light of future prospects and needs.

The Bhilai expansion was expected to cost roughly Rs. 42 crores in terms of foreign exchange.

This lack of precision partly followed the comparatively short notice at which the original list of projects for this assistance had to be pruned.

Among the projects dropped from the earlier list were some power plants.

The new loan carried standard Soviet terms. It is repayable, in goods, over 12 years after the last shipment; the interest rate is 2½ per cent.

The following were the projects approved for being financed with the loan:

(1) Expansion of the Bhilai steel works and its ancillary facilities so as to increase its capacity to 2.5 million tons of steel per year;

(2) Expansion of the heavy machinery plant at Ranchi from 45,000 tons to its design capacity of 80,000 tons per year;

(3) Mining machinery plant—expansion and diversification.

(4) Completion of the oil refinery at Barauni;

(5) Manufacture of heavy electrical equipment;

(6) Manufacture of precision instruments (industrial control equipment);

(7) Exploration, development and production of oil and gas by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Cambay and in other areas;

(8) Expansion of the capacity of the Neiveli power plant (Madras) from 250,000 kilowatts to 400,000 kilowatts;

(9) Expansion of the Korba thermal power station (Madhya Pradesh) by the addition of 200,000 kilowatts installed capacity; and

(10) A new thermal power station at Singrauli (Uttar Pradesh) with a capacity of 250,000 kilowatts.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2901:INI:A]

C. Cultural Agreement With USSR: An Indo-Soviet Cultural Agreement, the tenth of such bilateral arrangements entered into by India since 1951, was signed in New Delhi on February 12.

The object of the Agreement is to strengthen the ties of friendship and understanding between the two countries by promoting cooperation and exchange in the field of education, technology, science, research, sports, arts, books, broadcasting and cinema.

The mutual exchange of tourists, teachers, and students on scholarships was especially envisaged.

A joint Indo-Soviet Committee would be set up to co-ordinate and implement the Agreement. It would meet alternately in New Delhi and Moscow.

The Agreement consists of eight Articles and was signed by Mr. E. A. Zhukov, Soviet Minister for Foreign Cultural Relations, and Mr. Humayun Kabir, Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

It would come into effect following the exchange of Instruments of Ratification in Moscow in the near future.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 558:INI:A]

D. US Export-Import Bank Loans: The US Export-Import Bank announced in Washington on February 14 that it was making three loans in Indian rupees to industrial firms in India totalling Rs. 4,26,00,000.

All the three companies were joint ventures involving US and Indian private concerns. The largest loan of Rs. 2,71,00,000 would go to India Synthetics, formed recently by the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, and Messrs. Kilachand, Devichand and Company Ltd. of Bombay. The loan would be used to assist in the financing of a synthetic rubber manufacturing facility near Bareilly in UP. It was repayable over a nine-year period.

The second loan went to the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. for Rs. 1 crore and was in addition to a previous dollar loan amounting to $13,600,000 (nearly Rs. 7.8 crores), as announced on January 27, 1960. The proceeds of the additional rupee credit would be used towards the building of an aluminium reduction plant near the Rihand Dam in UP.

The third credit amounting to Rs. 55,00,000 was made to Mysore Cements Ltd., of Mysore. The loan would be used to help finance the construction of a cement plant in Mysore State.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2098:INI:A]

E. Manhandling of US National In Bombay—Chinese National Expelled: The Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon, disclosed in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on February 17 that the Chinese official who was involved in the forcible detention of an American, Mr. Robert Armstrong, in Bombay in June, 1959 had been sent out of India at the instance of the Government of India.

She said that the Bombay police, who had gone into the matter had found on the basis of evidence recorded by them that there was a *prima facie* case of assault on, and forcible detention of, an employee of the US Consulate-General. Little evidence was, however, forthcoming. The earlier course of events and the circumstances in which the two employees of the US and Chinese Consulates-General appeared in a taxi at the place where the assault took place, had not been sufficiently explained. The Government, therefore, felt that no useful purpose would be served by instituting formal proceedings in court. Instead, it would be sufficient if the Chinese official concerned went out of India. The Chinese Embassy was advised accordingly. The official had since left India, and no further action was, therefore, proposed.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3062:INI:B]

F. Polish Aid For Third Plan: The Polish Ambassador in New Delhi, Dr.

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Julius Katz-Suchy, announced in the capital on February 17 that Poland had offered India a long-term credit of about Rs. 15 crores for her Third Five-Year Plan.

The credit would be incorporated in a special Agreement on economic co-operation between the two countries which would be negotiated.

Certain other exploratory talks were in progress which might further substantially enlarge the quantum of Polish assistance. This would presumably be covered in supplementary agreements relating to specific projects.

The credit would be utilized for the purchase of Polish plant and equipment for the production of aluminium, machine-tool plants, processing of zinc ore, coal washeries and ammonia compressor plants.

The Polish deliveries would include plants, technical 'know-how' and technical and scientific assistance.

The new three-year Indo-Polish Trade Agreement, which came into force on January 1, 1960 provided for a substantial increase of trade between the two countries.

Under the terms of the new Agreement payments between Poland and India would be in non-convertible rupees and trade would be on a balanced basis. The rupees earned by Poland through exports to India would be utilized for importing Indian goods of equal value.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1949:INI:B]

G. **Supply Of Metal Rolling Mill By Poland:** The Polish News Agency *PAP* reported on February 8 that Poland would deliver to India a metal rolling mill, which would be built in Agra.

The production capacity of the mill would amount to over 30,000 tons of rolled goods a year.

Delivery of the machinery and installations would begin in the second quarter of 1960. The assembling of the plant would be carried out under the supervision of Polish engineers.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1949:INI:B]

H. **Foreign Controlled Companies In 1958:** According to a Study on "External Transactions of Foreign Controlled Companies in India, 1958," published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, the foreign controlled companies accounted for 31 per cent of India's total import-export trade on private account in 1958 as compared with about 28 per cent in 1956 and 1957.

It said: "The increase in 1958 in the proportion of trade handled by these companies, however, does not by itself suggest any diversion of trade from the Indian sector."

During 1958, it said, private imports showed a sharp reduction as a result of severe import controls. The items which showed the largest decline were machinery and metals, in which the foreign controlled companies had a relatively small interest and were, therefore, comparatively unaffected by the import cuts.

The total trade of foreign controlled companies during 1958 amounted to Rs. 353 crores, of which primary goods (food and raw materials) amounted to Rs. 213 crores or 60 per cent. "The high percentage of primary goods in the trade handled by these companies is mainly due to the fact that two of the major primary commodities in our foreign trade, *viz.*, tea on the export side and mineral oils on the import side, are to a large extent in their hands."

In the case of Indian companies, the opposite was true. Primary goods accounted for 38 per cent of their total trade and manufactured goods 62 per cent. A major share of the country's exports of cotton textiles and jute goods and imports of machinery and metals was handled by the Indian sector.

Exports of foreign controlled companies (at Rs. 170 crores) represented about 30 per cent of the total exports during 1958. This proportion was more or less the same as in the previous two years.

Private imports declined substantially during 1958. In consonance with the overall trend, imports of the foreign controlled companies declined by 4 per cent as compared to 1957. Imports of the Indian sector, however, showed a much larger decline of 31 per cent.

The operation of import control in 1958 was such as to bring about a severe cut in the imports of machinery and metals in which the Indian sector had a large share, imports of these two items showed a decline of Rs. 27 crores, of which Rs. 16 crores were accounted for by the Indian sector. The effect was thus to increase the share of foreign-controlled companies in private imports from 28 per cent in 1957 to nearly 33 per cent in 1958.

The invisible account of the foreign controlled companies conformed to the usual pattern, there being a net out-go of Rs. 13.8 crores in 1958, compared with Rs. 12.3 crores in 1957 and Rs. 7.2 crores in 1956. "The outgo was mainly due to transfers abroad of income of their investments in India."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2788:INI:K]

I. **Import Advisory Council Meeting:** Addressing a meeting of the Import Advisory Council in New Delhi on February 13, the Central Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, forecast an increase in the country's imports in the years ahead on account of economic growth and said that the challenge of increased imports in the future would call for greater endeavour to find the necessary foreign exchange through exports.

The import requirements of industrial development, he said, were growing both in terms of capital goods and raw materials. There was need for a careful balance between helping the growth and development of indigenous industries through the elimination or reduction of imports on the one hand and ensuring the supply of raw materials on the other.

Industrial production in 1959 had shown an increase of 6.4 per cent. This could be attributed in part to the more liberal licensing of raw material imports such as chemicals, transport equipment, raw rubber and non-ferrous metals.

There were a few items which continued to be in short supply. These included steel (although the position was likely to improve as the new steel plants went into production), aluminium, copper, sulphur, art silk yarn, wool-tops and paper.

He referred to the fact that several items imported from abroad had been selling at a very high margin of profit. Prices of certain raw materials and even of manufactured goods had been artificially stepped up and cloth prices had increased. On account of the activities of hoarders and speculators, prices were ruling high in respect of mercury and many other chemicals, non-ferrous metals and motor vehicle parts. If the importers were unable to limit their profits to a reasonable figure, the Government would be compelled to canalize the import of some items through the State Trading Corporation or some other agencies.

He also recounted the various measures being taken to simplify the import control procedure and disclosed that a proposal for extending the scope of annual licensing to cover the import of a large part of the requirements of industry and some individual commodities was under consideration. In the meantime, licences on a "repeat basis" would be issued for many more items.

It was also proposed to set up a Vigilance Organization in the export-import control administration so that speedy action could be taken to prevent abuses.

In the discussion that followed, most speakers urged the need to liberalize imports in different sectors, specially with regard to raw materials.

Mr. Bharat Ram, speaking on behalf of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Director of the National Council for Applied Economic Research, urged a larger quota for steel imports during the current year on account of the lag in domestic production and the rise in demand.

Mr. J. D. K. Brown, Chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said that if the country was to achieve a higher coal production, it would be necessary to permit a substantial increase in mining equipment and machinery.

He also advocated a more liberal import of raw jute if the Indian mills were to operate at more competitive price levels in the face of growing competition from Pakistan.

Replying to the discussion at the end of the day, Mr. K. B. Lall, Director-General of Foreign Trade, said that it had been possible last year to import more and increase industrial production while narrowing the trade gap at the same time. Such shortages as existed had been spread over the whole economy.

The upswing in industrial production, however, spelt difficulties during the current year. The demand (for raw materials) from industry was growing so rapidly that the basic problem was to increase the country's (foreign exchange) resources and evolve a more effective distributive organization that would minimize unavoidable shortages.

He felt that the range of actual users and established importers was too wide and suggested that a body like the Federation might consider this matter industry-wise so that the import structure might be re-organized on a more efficient basis.

Mr. Lall called on importers and exporters not to function in water-tight compartments but to combine both functions. In this context, he commended the initiative of the art silk industry to earn its own foreign exchange.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2904:INI:L]

J. **Export Advisory Council Meeting:** Addressing a meeting of the Export Advisory Council in New Delhi on February 14, the Central Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, said that with the improvement in international trade it was likely that Indian exports would exceed the target figure of Rs. 3,000 crores by the end of the Second Plan period.

He said that India's exports in 1959 totalled Rs. 626 crores, the highest ever, barring the exceptional year of the Korean war boom. This performance was more creditable despite the decline of Rs. 10 crores in tea export earnings.

He revealed that some "business contacts of considerable potential value" were in the process of finalization in which the State Trading Corporation might have to play an important role.

In order to plan the export programme on a better basis, he said, he had asked his Ministry to draw up an overall export plan

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commodity-wise and country-wise for the next five to six years in consultation with other Ministries and the Planning Commission. He hoped it would be possible to prepare such a plan as it would enable the Government and the industries to analyse matters regarding production, price, transport, credit facilities and other problems connected with the achievement of targets.

Emphasizing the need to export more in order to pay for the increased imports which might touch even Rs. 1,000 crores per annum in the years to come, he said that during the current year the country should earn from exports Rs. 50 crores more than last year. If the same rate of progress was maintained India might earn Rs. 700 crores from exports in 1961.

The adverse balance of trade in 1959 had been reduced to Rs. 243 crores as compared to Rs. 296 crores the previous year (1958) despite the higher imports of the order of Rs. 669 crores. A large part of this deficit had been covered by financial assistance from friendly countries. The payments position, with West European countries, however, remained in serious deficit.

About the European Free Trade Association taking shape among UK, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Austria and Norway, he said that India had not yet been able to comprehend the effect of the Association on her exports to these countries.

He regretted that India had not been very successful in increasing her exports to countries in Asia and Africa.

Analysing the exports of last year commodity-wise, he said that the most striking improvement had been in oil-cakes. Exports of tanned leather and major traditional items like cotton and jute manufactures had also shown improvement. A comparatively new item of export was cement which brought nearly Rs. 1 crore. There were possibilities of exporting potatoes provided requisite surpluses were available.

In the discussion that followed, the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, stressed the need for keeping down the costs in export industries.

Mr. Madanmohan R. Ruia, President of FICCI, in an obvious reference to the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board, said: "There are proposals which, if accepted, will increase costs in an important export industry like textiles. We must fully guard ourselves against any rise in industrial costs."

He wanted India to import goods only from countries which bought Indian goods.

He felt that India should concentrate on selling her goods more to developed countries than to under-developed countries in Asia and Africa.

He particularly mentioned the vast American market which, he said, must be developed sedulously.

He wanted the price of steel to be reduced further for export industries.

Mr. J. D. K. Brown, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said that the costs of tea and jute goods, which were vital for earning foreign exchange, were already high and should not be subjected to a further increase by artificial factors.

He hoped that while considering any wage increase the Wage Board proposed to be set up for the jute industry would keep the export markets in mind.

The industry, he added, would not grudge any increase in wages provided there was a corresponding rise in productivity.

He called for further reliefs to the tea industry which, he said, was now bearing a crushing burden of taxation. There was also need for the intensification of tea propaganda both in the home market and abroad. Ceylon had already made deep inroads into the British market which was India's principal consumer, with the result that Indian tea had dropped to 50 per cent from 75 per cent of the total imports into UK.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2904:INI:H]

K. **Indian Shipping:** During 1959, it was stated in New Delhi, Indian shipping companies acquired 24 ships totalling 112,000 gross tons and 156,000 dead-weight tons, bringing the strength of the Indian merchant fleet to 159 vessels aggregating 744,000 gross tons at the close of 1959.

The dead-weight tonnage of the entire Indian merchant fleet was now over 1,000,000.

Seven vessels totalling 15,000 tons were disposed of due to overage etc., and one small ship of 567 tons was lost at sea. The net addition to the Indian merchant fleet during the year was thus 16 vessels and 96,000 gross tons.

Of the 159 Indian ships, 64 totalling 437,000 tons were operating in the overseas trade of the country. Of these, 27 vessels of 210,000 tons were in the India-UK-Continent trade, six of 37,000 tons in the India-Black Sea ports trade, six of 30,000 tons in the India-West Africa-Mediterranean trade, four of 29,000 tons in the India-USA trade, two of 19,000 tons in the India-South America trade, four of 26,000 tons in the India-Far East trade and three of 17,000 tons in the India-Australia trade.

One passenger-*cum*-cargo vessel operated between India and East Africa and another between India and Malaya. Three ships were licensed to ply in the India-Persian Gulf trade, while one small vessel, fully refrigerated, would shortly enter this trade as banana-carrier.

In addition, there were four vessels which were operating on a tramp basis.

The overseas fleet consisted of a large number of new and near-new vessels, some of which have a high speed of 19 knots.

India's coastal fleet consisted of 95 vessels totalling 307,000 gross tons. Of these, 66 totalling 252,000 tons were cargo vessels, three totalling 24,000 tons were tankers which have been chartered to the oil refineries for carrying refined oil along the coast, seven of 19,000 tons cargo-*cum*-passenger vessels, eight of 7,000 tons small vessels engaged in short coastal range operations.

Over 50 per cent of Indian tonnage was "young", that is, under 10 years of age and about 15 per cent "middle aged", that is, between 10 and 14 years of age.

At the end of 1959, Indian shipping companies had 11 vessels totalling some 85,000 gross tons under construction or on order in Indian and foreign yards, for delivery before March, 1961.

(*Indian National Steamship Owners' Association*, Bombay and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2649:INI:D]

L. **Co-operative Farming—Working Group's Report:** The Working Group on Co-operative Farming, headed by Mr. S. Nijalingappa, which was set up by the Government of India in June, 1959, to recommend measures for promoting a programme of joint co-operative farming has submitted its report. It is the first volume of the report, having 147 pages.

In it, the Group said that it was convinced that "joint co-operative farming is an effective method and agency for improving the economic and social conditions, particularly of small and medium cultivators" and maintained that co-operative farming in India could be a success.

The Group went round eight States, studied the working of a number of co-operative farming societies and elicited opinions of various officials and non-officials.

It defined a co-operative farming society as "a voluntary association of cultivators for better utilization of resources, including manpower and lands pooled and in which the majority of members participate in farming operations with a view to increasing agricultural production, employment and income".

The Group was against any form of compulsion. In its opinion, existing legislation in some States under which a minority of cultivators could be forced to join a co-operative farming society was contrary to the basic principles of voluntariness and undesirable on practical grounds.

It suggested that 320 pilot projects, at the rate of one in every district, should be carried out during the next four years in selected NES (CD) Blocs where co-operation had made good progress. To start with, 40 such projects may be set up during the current year. Ten co-operative farming societies should be organized in each project.

By the end of 1963-64, as a result of the success achieved in these 3,200 societies, another 20,000 societies, it was expected, would come into being in other areas.

Pooling of land, according to it, should ordinarily be for a period of five years. Ownership rights of the members contributing land should not only be respected but also duly rewarded. A retiring member, who had pooled his land, should get land of equal productivity in return and not necessarily the same piece.

In respect of mechanization, it drew a distinction between machinery which caused displacement of labour and which increased efficiency and employment. The use of the latter, such as pumps and engines for lifting water, was not ruled out.

It recommended that the Government should provide long and medium-term loans not exceeding Rs. 4,000 to each society on the basis of production programmes. Short-term credit should be made available from Central Co-operative Banks without demanding a Government guarantee.

The Government's participation in the share capital not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per society was also suggested as a method of increasing the societies' borrowing capacity.

The total outlay of the programme would be about Rs. 35.26 crores comprising Rs. 28.65 crores for assistance to the societies; Rs. 4.24 crores for training and education and Rs. 2.37 crores for technical staff.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2639:INI:I]

M. **Central Government Employees And Permanency:** The Deputy Finance Minister of the Government of India, Mr. B. R. Bhagat, said in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on February 11 that the Government of India had decided that in all permanent departments other than those in workshops and industrial units, temporary posts in all grades and classes which have been in existence for not less than three years as on March 1, 1959 should be converted into permanent posts up to a limit of 80 per cent if the Ministries concerned were satisfied that such posts were required permanently.

In its report, the Pay Commission had suggested that the permanent requirements of all categories of staff should be speedily deter-

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mined and, thereafter, the margin of temporary posts should be the same for all classes.

In a statement laid on the table of the House, Mr. Bhagat said that Government had also accepted the Commission's recommendation that highly qualified scientists and technologists who were recruited at the age of 35 and above might be given the option to join the contributory provident fund scheme in preference to the pension scheme.

(*The Hindusthan Standard*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2490:INI:Q]

N. **Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference:** The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference began in New Delhi on January 22. About 27 delegates from 10 countries attended.

Opening the Conference, the Indian Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B. V. Keskar, called for greater co-ordination in the field of tele-communications and made a strong plea for evolving common patterns among Commonwealth countries.

About All-India Radio, he said that it was now broadcasting in more than 15 languages and the total broadcasting hours were about 109,227 a year—an increase of five times over the figure in 1947. AIR was also developing its TV section and efforts were being made to manufacture equipment for India's network within the country.

The Director-General of AIR, Mr. J. C. Mathur, said that Ghana and Malaya were joining the Conference for the first time and their presence highlighted the problems of broadcasting to rural communities in large numbers. Television was appearing on the horizon of Afro-Asian countries and "is at once an attraction and distraction."

Sir J. Beresford Clark (BBC) said: "The aim at truth is perhaps one of the greatest purposes which we could share in a Commonwealth environment. During the two world wars, the broadcasting medium suffered from the evils of untruthful propaganda with its mischievous frills of lies, distortions and suppressions. No one can say that these are non-existent today. By pooling their ideas and experience at the Conference the delegates will see the target more clearly and help towards the elimination of restrictions, great and small, which can deflect our individual or collective aims."

Mr. Charles Jennings (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation) said that the Commonwealth was the most efficient and positive organization in the world which could help ensure world peace. In Canada, he said, all TV stations gave programmes from noon till midnight and in radio the service was for over 16 hours every day.

Mr. D. M. Colombage (Radio Ceylon) said that their problem now, after augmenting their programmes, was one of finding more artistes. Another problem was the processing of Sinhalese records and they would welcome any scheme for processing records at a cheap rate.

Mr. Charles Moses (Australian Broadcasting Corporation) said that in the past seven years ABC had trained 34 broadcasters from other Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan. The Corporation expected to train another six this year.

Mr. A. T. Reid (Radio Malaya) said that problems associated with broadcasting to a multi-racial community as existed in Malaya were legion. They were faced with seven languages and dialects. These problems were not likely to be solved in a decade.

He said he had no doubt that English would be featured in programmes indefinitely. They were now starting on a five-year development plan to provide three simultaneous transmissions on nation-wide net-works. This would permit of full services in the four major languages. But as the use of Malay increased and Chinese and Tamil diminished the need for such diversity would disappear.

Decisions:

The Conference ended on February 11 after reaching several decisions affecting the development of broadcasting in the Commonwealth and exchanging information on professional subjects.

A special Sub-committee was set up to discuss the provision of programmes for rural communities.

It was also agreed to add to normal broadcast activities the compilation, editing and broadcasting of folk songs and other forms of folk culture.

The Conference stressed the need for close collaboration between broadcasting and educational authorities in order to achieve a fuller utilization of school broadcasts at the listening end.

It re-affirmed the right of television news organizations and agencies to obtain and present film coverage of sporting and other public events in television news bulletins without payment to promoters. A code of practice of freedom of access for news, laying down reasonable limits and safeguards for promoters and holders of exclusive rights was adopted in principle.

It agreed that direct broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings (a long standing practice in Australia and New Zealand) by organizations which had only a single programme channel was impracticable and that even where two channels were available, there were serious problems in providing an adequate service to listeners.

The impact of commercial broadcasting was considered in detail with particular reference to the duty of national broadcasting organizations to provide information, education and entertainment.

The Engineering Committee was concerned with the study of the existing techniques and of new developments in broadcasting. It discussed the freer inter-change of information of engineering problems and on improved operation and maintenance procedures in sound and television.

A Sub-committee studied problems of copyright affecting broadcasting and the plans for new legislation in various countries.

The Conference agreed on ways and means of implementing the various decisions taken and on strengthening the links between member organizations.

The next Conference would be held in Canada in May-June 1963.

(*The Statesman* and *The Hindusthan Standard*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2296:AOA:B]

O. **Punjab Legislature—Governor's Address:** Addressing the Punjab Legislature in Chandigarh on February 15, the State Governor, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, said that the State Government was fully alive to its responsibility towards Lahaul and Spiti valley—the far-flung area of Kangra district bordering on China—and its strategic importance.

As for the Indo-Pakistan border, he pointed out the recent successful negotiations between the two countries on the outstanding disputes and said: "With the mutual goodwill generated as a result of these negotiations there will now be a border of peace, goodwill and constructive co-operation."

He made a special mention of the people's singleness of purpose to forge ahead and said: "This faith and effort has enabled my Government to make significant advances."

He spoke proudly of the increase in farm production even beyond the Second Plan target and praised the Food Department for overcoming the "extreme difficulties" experienced last year, the police for ensuring a peaceful atmosphere during the Gurdwara elections and for controlling the anti-betterment levy agitation with tact and firmness and the Bhakra administration for repairing the damage in the hoist chamber.

Notable among the plans he announced for 1960-61 were a 'firm fight' against water-logging and the establishment of three polytechnics, one each at Sirsa, Batala and Jhajjar.

He described the present power shortage in the State as "only a temporary phase" and said that some restrictions on supply became inevitable because of the gap between demand and generating capacity affected by low water supply in the rivers. He held the promise of an easy situation when the left power house at Bhakra went into action later this year.

Besides the installation of additional units at Ganguwal and Kotla, each of 29,000 kw, the Government had taken up with the Planning Commission the question of constructing four generating units of 1,20,000 kw each on the right bank power house at Bhakra.

The programme of agrarian reforms, he added, was being pushed through with speed. The assessment of surplus area under the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act and the PEPSU Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act was in progress. Nearly 4,50,000 acres of the land would be available for the resettlement of ejected tenants and landless workers.

About agriculture, he said that vigorous efforts were being made for a rapid increase in production. The State had already crossed the Second Plan target of foodgrains, last year's production figure being 60,80,000 tons. An area of 2,60,000 acres was expected to be reclaimed during the Plan period.

As a result of the State trading scheme and anti-smuggling measures, there had been no shortage of food anywhere in the State. A wheat reserve of 20,00,000 tons was built up successfully without upsetting market prices. The State supplied over 8,000 tons of wheat seed to Bombay and West Bengal, while another 1,00,000 tons of wheat moved out of the Punjab within the food zone through normal trade channels. Punjab continued to retain the enviable position of being not only self-sufficient in food but also catering for the needs of other States.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2504:INI:F]

P. **Orissa Legislature—Governor's Address:** Addressing the Orissa Legislature in Bhuvaneswar on February 17, the Governor, Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, complimented the leaders of the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad for showing the "necessary statesmanship and foresight in order to make a stable Government possible in the State."

He referred to the formation of the Orissa-West Bengal food zone and said that consumers were satisfied with these arrangements but producers were unhappy as the rates compared unfavourably with returns accruing in the neighbouring States. Varying conditions outside Orissa resulted in a large disparity in prices of paddy and rice in the Orissa market and those in the neighbouring States and the producer in Orissa suffered badly. "My Government is fully aware of the apprehension entertained by a section of the public about these arrangements causing a shortage of foodgrains for internal consumption. The position is being very carefully watched and timely action will be taken whenever necessary".

Targets of agricultural production during 1959-60 had already been achieved and pro

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duction of foodgrains stood at 30,92,000 tons. The target for the coming year had been fixed at 32,86,000 tons.

All possible assistance was being given to the Dandakaranya Development Authority. The State Government would hand over 149,000 acres of land to the Authority. Out of these, 9,000 acres at Omerkote had been handed over already.

Referring to the Hirakud Dam Project being taken over by the State from April 1, 1960, he said that the total expenditure by the State on the Project up to the end of March, 1960 would be Rs. 65 crores. This was exclusive of interest charges on the capital which would come to Rs. 16.23 crores by the end of 1959-60.

Irrigation facilities had been provided from the Hirakud canal system to 335,760 acres up to the end of December, 1959. By the end of March, 1960, the construction of field channels would be completed when the entire area of 380,000 acres would have the benefits of irrigation before the next *kharif* crop.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2540:INI:N]

Q. **Bihar Legislature—Governor's Address:** Addressing the joint session of the Bihar Legislature in Patna on February 3, the Governor of the State, Dr. Zakir Hussain, said that the total production of foodgrains in Bihar during the year 1958-59 touched a new peak of 66,86,000 tons.

Discussing the measures taken by the State for flood control, he said that up to 1959 a total length of 800 miles of flood protection embankments had been completed and the Government proposed to spend Rs. 1.33 crores during the current financial year on flood control.

In the field of industries, he said, the Central Government had finally decided to locate an oil refinery at Barauni. A major step towards the proposal for the location of the fourth steel plant had been the shifting of the headquarters of the Hindustan Steel Limited from Delhi to Ranchi. The sites for the heavy machinery and foundry forge plants were also getting ready.

On education, he said, a decision had been taken by both Patna and Bihar universities to introduce the three-year degree course from July, 1960. A proposal to set up a new teaching-cum-affiliating university at Ranchi was under consideration.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2505:INI:I]

R. **Bihar Budget:** The Chief Minister of Bihar, Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha (who also holds the Finance portfolio), presented the Bihar Government's Budget for 1960-61 to the State Assembly in Patna on February 9.

It showed a deficit of Rs. 36,00,000, and Dr. Sinha told the House that "this small deficit is for the present being left uncovered."

The following were the Budget figures:

Revenue receipts	Rs. 79.35 crores
Revenue expenditure	Rs. 70.70 crores
Surplus on revenue account	Rs. 8.65 crores
Capital receipts	Rs. 50.23 crores
Capital expenditure	Rs. 59.24 crores
Deficit on capital account	Rs. 9.01 crores
Net deficit in the Consolidated Fund	Rs. 36,00,000.

Dr. Sinha said that the State Government had decided that in certain sectors the emoluments must be somewhat augmented. Prices had risen in recent years and the cost of living index had gone up. It was, therefore, decided to give a flat increase of Rs. 10 in the cost of living allowance of all Government employees whose basic pay did not exceed Rs. 250. Marginal adjustments would be made in the case of persons whose pay just exceeded Rs. 250; in such cases, the flat increase would be reduced by the amount by which the basic pay exceeded Rs. 250.

The Government, he added, were also considering the question whether the cost of living allowance should be wholly or partly merged with the pay. For the present, the benefits of the cost of living allowance would be allowed for the purpose of calculating leave, salary, gratuities and pension.

The Government had also decided to allow a flat increase of Rs. 5 in the cost of living allowance of employees of local bodies and of Rs. 2 in the case of chowkidars. Gram Sewaks employed in the Panchayats should also get a fixed living allowance of Rs. 12.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2505:INI:J]

S. **Uttar Pradesh Budget:** The UP Finance Minister, Syed Ali Zaheer, presented the State Budget for 1960-61 to the Legislative Assembly in Lucknow on February 13 showing a revenue deficit of Rs. 2.33 crores. Revenue was estimated at Rs. 130.90 crores and expenditure at Rs. 133.23 crores.

There were no tax proposals. Relief from sales-tax granted to certain cottage industries products would be discontinued and the long-standing demand of Class IV employees for better travelling allowance was conceded.

The development of the State's northern border areas adjoining Tibet, the introduction of NCC Rifles Scheme and the strengthening of the Pradesh Education Corps were among the new plans presented to the House.

A sum of Rs. 61,64,000 was allocated for the development of communications in the border areas in addition to Rs. 28,36,000 to be spent on the general development of the areas.

A sum of Rs. 6,49,000 was earmarked for the NCC Rifles Scheme sponsored by the Central Government. The National Cadet Corps would be expanded and 4,000 cadets during the current financial year and 16,000 during the next year would be given military training under the Scheme.

A separate military school was being started to prepare candidates from UP for admission to the commissioned ranks of the Armed Forces.

The net capital expenditure during 1960-61 was put at Rs. 26.91 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 32.14 crores for 1959-60.

The capital expenditure under the revised estimate for the current year was enhanced to Rs. 32.42 crores.

As the Budget would cover the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan, Mr. Ali Zaheer gave an assessment of the Plan's progress made so far.

Against Rs. 253 crores allotted to UP for the Second Plan, he said, he expected to utilize Rs. 221.97 crores assuming that the entire Budget allocations made for the current and next financial years would be spent.

A number of notable schemes were included in the Budget.

The number of Community Development blocks would be raised to 497 to cover 52.9 per cent of the rural population. Ten thousand service co-operatives, set up between August and December, 1959, would be linked with 148 marketing societies.

The target for irrigation, during the *rabi* season, was fixed at 46,95,000 acres of land. One thousand and twenty tube-wells, out of a target of 1,500, would be completed during the next financial year. Work on the remaining channels of the Jirgo Dam, the Upper Khajuri project, the Balmiki Sarovar and on the Nanak Sagar was expected to be completed during the next financial year.

Facilities would be provided for irrigation of 1,20,00,000 acres of land. A diesel power station would be set up in western UP to meet power shortage in areas served by the Ganga and Sharda grids. Two turbines of 30,000 kw each would be established at the Harduaganj power house. The firm capacity of the Matatila power house would be increased to 20,000 kw. Work on the revised Yamuna Hydel Scheme would be taken up during the year.

Class IV employees would be entitled to travelling allowance for members of their families. They would also be entitled to take their personal effects on being transferred. Their halting charge would be raised from eight annas to one rupee per day.

He announced that the State Government's Heavy Industries Plan Committee had proposed an investment of Rs. 34.42 crores and Rs. 11.68 crores in industries projected under the Third Plan in the public and co-operative sectors respectively.

Among the large-scale industries which had gone into production were the soda ash-*cum*-ammonium chloride factory and a rayon filament yarn factory, both of which had been given Government loans.

(*National Herald*, Lucknow)

[Prev. ref. 2522:INI:P]

T. **Sahitya Akademi Awards:** Writers in seven languages were awarded the Sahitya Akademi prizes of Rs. 5,000 each. The awards were given away by Mr. Nehru in New Delhi on February 13.

No book in other Indian languages was considered fit for the awards.

The writers were: Ramdhari Singh Dinkar (Hindi), Gajendra Kumar Mitra (Bengali), K. S. Karanth (Kannada), Ganesh Trimbak Deshpande (Marathi), Mohan Singh (Punjabi), Tirth Basant (Sindhi) and Masud Hasan Rizvi (Urdu).

Work Of Sahitya Akademi:

The Akademi is one of the three established by the Government of India. The other two are the Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi.

In the six years of its existence, the Sahitya Akademi has published several standard, low-priced books in each of India's 14 languages, and in English and Sindhi.

The first volume of the National Bibliography of Indian Literature (20th Century), one of the most important publications of the Akademi, will be released later this year. It will contain a complete record of all publications of this century in Assamese, Bengali, English, Gujerati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

An important series of the Akademi's publications is the Anthology of Current Indian Poetry in which the volumes on Punjabi and Assamese poetry have been published. The Akademi has also published the first volume of the annual Bhartiya Kavita.

Another important series is the Critical Edition of Kalidasa's Works under which it is proposed to publish six volumes. *Meghaduta* has already come out and *Vikromorvasiya* and *Kumarasambhava* are expected to be published soon. Work is progressing on *Shakuntala*, *Malavikagnimitra*, *Raghuvamsa* and *Ritusamhara*.

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The Akademi is also working on yet another series—Anthology of Sanskrit Literature—under which seven volumes are to be published dealing with the Epics and Puranas, Buddhist texts, Vedas, Brahamanas and Sutras; classical literature, Jain texts, Inscriptions and Subhashitas. The first volume has come out and the second is in print.

In the series, Histories of Literature, the histories of Bengali and Malayalam literatures have already been published.

The Akademi is also publishing anthologies of folk songs and short stories. In addition, it has published a large number of books on many subjects in almost all Indian languages.

The first authoritative Who's Who of Indian Writers—with 6,000 entries—is expected to be published by April, 1960. It is in English.

On the occasion of the birth centenary of Tagore in 1961, the Akademi proposes to publish Tagore Bibliography in two volumes.

Another important publication on the Tagore Centenary will be the release in all languages of eight volumes of Tagore's selected writings—poems, songs, short stories, short novels, dramas, serious prose and other essays.

All Tagore publications will be out before May, 1961.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

INDONESIA

A. **Defence Services Promotions:** At a special ceremony held in Djakarta on February 8, President Sukarno conferred new ranks on the Army and Air Force Chiefs.

The Army Chief of Staff and Defence Minister, Lieut.-Gen. A. H. Nasution, was promoted to the rank of full General.

The Air Force Chief of Staff, Air Vice-Marshal S. Suryadarma, was promoted to the rank of full Air Marshal.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2820:IND:A]

B. **Relations With Singapore:** The First Minister and Foreign Minister, Dr. Djuanda, and the Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, issued in Djakarta on January 26 (at the conclusion of Mr. Lee's week-long goodwill visit) a Joint Statement expressing their desire to further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

According to the Statement, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew supported the Indonesian struggle for the return of West Irian to Indonesia.

The two leaders agreed that a close watch should be kept on all activities detrimental to their territorial interests and security.

Dr. Djuanda accepted an invitation to visit Singapore.

The Goodwill Mission from Singapore presented to Djakarta officials a trade liberalization plan proposing to allow Indonesia 60 per cent of the foreign exchange she needed for the purchase of goods provided Indonesia bought certain goods through Singapore. A Singapore Trade Mission would be established in Djakarta. Indonesia would send officials to Singapore to discuss an increase of bilateral trade.

(*The Times*, London)

C. **US Loan For Fertilizer Plant:** The Construction Minister, Mr. Chaerul Saleh, announced in Djakarta on February 2 that Indonesia planned to put up a fertilizer plant in North Sumatra out of a loan of $46.3 million received from the US Export-Import Bank.

The plant, he said, would cost $32 million. The remaining $14.3 million would be utilized for establishing an electric supply project in East Java. Both the schemes would be completed at the beginning of 1963.

According to Mr. Saleh, the fertilizer plant would enable Indonesia to cut foreign exchange spending for fertilizer imports to the extent of $10,000,000. The fertilizer plant would also help Indonesia achieve self-sufficiency in food production and Indonesia might be able to stop rice imports by the end of 1962.

The electricity project would supply an additional 50,000 kw that would benefit Indonesia's industrialization plans.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 2789:IND:C]

D. **Cotton Agreement With UK:** Representatives of Indonesia and the United Kingdom signed in Djakarta on February 2 an Agreement to the effect that Hong Kong would receive cotton from USA and process it into yarn which would be shipped to Indonesia.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman explained that the Agreement was within the framework of the Surplus Agricultural Commodity Agreements between Indonesia and USA.

Under the Agreement, Hong Kong would receive American cotton worth nearly $2.75 million and would ship to Indonesia the processed yarn.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

E. **Dutch Assets To Be Sold To Indonesians:** It was officially announced in Djakarta on February 16 that the Government would bring under its control all Dutch property not already nationalized and then sell it to Indonesians.

A new regulation issued in this connexion required all Dutch immovable interests in Indonesia to be placed under Government control in two months and then sold to Indonesians.

[Already, most of the Dutch-owned enterprises have been nationalized. The new law chiefly affects real estate and other property.]

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2821:IND:B]

IRAQ

A. **Soviet Experts To Build Dams And Reservoirs:** The Soviet News Agency *Tass* reported on February 10 that Russian specialists had completed their main geological prospecting near the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and were designing several large engineering installations on these two rivers.

The head of the Soviet Institute for the Design of Hydro-Engineering Development, Mr. Mikhail Ananyev, said that Russia would help in the construction of a power station and the Fatha Dam, about 330 feet high, on the Tigris. The Dam would be backed by a reservoir holding more than 33,000,000,000 cubic yards of water. Two more reservoirs which would be formed after the completion of two 130 feet high dams would regulate a large part of the Euphrates.

Soviet scientists were also exploring the possibility of forming a man-made sea of 71,000,000,000 cubic yards in a natural depression for further regulation of the waters of the two rivers.

Mr. Ananyev said that the Institute was also designing a canal 310 miles long between the Tigris and the Euphrates, which, by removing salinated water to the Persian Gulf, would enable more than 7,400,000,000 acres of land to be drained off.

The work was being carried out under the Soviet-Iraqi Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation signed in March, 1959.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2524:IRQ:B, 2608:IRQ:C, 3125:IRQ:B]

B. **Three Political Parties Become Legal:** Three political parties came into being in Iraq on February 9 after a lapse of six years. [All political parties had been abolished in 1954 by General Nuri-es-Said, the then Prime Minister, who was killed in the Revolution in 1958.]

The Parties to re-appear are the National Democratic Party headed by Mr. Mohammed Hadib, Finance Minister; the Democratic Party of Khurdistan under the Khurdish leader, Mullah Mustafa Barzani; and the Iraq Communist Party led by Mr. Daud al Sayegh.

These Parties applied for licences on January 9 and no objections having been raised by the Minister of the Interior, they were considered legally licensed under the new Associations Law promulgated on January 1, 1960.

This was the first time that a Khurdish party had been licensed in Iraq or anywhere in West Asia (where Khurds live).

Mr. Al Sayegh's newspaper *Al Mabda* issued a special edition on February 9 announcing the revival of the Communist Party and published a list of the Party's 11 founding members.

In a front page appeal, *Al Mabda* called on Iraqi communists to support the Iraq Republic under General Abdul Karim Kassem and to seek the formation of a United Front of all national parties under his Revolutionary leadership.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3125:IRQ:A]

ISRAEL

A. **Another "Dead Sea" Scroll Found:** It was stated in Jerusalem (Israel) on February 7 that two fragments of a scroll on parchment, obviously parts of a phylactery, inscribed with the first 16 verses of Chapter 13 of the Book of Exodus had been found in a cave between Massada and Ein Geddi.

They were written by an expert in a style similar to that of the famous Dead Sea scrolls of Qumram.

With them were found sections of papyrus covered with square Hebrew letters of the same period, but less beautifully written. These have still to be deciphered but are believed to belong to the Bar Cochba period and to be part of a letter.

News of this discovery was given on February 7 by Dr. Yochanon Aharoni, who led a party of archaeologists and 30 volunteers who carried out the search from January 24 to February 2.

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The finds are considered of significance, because they include the first scrolls on the Israel side of the Dead Sea and, therefore, give promise of more of the same kind in the area.

This was the fourth expedition to the area, but the first to yield such important results. The other expeditions were organized in 1953, 1954 and 1955.

Nahal Tseelim, where these caves are situated, is one of the big canyons north of Massada. Two Roman fortresses were found, guarding the western side of Nahal Tseelim. Three miles away were a group of caves which showed traces of having been dug up by Bedouins who had crossed from Jordan.

But, two untouched caves were reached in a secluded and almost inaccessible spot. In them were found remnants of linen and leather, wooden and clay implements, and eleven arrow heads and many arrow shafts. The latter, the first to be found in Israel, were of wood and cane, painted red and black.

Two coins of Trajan who died in 117 AD and others of the 3rd century testified to the length of time during which these caves were in use.

The similarity between these finds and those about six or seven miles to the north at Murabbaat in Jordan is taken as evidence that this whole area was a refuge for parties of Jewish rebels led by Bar Cochba who, in the second century AD, so harassed Emperor Hadrian that he was compelled to bring his greatest general, Julius Severus, from Britain to quell them.

In one of the caves, remnants of implements were found dating to the Chalcolithic period from the fourth millennium BC and these are being studied. Unidentified skeletons found are also under examination.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 79:ISR:B, 1467:ISR:A]

JAPAN

A. **South Korean Occupation of Takeshima Island:** At a meeting of the Diet's Standing Budget Committee in Tokyo on February 8, a Socialist member, Mr. Setsu Yukomichi, asked: "May we regard the South Korean occupation of Takeshima island as an armed aggression even after the revised Japan-US Treaty becomes effective?"

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, replied: "I think it should be interpreted as such."

He said that Japan intended to solve the issue by peaceful negotiations such as diplomatic talks with South Korea and an appeal to the competent international machinery.

Japan had so far urged the South Korean Government to return the disputed island lying half-way between the two countries, but of no avail.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3127:JAP:A]

B. **New Socialist Party's Programme:** The programme adopted by the new party of Socialist dissidents (see page 3160) in Tokyo on January 24 laid down democratic socialism as its goal.

It claimed to be a people's party instead of a class organization seeking support far wider than from organized labour alone. It demanded nationalization to the extent required to conduct a planned economy while respecting private enterprise and rejecting nationalization for its own sake.

It recognized the need for self-defence and collective security arrangements, accepting the Japan-US Mutual Security Agreement on condition of its gradual abolition as the ultimate aim.

It called for a 'two-China policy' and for the admission of the Peking *regime* to UN membership and for a Peace Treaty with Russia for the return of the Southern Kuriles to Japan.

Japan, it declared, should not intervene in East-West disputes and should follow neither USA nor the communist Powers blindly.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2974:JAP:A]

JORDAN

A. **King Hussein's Visit To Saudi Arabia:** King Hussein arrived in Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia, on February 8 for talks with King Saud on topics of common interest, including the possibility of an all-Arab 'summit' meeting.

He was accompanied by his Prime Minister, Mr. Hazta Majali, and the Chief of the Royal Cabinet, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni.

At the end of the discussions between the two Kings, a joint *communique* was issued.

In it, they agreed to support the Arab League Charter and evolve it in such a way that it becomes an active instrument for uniting the Arabs.

They also agreed to support the Algerian struggle, to support Arab rights in Palestine and to continue with plans to repair the Hejaz Railway, idle since it was destroyed by Lawrence of Arabia.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 1479:JOR:A]

B. **Plot To Overthrow Government—Sentences On Accused:** The State Security Court, sitting in Amman on February 15, sentenced Col. Mahmud Russa, a former Jordanian Minister in Washington, and Col. Salameh Ateeq to 10 years' detention on charges of plotting to overthrow the Government during 1957-58.

Two other officers were given five years' imprisonment each. Another officer and four civilians who escaped were sentenced in their absence to 15 years' imprisonment.

The officers, who were tried *in camera* at their own request, pleaded guilty.

They were accused of plotting to take power by force with the aid of a foreign Power.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2975:JOR:A]

NEPAL

A. **Hatauda Rope-way Foundation Laid:** The Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, laid the foundation of the world's second longest Ropeway at Hatauda in the foothills of Nepal, 30 miles south of Khatmandu, on February 16.

The 28-mile-long Ashial Ropeway Project, undertaken by the American Riblet Tramway Company would be completed by October, 1961.

The Ropeway will have the capacity to carry a road load of 25 tons hourly and could be run by the hydro-electric power generated at the plant at Trisuli on the border, being constructed with Indian aid. It will have 280 towers, the highest being at a 7,600-ft.-high mountain top.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Dr. V. J. Sukselainen's Visit; S-EATO Seminar On Communist Subversion; Agriculture Credit Conference; Writers' Guild Meeting.

A. **Dr. V. J. Sukselainen's Visit:** The Finnish Prime Minister, Dr. V. J. Sukselainen, arrived in Karachi on February 9 on a four-day official visit to Pakistan. He was welcomed at the airport by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir.

On February 10, Dr. Sukselainen had a meeting with the Pakistan President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan.

The talks between them were said to have been of a general nature.

The following day, Dr. Sukselainen continued his talks with Pakistan Central Ministers.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, gave a dinner in honour of Mr. V. J. Sukselainen in Karachi on February 10.

In a formal speech on the occasion, Mr. Qadir paid a tribute to the people of Finland for their great love for freedom and expressed gratitude for the offer of technical assistance made by Dr. Sukselainen.

Immediately after his arrival in Lahore from Karachi on February 12, Dr. Sukselainen said that his country would give technical assistance in the construction of the Indus Basin replacement works in West Pakistan. He, however, emphasized that the assistance would be limited to the technical sphere only.

Finland would also study the possibilities of giving aid to Pakistan in the implementation of her Second Five-Year Plan.

After spending a day in Lahore, Dr. Sukselainen left for New Delhi on February 13.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

B. **S-EATO Seminar (Second) On Communist Subversion:** The South-East Asia Treaty Organization's Second Seminar on countering communist subversion was inaugurated in Lahore on February 9 by the Interior Minister of Pakistan, Lt.-General K. M. Shaikh.

In his speech, Lt-Gen. Shaikh said: "The presence here of experts from the member-countries of S-EATO and of distinguished observers from CENTO (Central Treaty Organization)—Iran and Turkey—testifies to the significance and importance which these countries attach to the to the danger of subversion.

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"It is a happy augury for the future independence of these countries that there should be serious realization of a danger against which they have shown characteristic indifference and unreadiness to understand and look the problem in the face.

"The time has now come when we must see, analyse and interpret communist activities and attitudes against the stark and terrifying background of its true nature and history.

"We should never lose sight of the philosophy which gave birth to it, the composite of dialectic materialism and economic determinism of history.

"The technique of the gun and the dagger has been replaced by the Trojan Horse but, in effect, the threat remains as dangerous, abhorrent and potentially violent as ever before.

"While it is for each of our countries to work out her own ideology, you (here) can help to establish through facts and known history the impossibility of fulfilment of the promises of communism."

The Seminar was attended by delegates from the Treaty countries—United States, United Kingdom, Thailand, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan. There were Observers from the Central Treaty Organization—Iran and Turkey.

Mr. Pote Sarasin, Secretary-General of S-EATO, told the Seminar that the public as well as security agencies must be alerted to the "ceaseless efforts of the enemy within to infiltrate, organize and influence legitimate bodies."

Outlining the technique of communist subversion, he said that since 1954, communist action in both open and secret phases had become mostly non-violent and peaceful in some way. That, according to him, was even more dangerous than armed revolt, since it was more subtle and more difficult to detect.

He added: "One of the greatest assets of the communist Powers is the blind support they command from communist parties in countries they seek to subvert. These parties are composed of people who purport to be loyal citizens, but whose hearts are on the other side. It will be foolhardy to think of these parties as being like the other political parties, that they confine themselves to orthodox political efforts to gain power by the ballot box."

Mr. K. Prammoj (Thailand) said that vigilance should not be slackened even in Thailand, where communism was ill-organized.

He said that since Thailand had never experienced foreign domination, there was no emotional opposition to Western countries and the communists found themselves aliens in their own country.

Mr. Douglas Hyde (Britain) said that communists all over the world believed that the most profitable time to build up their parties was when there was an easing of tensions. "Now they seem to have come to the conclusion to proceed slowly and patiently towards their ultimate goal of capturing power."

Mr. Hyde (who renounced communism after subscribing to that ideology for two decades) said that the world was witnessing a great battle between communism and the 'free world' for the minds, hearts and souls of the people.

He thought that the communists had dropped violent methods because they involved total gain or total loss. If violent methods succeeded, the country was theirs; but if they failed, they had to go under for a considerable period.

The leader of the American delegation, Mr. Richard S. Bissell, said that Russian leadership had made no pretence that communists had given up plans for world domination despite the relaxation of tensions.

He said that now was the time to guard against communist subversion, which was likely to assume increased importance.

He said that the 'cold war' had all along been unpopular everywhere in the world, and with the proposed 'summit' conference in sight, there was a disposition to believe that an era of peace was in the offing. The communists had already started cashing in on the hopes of humanity's urge for peace and they were repeating "the lie that the Governments trying to defend against subversion are trying to perpetuate the 'cold war'."

He said that he and his countrymen firmly believed that the understanding between the East and the West could not mean an end or even diminution of the rivalry between the two systems. He was of the view that it only represented a great change in dimensions which might mean a slowing down of the arms race, although it was too early to say even that. Conclusions that the economic and ideological rivalry had diminished were wild.

The Philippines delegate, Mr. F. Cabahug, said that S-EATO was designed to ensure peace in South-East Asia. The architects of S-EATO had always recognized the serious threat posed by International Communism to peace.

He expressed the view that the position demanded more vigilance, as the communists continued to flourish and disrupt the peace of freedom-loving people through all the known methods of International Communism.

The S-EATO Secretary-General, Mr. Pote Sarasin, said in Karachi on February 10 that the recommendations of the Seminar would be forwarded to the member-countries for implementation in accordance with their requirements.

In reply to a question, he said that the Seminar was not the result of any specific threat or danger in any part of the S-EATO region.

Regarding the military potential of S-EATO, he said that it was not possible to have a standing army of S-EATO because of the vastness of the area covered by the Treaty, but member-States remained in a state of preparedness to meet all threats.

On the question of co-ordination of S-EATO, CENTO and NATO, he said that the three Organizations had already established contacts and were exchanging information of use to each other.

Communique:

The Seminar ended on February 12.

It issued a *communique* urging greater vigilance and further action by the member-States to meet intensified communist activities.

It said: "Of special pertinence to the Treaty area is the Seminar's interpretation of the communist economic offensive in newly-independent and|or under-developed nations.

"The communist aim is to use trade and economic aid as a subtle weapon to change the balance of power in favour of the communist world. It is necessary to expose these practices."

The *Communique* went on to say that as counter-measures the Seminar recommended more positive programmes to correct conditions that permit communist infiltration or make communist propaganda effective, specially in industrial centres and villages of the Treaty area.

Mass uplift programmes in the Philippines and Thailand were cited as good examples.

It added: "Individual communists must be identified in villages and cities when they operate. Communist policies and objectives must also be exposed. Contradictions and inconsistencies must be highlighted."

All the deliberations of the Seminar except the inaugural session were held *in camera*.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3068:PAK:B]

C. **Conference On Agricultural Credit:** A high-level Conference on Agricultural Credit held in Karachi on February 8 under the chairmanship of the Minister for Food and Agriculture, Lt.-General Azam Khan, took a series of decisions to extend and simplify credit facilities to agriculturists and to cover the whole country with a net-work of co-operative societies.

Registrars of co-operative societies in both Wings would be advanced a sum of Rs. 10,000,000 each as part of the credit extension drive. Loans to be given by the State Bank of Pakistan would be increased if the amounts to be given now were fully absorbed.

The Conference accepted in principle a proposal for amalgamating the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation and the Agricultural Bank.

After discussing the various aspects of the problem, the following decisions were taken:

(1) Credit must be provided to farmers and fishermen quickly and at the appropriate time to have an impact on production.

(2) Short-term and medium types of credit should be provided by co-operative societies. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies should re-organize the co-operatives and extend them to cover the whole of the countryside. Until this was done, the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation and the Agricultural Bank should continue to provide such credit so that there was no break.

(3) The co-operatives must ensure that they provide rural credit for agricultural production and not middlemen.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2527:PAK:D]

D. **Writers' Guild Meeting:** The first anniversary of the Pakistan Writers' Guild was celebrated in Dacca on January 31 at a meeting of writers from the two Wings of the country. Syed Waqar Azim, an eminent Urdu writer, presided.

In a message to the meeting, F-M. Mohammed Ayub Khan exhorted the writers to "feel free in your mind, act freely in your expression and react freely to the environment around you".

He added: "Let not the edge of your sensibility be blunted by any sense of fear or expediency."

The Secretary-General of the Pakistan Writers' Guild, Mr. Qudratullah Shahab, told the meeting that the members of the Guild should always remember that the Guild was a trade union and not an ideological body.

The only ideology of the Guild, if any, he said, was the intellectual honesty, courage and freedom to express ideas. Beyond that, every body was free. He warned those sections of

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the bureaucracy who were bent on suspecting that the Guild might become a weapon of 'Leftism' or 'Rightism' in the political sense of the terms and said that the Guild was not a political organization.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2527:PAK:H]

THAILAND

A. Rice Exports Affected By US Sale: The Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Sarit Thanarat, said in Bangkok on February 4 that the US sale of surplus rice in Asia had affected Thailand's rice exports.

He said that Thailand had lost a 40,000 tons rice contract with Ceylon since the news of the sale of US rice was disclosed.

He added that in any case "any new-comer on the Asian rice market was bound to affect adversely the economy of Thailand."

He said that despite the Government's appeal to merchants for co-operation by decreasing the imports of luxury goods, over $1,000,000 worth of luxury items had been imported.

He warned that severe measures, including a total ban, would be imposed on luxury goods if his warning proved ineffective.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 262:THI:B]

TURKEY

A. Failure Of Further Talks On Cyprus — Independence Postponed: There were talks in Nicosia early in February, 1960 between Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Fadhil Kutchuk, President and Vice-President-elect of the new Cyprus Republic on the one hand, and the British Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Colonies, Mr. Julian Amery, on the other, on the question of British sovereign bases on the Island.

The two Cypriot leaders handed to Mr. Amery their reply to the final British proposals on February 9.

At the end of their last meeting, a statement was issued on February 8 saying that as no agreement had been reached, it would be impossible for the United Kingdom Government to pass the necessary legislation in time to proclaim the Cyprus Republic on March 19.

The statement said: "Since the negotiations in London were reported in the Foreign Secretary's statement to the House of Commons on February 1, further proposals have been made from the Cypriot side with regard to the extent and administration of the sovereign base areas, training needs of the British forces and British financial assistance to Cyprus.

"These matters were discussed in detail with the leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities over the past few days.

"Yesterday (February 7), Mr. Amery explained to Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk Her Majesty's Government's final proposals.

"A further meeting today (February 8) showed that it was not possible to reach agreement.

"In these circumstances, the necessary legislation cannot be passed through the British Parliament in time for the proclamation of Independence on March 19."

Both the Cypriot leaders disapproved of the postponement of Independence.

Archbishop Makarios said that the postponement was inconsistent with the agreements reached in London and in Zurich. He also accused Britain of claiming areas for sovereign bases beyond those envisaged in the London Declaration.

Dr. Kutchuk said that Britain had acted too hastily in announcing the postponement of Independence. He said he had made certain favourable proposals to both sides which had the support of Archbishop Makarios and could have been the subject of further discussions. But, three hours later, Britain issued an official statement announcing postponement of Independence.

Statement In House Of Commons:

Reviewing the talks on Cyprus, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, said in the House of Commons on February 1 that the basis of the London Agreement of 1959 was that the United Kingdom should hand over to the new Republic sovereignty over Cyprus except for two areas to be retained under full British sovereignty.

It was also agreed, he said, that the Republic should assure to Britain rights and facilities on its territory necessary to enable the two areas to be used effectively as military bases.

Mr. Lloyd said that originally British needs were assessed at some 150 to 170 square miles, which would include a Cypriot population of some 16,000. Later, Britain had tried to restrict these areas and the number of Cypriots living there and, at the London talks, had finally put forward a figure of about 120 square miles with under 1,000 resident Cypriots.

He went on: "The fear was expressed that the Island of Cyprus would not continue to be a single economic and administrative unit. We have tried to meet that point. We have undertaken not to set up a colonial type of administration in the two areas and not to use the areas in any way as a means of competing with the Republic or disrupting the economic unity of the Island.

"We have no wish to use the sovereign base area for other than purely military purposes and certainly not to deprive the Republic of any economic advantage.

"Archbishop Makarios has accepted the concept of sovereign bases area but has maintained that they should be restricted to 36 square miles—an area of six miles by six miles—on the argument that we should be restricted to the existing military establishments with some elbow room and communication territory. What, however, has also to be taken into account is that one of our purposes has been to get as many as possible of the installations which would otherwise be scattered throughout the rest of the Island into these two sovereign base areas."

Speaking of financial assistance to Cyprus, he said: "Subject to the clearing up of certain financial points, we have offered a grant of £7,520,000 to be spread over five years, together with £500,000 to meet certain Turkish-Cypriot requests which both communities have endorsed. We have offered a loan of up to £2,000,000 for financing the extension of the electricity service in the Island. If Cyprus remains in the Commonwealth, she would be eligible for Commonwealth assistance loans.

"With regard to the Commonwealth, we have agreed to draft the Cyprus Bill in such a way as to keep the position open until after Independence so that Cyprus can then decide whether or not to seek membership of the Commonwealth. That means that so far as the United Kingdom is concerned Cyprus will have the advantages of Commonwealth membership during this *interim* period pending a decision."

The House of Commons had an emergency debate on February 9 on the break-down of the negotiations with Cypriot leaders. The debate was forced by the Labour Opposition.

The Labour leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, said that the attitude of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, was intransigent and would do no good to the prospects of resuming negotiations on Cyprus.

He added: "None of us wants a return to the conflict, hatred and bitterness that once existed in Cyprus."

The chief Labour spokesman, Mr. Denis Healey, in the absence of Mr. A. Bevan (owing to illness), said that the Opposition was doubtful about Government's intentions on Cyprus.

He said there was now a desperate need for new initiative to resolve the deadlock over Cyprus. He called on the Government to show more flexibility over the question of sovereign bases. It would be impossible to operate such bases without the full consent of the Cypriots. If their co-operation could not be secured without conceding British sovereignty, this concession would have to be faced.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd said that 120 square miles of sovereign base area was the absolute minimum and no further reduction could be made in the demand.

Also, he said, it would be better to reach agreement on this before setting a new date for the Independence of Cyprus.

He denied that there was any break-down in the overall negotiations or that Britain's attitude was rigid or intransigent. The Government still wanted a settlement founded on the London and Zurich Agreements which provided for sovereign military bases in Cyprus. These bases were required to enable Britain to discharge her international responsibilities.

He said that he was very conscious of the dangers of failure to reach agreement on Britain's future military bases in Cyprus.

The Opposition did not press the issue for a vote.

Archbishop Makarios' Comment:

Archbishop Makarios, who returned to Nicosia on January 30, said in a statement that there had been differences between Britain and Cyprus on Independence for Cyprus and added: "We do not see why we should deviate from our original position on the area of the British sovereign area. We showed goodwill and we hope the other side does the same."

He said in London before leaving for home that although the talks on Cyprus had ended without agreement, they had been profitable. During the discussions, he said, he had tried to understand British requirements of defence compatible with the creation of an independent and sovereign Republic of Cyprus.

He complained that there was no corresponding understanding of the difficult problems concerning the Republic by the British Government. If the existing differences over the extent of the British bases in Cyprus were to be settled, there must be some better understanding of the Cypriot view-point on the part of the British Government.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3148:TUR:A]

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UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. Nationalization Of National Bank Of Egypt And Misr Bank: The nationalization of Egypt's two great banks—the National Bank of Egypt and the Misr Bank—was announced in Cairo on February 11.

The Cairo correspondent of *The Times*, London, in a despatch to his paper, said that the nationalization of these two banks appeared to mark a further step in the execution of the Government policy for controlling the country's principal economic resources.

He added that the nationalization of the National Bank did not come as a surprise.

The Misr Bank, founded in 1920, is the head organization of a group of 22 companies, including Misr Airlines and textile concerns. Since 1958, with the Union of Egypt and Syria, the Misr Bank had extended its activity into the Syrian Region.

The National Bank was banker to Government.

In an explanatory statement, the Minister for Economy, Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissouny, said that it was "unacceptable" to leave the National Bank in the form of a joint stock company, owned by individuals. In its capacity as the Central Bank, it issued currencies, kept State funds and exercised control over commercial banks.

He added that the Misr Bank owned shares in joint stock companies in excess of the limit specified in the Bank and Credit Law, and the financial market was pervaded by the fear that the Misr Bank might be compelled to unload its securities.

In addition, the Government had saved the Misr Bank from collapse in 1941 and was owed large amounts by the Bank. It "would have faced a very difficult situation and its shareholders would have suffered great losses had the Government requested it to re-pay the debts."

The shares of both the banks would be converted into bonds with 5 per cent interest, redeemable over 12 years. The price would be fixed on the closing stock exchange quotation on February 11, namely £ (E) 29.8 for National Bank shares £ (E) 22.7 for the Misr Bank shares.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2476:UAR:A]

B. "Inge Toft" Released—Ship Unloads Cargo At Port Said: It was officially stated in Cairo on February 5 that the Danish ship *Inge Toft* had been released by the UAR authorities after having been detained at Port Said for more than eight months. The owners had ordered the Captain of the ship to unload its cargo at Port Said.

The UAR authorities had detained the ship in May, 1959 in accordance with their policy not to allow any Israeli ship or any ship carrying cargo for Israel till the entire Palestine question had been solved.

An official statement issued in Cairo on the release of the *Inge Toft* said:

"This brings to an end the artificial crisis Israel had tried to create. The *Inge Toft* had entered the Suez Canal early in 1959 with a cargo meant for Israel. Israel wanted to make the ship a test case to assert her 'right' of passage through the Suez Canal.

"The state of war between Israel and Arab countries still continues, and under the 1888 Constantinople Convention UAR has every authority to take any measure she may consider suitable to protect the Canal in a state of war.

"When Israel raised the *Inge Toft* affair at the last session of the UN General Assembly, the UAR Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, declared that the UAR Government could not consider Israel's claim to use the Suez Canal independently of the Palestine question. It was bound up with UN resolutions regarding Palestine which UAR was prepared to accept as a whole but which Israel had consistently violated, particularly the UN resolutions asking Israel to vacate the Arab territory she has occupied by force and to rehabilitate the 1,000,000 Palestine refugees.

"According to international law, the state of war which exists between UAR and Israel gives the former full rights as to the prevention of Israeli ships or ships hired by Israel from passing through the Canal. No attempts or devices that Israel may resort to, such as hiding behind the standards of other nations, can possibly change this fact.

"The belief of some States that the Truce Agreement terminated the state of war between UAR and Israel is entirely without foundation. It is also belied by actual events; for the Truce Agreement only stopped the fighting but it did not terminate the state of war. This war was in defence of the Palestine people and their rights against the Israeli aggression. This aggression still holds since Israel still usurps the rights of the people of Palestine and still challenges the numerous decisions reached by UN in favour of these people.

"Besides, Israel's attitude with regard to the Armistice Agreement and the decisions of United Nations has destroyed the allegation that the state of war is ended since Israel has confirmed the continuation of this state of war by her aggressive moves against the people of Palestine and the neighbouring countries in the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956.

"The statement issued by UAR in March, 1957 concerning navigation in the Suez Canal clearly points to UAR's obligation to protect the Canal and ensure freedom of navigation in it. Owing to the existing state of war between UAR and Israel, UAR cannot allow Israeli shipping free passage as this would expose this vital waterway to sabotage and delay as a result of any sudden action Israel might undertake to take revenge on UAR or to injure it.

"The people of UAR cannot disregard the simplest rights of self-defence and stand by, accepting the passage of enemy shipping through the Canal.

"The Government of the United Arab Republic, which holds itself responsible, together with the rest of the Arab nation, for the protection of the people of Palestine and the safeguarding of their rights, cannot accept the passage of goods coming out of the Arab territory which was usurped by the Israelis from its rightful owners, through its territory without endeavouring to restore to the legal owners their rights. Consequently, the Prize Court has decided to confiscate all Israeli cargoes for the benefit of the people of Palestine."

The release of the 4,000-ton *Inge Toft* was jeopardized on February 6 when the Customs authorities at Port Said refused to pay the cost of unloading the cargo.

The ship's agents, Lambert Brothers, said on February 4 that they had received orders to unload the ship on condition that Egypt paid for the unloading.

The Customs Administration in Alexandria then said that they had advised the Port Said harbour authorities to retain the cost from the proceeds of the sale of the cargo.

A spokesman for the ship's agents said on February 6 that the owners were interested simply in the release of the vessel after unloading but were not prepared to pay the unloading expenses of a cargo which did not belong to them.

The cost of unloading was estimated to be about £ (E) 1,000.

The Director of Customs at Port Said told newsmen that Egypt had refused to pay for the cost of unloading in case Israel then claimed that the vessel had been unloaded by force.

It was stated at Port Said that the *Inge Toft* left for the Mediterranean on February 15 after unloading her cargo.

(*UAR Embassy*, New Delhi and *The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2742:UAR:A, 2930:UAR:A]

C. Drug Plants With Soviet Aid: It was stated in Moscow on February 8 that the Soviet Union would render technical assistance to the United Arab Republic in building an antibiotics factory and a plant for producing chemical-pharmaceutical preparations. Technical designs for them were being prepared in Moscow.

Under the contract concluded between UAR and the Soviet Techno-Export Foreign Trade Agency, the Soviet Union would provide equipment and materials for both plants and technical supervision of the construction work. Deliveries of the equipment would begin in the second half of 1960.

These plants, to be built in the Abu Zabal district, 40 kilometres north-east of Cairo, would be the "firstlings" of the medical industry of the United Arab Republic.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3108:UAR:A]

SPORT

A. India-Australia Cricket Tests: An Australian cricket team arrived in India in the second week of December, 1959 under the captaincy of Ritchie Benaud and played five Test matches. Australia won two matches, India won one and two were drawn.

The first Test was played in Delhi from December 12 to 17, 1959. Australia won by an innings and 27 runs. Scores: India 135 (Davidson 3 for 30, Benaud 3 for 0) and 206 (Roy 99); Australia 468 (Harvey 114, Umrigar 4 for 49).

The second Test was played in Kanpur from December 19 to 24, 1959. India won by 119 runs. Scores: India 152 (Davidson 5 for 31) and 291; Australia 219 (Patel 9 for 69) and 105.

The third Test was played in Bombay from January 1 to 6, 1960. It ended in a draw. Scores: India 289 (Contractor 108, Davidson 4 for 62) and 226 for 5 declared; Australia 387 for 8 declared (O'Neill 163, Harvey 102, Nadkarni 6 for 105) and 34 for 1.

The fourth Test was played in Madras from January 13 to 18. Australia won by an innings and 55 runs. Scores: India 149 (Benaud 5 for 43) and 138; Australia 342 (Favell 101, Desai 4 for 93).

The fifth and final Test was played in Calcutta from January 23 to 28. It ended in a draw. Scores: India 194 (Davidson 3 for 37) and 339; Australia 331 (O'Neill 113, Borde 3 for 23 and 121 for 2.

Thus, Australia won the Rubber.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and New Delhi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3070:SPO:B and C]

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BURMA

A. **Mr. N. S. Khruschev's Visit:** The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita S. Khruschev, paid a visit to Rangoon from February 16 to 18 at the invitation of the Burmese Government.

During the visit, he went through a packed programme of discussions with Government leaders and State receptions.

A joint *communique*, issued simultaneously in Rangoon and Moscow on February 18, said that the Prime Minister, Gen. Ne Win, and Mr. Khruschev had agreed to conclude between the two countries a Cultural Agreement as soon as possible and to draw up a mutually acceptable cultural and scientific exchange programme.

The communique said: "The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, N. S. Khruschev and the Prime Minister of the Union of Burma, General Ne Win, took the opportunity afforded by the visit to have a free and frank exchange of views on matters of common interest and concern to the two countries as well as on certain pressing international issues. The exchange of views took place in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality.

"The two statesmen are happy to note that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Union of Burma have continued to develop on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and friendly co-operation. They believe that this will not only promote further expansion in co-operation between their two countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect for each other's independence and mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs but also serve the cause of world peace and international co-operation.

"In this context, views were exchanged on the further strengthening and developing of cultural and scientific exchanges between the two countries and, to this end, agreement was reached on the desirability of concluding a Cultural Agreement as soon as possible. It was also agreed to draw up a mutually acceptable cultural and scientific exchange programme for the year 1960.

"The Prime Minister of Burma re-iterated his country's adherence to the policy of neutrality and non-alignment. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union respects this policy of the Union of Burma which constitutes a positive contribution to the cause of upholding universal peace.

"The Heads of the Governments of both countries consider universal disarmament to be the most important issue that confronts the world today, since its attainment will not only remove the threat of global war which is fraught with severe consequences for mankind but will also make available the valuable resources now being spent on armaments for the essential task of raising the living standards of the peoples of the world particularly the peoples of economically underdeveloped countries.

"They note that the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, N. S. Khruschev's recent proposal for general and complete disarmament has evoked world-wide interest and are agreed that it merits the most earnest consideration in the forthcoming disarmament negotiations. The Union of Burma welcomes the Soviet Union's recent reduction of her armed forces, which is an important step in the right direction.

"Both statesmen also expressed the hope that all the Great Powers in possession of nuclear weapons would come to an early agreement for the complete cessation of nuclear weapons tests under effective international supervision and control. Pending such agreement, they call on all these and other Powers voluntarily to abstain from carrying out such tests.

"The two statesmen hope that the spirit of negotiation and understanding will pervade the forthcoming 'summit' meetings and that the talks will yield positive results. They also hope that the present atmosphere of *detente* prevailing over the international scene will continue and eventually bring about a just and durable peace throughout the world.

"The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, N. S. Khruschev, also took the opportunity to visit the Arzanee mausoleum and laid a wreath in homage to the fallen leaders of Burma. The Head of the Soviet Government and persons accompanying him also took the opportunity to see the progress of the construction projects which are being built with the help of the Soviet Union—the Technological Institute and Hotel in Rangoon.

"The present visit of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, N. S. Khruschev, has greatly contributed towards the strengthening of friendship and understanding between the two countries and thereby towards the strengthening of international co-operation and understanding. The Heads of the Governments of both countries re-affirmed their determination to consolidate and further strengthen the existing friendship and co-operation between the countries."

Mr. Khruschev received a number of gifts for himself and his daughters and grand-daughters from President Win Maung and Madame Win Maung as well as General Ne Win and his wife.

President Win Maung presented Mr. Khruschev with a silver gong mounted on an ivory tusk and some Burmese oil paintings. The gifts from General Ne Win and his wife included necklaces for Mr. Khruschev's daughters and grand-daughters.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 1342:BUR:F]

CAMBODIA

A. **Plot To Kill Prince Norodom Sihanouk Alleged:** In an article published in the Pnom Penh newspaper *Nationaliste* on February 14, the Prime Minister, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, alleged that Cambodian and Viet-Namese communists had planned to assassinate him and then blame the Americans.

He said that on February 10 two American officials gave the police a letter which a young Cambodian had handed in at the American Embassy.

The letter proposed an alliance with the Americans to kill Prince Norodom on the pretext that the country needed a change of policy.

It said that the proposed killing would be easy when Prince Norodom attended a youth rally at Svayrieng, about 68 miles from Pnom Penh.

The young Cambodian, who was arrested at the Embassy while awaiting a reply to the letter, said that five months previously a Secret Committee called the "Cambodian Freedom-lovers" had been formed at Svayrieng for subversive activities.

This Committee, according to Prince Norodom, was led by certain members of the editorial staff of the newspaper *Pracherchon*—the Cambodian Communist Party newspaper—and two Viet-Namese proprietors of a restaurant in Svayrieng. They were armed with a pistol and a grenade.

He said: "This plan for my assassination was prepared by a communist group led by Cambodians and Viet-Namese who wished to blame the Americans for my murder. The *Pracherchon* group hoped to advance communism and speed up a take-over of power."

Speaking at a function in Pnom Penh on February 21, Prince Norodom said that the Cambodian communist movement had apparently held a secret Congress about three months back and captured documents showed that they had planned "to take advantage of any disorder which might arise in Cambodia."

He said: "You should know that my days are numbered. After reflection it seems certain that the abandonment of neutrality for an alliance with the free world...would make the country run the most serious risks... The insecurity of some of our neighbours is becoming more and more serious and the fire can spread and consume our house in the near future.

"The aggressive desire of foreigners towards our country is becoming more and more threatening.

"The only way to defend our independence and safeguard the nation's life is that of neutrality and nationalism, which will allow us to live in honour and liberty."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1857:CAM:A]

CHINA

A. **Peaceful Re-unification Of Korea Urged:** The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference meeting in Peking on December 22, 1959 adopted a resolution expressing full support for the proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea for the peaceful re-unification of the two halves (North and South) of that country.

The Committee said: "The proposal raised by the Korean Supreme People's Assembly that troops of the United States and all other foreign countries withdraw from South Korea and that the Korean people be allowed to hold free General Elections in both North and South Korea without any outside interference and in accordance with their own will, to realize the peaceful re-unification of Korea, fully reflects the strong national aspirations of the 30,000,000 Korean people and, at the same time, conforms to the universal demand of the peoples of the world for a relaxation of international tensions.

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"The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference expresses full agreement and warm support for this proposal. We believe that the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful re-unification of the Fatherland will win final victory."

The Committee conveyed its decisions in a formal letter to the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of the Korean Democratic Republic (North Korea).

The Committee's letter itself was in response to an appeal addressed by the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments of various countries on October 26, 1959 calling for the withdrawal of US and all other foreign troops from South Korea and the realization of Korea's peaceful re-unification without foreign interference.

(*Peking Review*)

[Prev. ref. 3007:KRN:A]

FORMOSA

A. **Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem's Visit:** The President of the Republic of Viet-Nam, Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem, paid an official visit to Formosa from January 15 to 19 at the invitation of President Chiang Kai-shek of the Kuomintang Administration.

Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem was accorded warm receptions wherever he went in the Island. Besides holding talks with Government leaders, Mr. Diem and his party visited military, industrial and agricultural centres.

In a joint *communique* issued on January 19, Mr. Diem and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek noted the identity of their views and decided to take necessary steps for further strengthening co-operation between the two countries in various fields.

The *communique* said in part: "The two Chiefs of States have stressed that international communism is the very source of menace of aggression to the Far East, South Asia and South-East Asia, the impact of which also endangers the other parts of the world. Using the Chinese mainland as its base, international communism stretches its tentacles of various forms of subversive aggression such as infiltration, agitation and open use of naked force. At present, the international communists are also employing tactics alternating between peace offensives and *coups de force* directed against the zones of least resistance. The communist disarmament propaganda is nothing but a deceptive device which has already been unmasked by their ICBM tests in the Central Pacific.

"In view of the foregoing, it is the earnest hope of the two Chiefs of State that the temporary lull now obtained in the European scene will not lure the 'free world' to be off its guard, particularly in the Far East and South-East Asia, where the threat of aggression persists as long as the Chinese mainland remains under the yoke of international communism. The aid received by the 'free' Asian countries on the periphery of or in the path of aggression of the communist bloc, therefore, should not be reduced but should be further strengthened so as to enable them to effectively meet both the overt and covert communist action.

"The two Chiefs of States have paid equal attention to an examination of other problems concerning mutual interests.

"They have expressed complete identity of views on the policies of their respective Governments, which aim at safeguarding national unity and preserving the common cultural inheritance shared by the two countries such as respect for human dignity and the upholding of ethical standards.

"They have re-affirmed their decision to co-operate with all other countries, in particular with the Asian nations animated by similar ideals. This decision has been made with a view to establishing peace with freedom and justice as well as to promoting economic prosperity and social progress, without which there can be no genuine and lasting peace.

"The two Chiefs of States also maintain their common stand that they are opposed to any discussion of problems concerning 'free' Asian nations in any international conference or under any circumstance without their assent."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon and *The Times of Viet-Nam*, Saigon)

[Prev. ref. 1990:PHI:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: New Kerala Ministry; Salt Mines In Chanthan Area In Chinese Hands; Mr. Nehru On Mangla Dam; State Budgets; UGC Report For 1958-59.

A. **New Kerala Ministry:** An 11-member Congress - Praja - Socialist coalition Ministry, headed by Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, was sworn-in at 11 a.m. in Trivandrum on February 22. It ended 205 days of President's rule in Kerala.

A *Gazette* notification ending President's rule was also published on February 22.

The Kerala Government also formally announced the constitution of the new Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai announced after he and his colleagues had assumed charge that he had formed a "Co-operative Government" which would try to give succour to "hungry mouths and unemployed hands in Kerala."

The Ministry, with eight Congressmen and three Praja-Socialists, comprised:

Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai (P-SP)—Chief Minister, Planning, General Administration and Local Self-Government;

Mr. R. Shankar (Congress)—Finance, Co-operation and Social Welfare;

Mr. P. T. Chacko (Congress)—Home, Police, Anti-corruption and Elections;

Mr. K. A. Damodara Menon (Congress)—Industries and Commerce, Handloom, Information and Publicity;

Mr. P. P. Ummer Koya (Congress)—Education and Sport;

Mr. K. T. Achuthan (Congress)—Transport and Labour;

Mr. E. P. Poulose (Congress)—Food and Agriculture and Civil Supplies;

Mr. V. K. Velappan (Congress)—Public Health and Electricity;

Mr. K. Kunhambu (Congress)—Harijan Uplift and Registration;

Mr. K. Chandrasekharan (P-SP)—Law and Revenue; and

Mr. Damodaran Potti (P-SP)—Public Works and Tourism.

Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai had previously headed a Congress and a Praja-Socialist Ministry for less than a year.

The Congress-P-SP coalition came into office, ending three weeks of Ministry-making talks which, at one time, appeared to be deadlocked.

The new Cabinet contained no former Minister except Mr. Pillai. It did not have a woman. The average age of the Cabinet was about 50.

Like the Communist Ministry which it has replaced, the coalition Cabinet gave representation to the various communities in the State. There were four Nairs, two Christians, two Ezhavas, one Muslim, one Brahmin and one Harijan in the Ministry. Region-wise, five were from Travancore, four from Malabar and two from Cochin area.

The Kerala Congress Legislature Party had unanimously elected Mr. R. Sankar as its leader in Trivandrum on February 14.

Mr. T. O. Bava, who had arraigned the Communist Ministry for its Andhra rice deal before an official inquiry commission, tried to contest the election but after some talks he was persuaded to second Mr. Sankar's nomination.

Mr. Sankar's name was formally proposed by Mr. P. T. Chacko and seconded by Mr. K. A. Damodara Menon as well.

The proposer and the seconders were at one time or other considered likely candidates for the leadership of the Party.

Mr. R. Sankar, leader of the Congress Legislature Party, met the Governor on the night of February 21 and conveyed to him his Party's decision to share ministerial responsibility with P-SP and requested him to invite Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai to form the Ministry.

Muslim League Withdraws Claim To Cabinet Seat:

The State Muslim League withdrew its claim for representation in the Ministry on February 21.

Mr. K. M. Seethi Sahib, leader of the Legislature Muslim League Party, announced in Trivandrum that the League had agreed to the Congress and P-SP forming a coalition Government in the State.

He told newsmen: "It is an unconditional offer of support to a Congress-P-SP Government."

He added that the League had communicated its decision to Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai.

The Congress had refused to join in a Cabinet which consisted of Muslim League members, but P-SP had wanted a Muslim League member in the Cabinet.

Communist Leader Elected:

In Ernakulam, on February 17, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, the former communist Chief Minister of the State, was elected leader of the 29-member Kerala Legislature Communist Party.

Mr. C. Achutha Menon was elected as Deputy Leader.

Anglo-Indian Nominated To Assembly:

On February 19, the Governor nominated Mr. C. F. Periera to be a member of the Kerala Legislative Assembly to represent the Anglo-Indian community.

The nomination, made under Article 333 of the Constitution, was announced in a notification published in a *Gazette* Extraordinary.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3165:INI:B]

B. **Dr. Heinrich von Brentano's Visit:** The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), Dr. Heinrich von Bren-

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tano, arrived in New Delhi on February 19 on a five-day 'unofficial' visit to India.

A two-day conference of heads of West German Missions in South Asia beginning in New Delhi on February 21, over which Dr. Brentano presided, and a 90-minute talk with Mr. Nehru on February 20 were his principal engagements during his stay.

In a statement to newsmen, Dr. Brentano said that the West German Government would do all that lay in its power to contribute to the success of the 'summit' meeting beginning on May 16, 1960. "The pending international negotiations (summit meeting) will undoubtedly be most significant."

On the question of German re-unification, he said: "The people of Germany and the Federal Government are prepared and resolved to make their contribution for the preservation of peace and the safeguarding of freedom. We have at the same time every reason to believe that the inalienable right of self-determination of the entire German people is recognized by India in the same manner as by other friendly nations with whom we have particularly close relations."

News Conference:

Addressing a news conference on February 23, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano condemned the Chinese violations of the Indian border.

He declared: "Any attempt to change a valid border by force was a check on world peace and was regrettable."

Replying to questions at his 60-minute news conference, he said that the Government and the people of the Federal Republic of Germany fully understood and sympathized with the reaction of the Indian people to the Sino-Indian border dispute.

Underlining the desire of his Government to co-operate in the implementation of India's Third Five-Year Plan "on the basis of genuine partnership," he expressed the hope that the Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, and the Minister for Steel, Sardar Swaran Singh, would shortly visit Bonn in response to invitations personally extended by him.

The visit of the two Ministers and their discussions with the Government in Bonn would no doubt be fruitful. West Germany considered the problem of economic assistance to India as a task of "first priority."

He expressed satisfaction with the progress made at the Rourkela Steel Plant which was as modern as any plant in Germany. His country was interested in the further expansion of the project.

Mr. F. H. Ulrich's Views On West German Loan:

Mr. F. H. Ulrich, General Manager of *Deutsche Bank*, who was visiting India, said in Bombay on February 23 that the prospects of India raising a development loan in West Germany were not bright.

Giving his impressions after a four-week study tour of India, he said that the rate of interest in the West German market was as high as 8 per cent for normal credit. The lowest rate, according to him, was 7 per cent for special cases. "If you are to raise a loan in the West German market you will have to pay a very high rate of interest in the context of ruling high interest rates there."

He added that private commercial banks financing Indo-German trade could provide only short-term finance. If a proper guarantee was forthcoming from the West German Government, then private commercial banks could think in terms of providing medium and long-term credit facilities.

As for giving credit facilities to Indian importers through Indian commercial banks, he said, the main problem facing West German banks was to get the necessary cover for the risk involved in transferring funds outside Germany. It was for the German Government or credit insurance companies to cover this risk.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2443:INI:C, 2816:INI:A]

C. **Salt Mines In Chanthan Area In Chinese Hands:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, said in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on February 25 that the salt mines in the Chanthan area and the salt lakes in the north-east corner of Ladakh were in illegal occupation by Chinese forces.

[His reply to an adjournment motion on the same subject on February 21 had left Members confused about the exact location of these salt mines and the salt lakes referred to in reports from Jammu. The confusion had arisen because of reports that Indians attempting to go to some of these salt mines and lakes had been refused access by foreign nationals.]

Mr. Nehru's reply on February 25 made it clear that there was confusion about the names of various salt mines in the area.

He added that there had been no reports of Indians having attempted to go to these particular salt mines and lakes to collect salt.

As regards the intrusion of Chinese in the guise of Buddhist monks in the Paddar and Zanskar areas of Jammu, he said, the Kashmir Government had already contradicted these reports. It was most unlikely that any Chinese could have come to these places after negotiating one or two snow-bound high ranges and traversing some 100 miles of Indian territory.

Asked what steps were being taken to check Chinese spies from coming into Ladakh in the guise of Buddhist monks, he said that a spy was an individual who came under false pretences. Despite all efforts to check such individuals, some of them might slip in. He could not guarantee that entry of all such spies could be prevented.

Mr. Nehru's Clarification:

Mr. Nehru told Mr. Jugal Kishore in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) on March 8 that the Chanthan salt mines in Ladakh were under the illegal occupation of the Chinese in the sense that they had certain check-posts in the area covering these mines.

He added: "It is 'covered' in the military sense that they can guard it and prevent access to it if they want to."

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed's Statement:

The Premier of Jammu and Kashmir, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, told the State Assembly on January 27 that no other salt lake except the Amtogar, in Chanthan, north-east of Ladakh was in illegal occupation of the Chinese.

He denied that there was any discrepancy in the statement made by him on February 23 and Mr. Nehru's statement in Parliament on February 25.

He had said on February 23 that the Amtogar salt lake in Aksaichin area was in the illegal occupation of the Chinese and there had been no fresh encroachment.

He added that the Rapshu salt lake, near Demibok, and some other lakes in that part of Ladakh were in Indian possession.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3166:INI:C]

D. **New Envoy To Thailand:** The Indian Ministry of External Affairs announced on February 22 that Mr. Niranjan Singh Gill, until recently Ambassador of India to Ethiopia, had been appointed as Ambassador of India to Thailand.

He would assume charge of his assignment in March, 1960.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2859:INI:G]

E. **Film Manufacturing Plant—Pact With French Firm:** An Agreement between the Government of India and Messrs. Bauchet of Paris for the establishment of a project for the manufacture of cinema films, photographic films and various types of photographic papers was finalized in New Delhi on February 20.

The raw films project would be located at Ootacamund.

The project, which is expected to begin production by the middle of 1962, will meet a good part of the country's requirements for the various types of films and photographic material.

The estimated cost of the project will be about Rs. 5 crores. Its foreign exchange needs would be about Rs. 3 crores which will be met by French export credit.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1660:INI:G]

F. **Mr. Nehru On Mangla Dam:** During question-hour in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on February 17, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, said that the construction of the Mangla Dam in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir would not adversely affect India under any settlement that might be reached on the Canal Waters dispute.

He said that there were two aspects of the Dam: one was that it formed part of the larger issue of Kashmir; and the other related to the sharing of the water resources of the project for the benefit of the people of the sides. The quantity of water India would get under any possible settlement would not be reduced by the construction of the reservoir.

When asked whether the question would be taken up independently, he said, it might be dealt with without prejudice to India's claim of sovereignty over Pakistan-occupied territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3107:PAK:B]

G. **Rajasthan Legislature—Governor's Address:** Inaugurating the Budget session of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in Jaipur on February 24, the State Governor, Sardar Gurmukh Nihal Singh, said that the Panchayat Samitis would be vested with powers for collecting land revenue.

He also disclosed that each Panchayat Samiti would have land to run a model farm. The Government would help the Samiti to acquire land wherever necessary.

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He announced that it had been decided to constitute separate judicial panchayats. A Bill for this purpose would be introduced in the House during the current session.

The urban Community Development programme would be undertaken at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan period. A working group had been set up to prepare a scheme. This would necessitate giving more powers to the municipalities. It was also proposed to make civic chiefs members of Zila Parishads to ensure integrated development.

He was glad that the Bhakra power was now being utilized in Rajasthan. Pilani had been receiving it since May, 1959 and Ganganagar since January, 1960.

The Rajgarh sub-station would receive Bhakra power from the middle of March, 1960. Ratangarh and other places, at present fed by the Bikaner thermal station, would also receive electricity from Rajgarh, thus releasing more power for Bikaner city.

He informed the House that the Rana Pratapsagar Project, part of the Chambal Hydel Project, which was estimated to cost Rs. 17 crores, had been approved by the Planning Commission and work on it had started.

The police had done good work in dealing with the dacoit menace. Of the nine gangs operating in Rajasthan at the beginning of 1959, six had been liquidated.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2522:INI:O]

H. **Andhra Pradesh Budget:** The Andhra Pradesh Budget for 1960-61, presented to the State Assembly in Hyderabad on February 20 by the Finance Minister, Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy, showed a surplus of Rs. 20,01,000. The revenue was placed at Rs. 82.18 crores and expenditure at Rs. 81.98 crores.

There were no new taxation proposals. The capital outlay in the expenditure would be Rs. 32.44 crores.

The Budget estimates included a provision of Rs. 44.04 crores for the Second Five-Year Plan schemes.

Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy announced certain concessions to agriculture and industry, suspension of special assessment on groundnuts and cotton for the next three years, exemption of tax on sales of cotton yarn consumed by the handloom industry, exemption from tax on purchase of oil-seeds by ghani owners and tax reduction on sales of oil-cake from three per cent to two per cent.

The annual loss of revenue on account of these concessions would be Rs. 45,00,000. Thus, the revenue surplus would be converted to a deficit of Rs. 26,00,000.

No fresh measures of taxation were proposed in the current session for meeting this deficit.

The new Andhra Pradesh formed in 1956, he said, had started with an opening balance of Rs. 1.59 crores with prospects of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of the order of Rs. 47.25 crores and Rs. 51.94 crores for the year 1956-57. The position now had improved and the revised Budget estimated for this year (1959-60) revealed a revenue of Rs. 78.08 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 76.13 crores.

The Budget for next year was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 8.62 crores which could have been avoided by pruning the expenditure programme.

He also disclosed that the State Government had decided to set up an Industrial Development Corporation with an initial capital of Rs. 1 crore, which would later be increased to Rs. 3 crores if necessary, in order to give a fillip to industrial development in the State. This Corporation would be registered under the Indian Companies Act and would plan, promote and set up industries either by itself or in association with private enterprise.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2540:INI:K]

I. **Madhya Pradesh Budget:** The Madhya Pradesh Finance Minister, Mr. Mishrilal Gangwal, presented the State Budget for 1960-61 to the State Assembly on February 24 showing a revenue deficit of Rs. 62,95,000 with receipts and expenditure at Rs. 64.67 crores and Rs. 65.30 crores respectively.

The Budget, which contained no fresh taxation proposals, revealed a further deficit of Rs. 1.12 crores in the capital account with receipts at Rs. 59.26 crores and expenditure at Rs. 60.38 crores.

Transactions on public account, however, were expected to result in a net income of Rs. 2.03 crores. The net result, it was estimated, would, therefore, be an overall surplus of Rs. 33,00,000.

The expenditure budgeted for was of the order of Rs. 5.78 crores, of which Rs. 4.21 crores was under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Central assistance for Plan schemes would be of the order of Rs. 24 crores and resources to be tapped by the State Government were assumed to yield Rs. 12.11 crores, including Rs. 5 crores from a market loan and Rs. 2.5 crores as the State's share of small savings collection.

It also revealed that the Central Government would make good the State's loss of its share of income-tax in the two remaining years of the period covered by the award of the last Finance Commission.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2553:INI:N]

J. **West Bengal Budget:** The West Bengal Budget for 1960-61, presented to the State Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy (who also holds the Finance portfolio), in Calcutta on February 25 showed an overall deficit of Rs. 2.65 crores. But, as it was expected to open with a balance of Rs. 8.01 crores, the year's closing balance would be Rs. 5.36 crores. No fresh taxation proposals were made.

The deficit of Rs. 2.65 crores comprised Rs. 1.06 crores in revenue account and Rs. 1.59 crores outside revenue account. Revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 88.17 crores against the current year's revised figure of Rs. 91.50 crores. Capital expenditure was estimated at Rs. 33.96 crores as compared with this year's (1959-60) revised estimate of Rs. 26.07 crores.

There was a rise of over Rs. 12 crores in revenue receipts during the current year. Against the Budget estimate of Rs. 79.04 crores, the collections were now estimated at Rs. 91.50 crores. This resulted in the estimated deficit of Rs. 3.63 crores for 1959-60 turning into a surplus of Rs. 4.95 crores. An improvement in the sales-tax collection alone accounted for an increase of Rs. 3.13 crores.

The capital expenditure estimated included Rs. 1.70 crores for payment of compensation to former zamindars, Rs. 3.35 crores for Kangsabati and Mayurakshi projects, Rs. 3 crores for State roads, Rs. 34,00,000 for the salt lake reclamation scheme, Rs. 1.14 crores for the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme, Rs. 75,00,000 for a fertilizer plant, Rs. 4.72 crores for the Durgapur coke oven, gas grid and power plant projects and Rs. 5.76 crores for DVC.

The Government, he said, proposed to float a loan of Rs. 7 crores in 1960-61 to finance the Second Plan schemes. During the current year (1959-60), a loan floated by the Government was over-subscribed, only Rs. 7.70 crores of a total subscription of Rs. 9.16 crores being allowed to be retained according to the loan notification terms.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2505:INI:K]

K. **Jammu & Kashmir Budget:** The 1960-61 Budget estimates for Jammu and Kashmir, presented to the State Legislative Assembly in Jammu by the Premier, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed (who also holds the Finance portfolio) on February 20 showed a surplus of Rs. 2.86 crores.

He proposed sales-tax at five per cent on photographic material, radios, watches, arms, electrical goods, foreign liquors, sewing machines, scents, crockery, iron and steel safes, perambulators, sanitary fittings, smoking pipes and articles made of foreign electroplated nickel.

The sales-tax on automobiles was sought to be raised from three to five per cent and that on diesel oil from 25 nP to 30 nP a gallon.

He said that the estimated income of Rs. 15.69 crores was higher than that of the current year by Rs. 2.86 crores. Expenditure charged to revenue was placed at Rs. 12.83 crores.

The Plan expenditure for next year (1960-61) was placed at Rs. 9.56 crores of which Rs. 7.06 crores would be in the form of Central assistance.

He said: "The economy is bearing an impress of the successful implementation of the schemes. Employment opportunities on a scale without precedent have been created. Real income per head of population has increased."

He added that a new power project at Chennani in Jammu province for the generation of 6,000 kw of electricity would be taken in hand. By it, 24 villages would be electrified.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2553:INI:O]

L. **Three New Districts Created In UP:** The Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Dr. Sampurnanand, announced in the State Legislative Assembly in Lucknow on February 24 a new administrative set-up for territories in the State adjoining Tibet.

The new set-up would resemble that of N-EFA. But, the Chief Minister (instead of the Governor as in N-EFA) would be the head of the administration.

Unlike in Assam, where the Governor was answerable to the President, the Chief Minister would be responsible to the UP Legislature for measures adopted in the border region.

A Commissioner's Division of Uttarakhand had been created. It would compromise three new districts formed out of Pithoragarh and Chamoli tehsils and Uttarkashi sub-division.

The creation of these districts raises the number of revenue districts in the State to 54.

Uttarakhand would have no Commissioner for the time being. The district collectors would enjoy wide powers.

He said that the new administrative measures had been enforced to meet the special conditions created by China's action in Tibet and hoped that the region would benefit from the acceleration of development activity. New administrative methods had been designed to expedite development by cutting out several administrative checks.

The area covered by the three districts would be as follows:

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Pithoragarh: Dharchula, Munsiyari, Pithoragarh and Didihat.

Chamoli: Chamoli, Joshimath and Karan Prayag.

Uttarkashi: Dunda, Rajgarhi, Purole and Bhatwari.

The security of UP's border region was under the Pradesh Armed Constabulary in close collaboration with the Armed Forces. The authorities were fully satisfied with the arrangements. This might be the reason why the Armed Forces had not directly assumed responsibility for border patrol in the areas.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

M. **Bank Employees' DA Formula Modification:** It was stated in New Delhi on February 21 that the Government of India had modified the formula recommended by the Bank Award Commission for the adjustment of dearness allowance (DA) for bank employees.

Under the revised formula, dearness allowance would be raised or lowered quarterly for each variation of five points in the all-India cost-of-living index as compared with the index level of 144 (1944:100).

The formula of the Commission provided for half-yearly adjustment of DA for each variation of ten points.

The decision was notified in a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary.

The notification said: "If the average all-India cost-of-living index for any quarter after March 31, 1959 should rise or fall by more than five points as compared to 144 (1944: 100), the DA payable for the succeeding quarter shall be raised or lowered, in the case of clerical staff by one-fourteenth, and in the case of subordinate staff by one-twentieth, of the DA admissible at the index level of 144 for each variation of five points."

The formula, suggested by the Commission, was modified in December, 1957 by an agreement between the State Bank of India and its employees to provide for adjustments in DA if the average all-India cost of living index rose or fell by five points during any quarter as against ten during a half-year period under the formula.

It was represented by the employees of other banks that the interval of half-a-year was too long a period and that considerable hardships were caused to the employees when the average cost-of-living index rose considerably but did not actually reach ten points.

The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955, by which the Commission's recommendations were implemented, was, therefore, amended in 1958, empowering the Government to make the necessary adjustments in the DA formula for any period subsequent to December 31, 1957 within the ratio laid down in the formula.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2507:INI:R]

N. **Compounded Excise Levy For Khandsari Sugar:** The Government of India announced on February 20 a scheme of compounded excise levy for khandsari sugar as a measure of assistance to the industry.

The scheme would come into operation from March 1.

A Press Note issued by the Central Finance Ministry said: "Representations were being received from the khandsari industry that the normal central excise procedure for the control of and realization of duty from small-scale producers of khandsari sugar was causing a good deal of inconvenience to the trade.

"In order to help the manufacturers of khandsari sugar working without the aid of sulphitation plants, the Government of India has introduced a compounded levy scheme by virtue of which manufacturers will be required to pay a composition fee on the rated capacity of the equipment employed and would thereafter be absolved from the day-to-day checking or verification of the production by the Central excise staff."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1839:INI:F, 2134:INI:K]

O. **UGC Report For 1958-59:** Three important recommendations and an appeal were made by the University Grants Commission in its report for 1958-59 presented to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on February 23.

They were the restriction of university education to those who had the necessary aptitude, establishment of affiliating and teaching type of universities instead of the unitary residential types and further improvement of the pay scales of university teachers.

The Commission appealed to political parties and politicians to assist in the maintenance of discipline in the universities and not to interfere in their affairs.

It complained that it had been faced with "technical and legalistic hindrances" in the performance of its duty and there was "uncertainty about the areas and extent of jurisdiction" between it and the Central Ministries and suggested an amendment of the University Grants Commission Act and the establishment of a Convention that matters relating to universities and university education would be referred to it for advice.

It proposed the appointment of a working group to study the problem of change-over of the medium of instruction from English to Indian languages. The issue should be treated as an academic and not a political question.

It estimated that the university population in India in 1959-60 was 900,000. It had been increasing at the rate of 50,000 a year and would soon reach the million mark.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2523:INI:V]

P. **Mr. M. P. Petrenko Killed:** Mr. M. P. Petrenko (56), a Soviet Deputy Chief Engineer at the Bhilai Steel Plant, was killed instantaneously when a heavy steel door fell on him in Bhilai on February 22.

He was supervising work in the rail and structural section of the rolling mills when the accident occurred.

Mr. Petrenko, seeing the massive steel door hurtling towards him, tried to run for safety but was knocked down.

The General Manager of the Steel Plant, Mr. N. C. Srivastava, and the Indian Chief Engineer, Mr. P. P. Dani, visited the place of accident and ordered an inquiry. The body of Mr. Petrenko was flown to Moscow.

Mr. Petrenko came to India as a Deputy Chief Engineer of the Steel Plant in May, 1958.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

INDONESIA

A. **Expulsion Of Foreign Offenders:** The Attorney-General's Office in Djakarta announced on February 19 that all foreign nationals who had been convicted by an Indonesian court irrespective of the nature of their offence would be expelled from the country.

Steps would be taken to ensure that such persons did not obtain permits for re-entry.

The announcement said that the orders were issued following indications that foreign nationals had been attempting to undermine the country's internal economy by profiteering and speculation.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3099:IND:A]

B. **Trade Pact With USSR:** It was announced in Djakarta on February 19 that the 1956 Trade Agreement between the Soviet Union and Indonesia had been extended for a year.

The Agreement was signed in August, 1956 on a year-to-year basis.

The commodities exported to Russia under the Agreement included rubber, copra, coffee and tea. The main imports from Russia were machinery, chemical products and technical equipment.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2974:IND:A]

IRAQ

A. **Soviet Help In Building Baghdad-Basra Railway Line:** A ceremony was held at Dora near Baghdad on February 14 to mark the beginning of the construction work on the Baghdad-Basra railway line.

[This 570-kilometre-long line will be the principal railway of the Iraqi Republic. It will run parallel to the present narrow gauge line built during World War I by the British authorities for strategic purposes.]

The construction of the new line was necessitated by the economic development of the country. The old line has been unable to handle the growing flow of freight coming from the port of Basra to the central regions of the Republic.

Soviet specialists engaged in designing and surveying are aiding in the building of the line.

The first stone in the construction of the line was laid by the Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem.

Speaking on the occasion, Gen. Kassem underlined the great importance of the line for the economic development of Iraq and for strengthening her independent policy and praised the Soviet specialists who took part in the preparation and implementation of the project.

Referring to Iraqi-Soviet relations, he said that friendship with the Soviet Union was based on the principles of mutual and equitable co-operation.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2524:IRQ:B, 2608:IRQ:C]

B. **Sayed Ibrahim Kubbah Relieved Of Posts:** A special decree issued in Baghdad on February 16 announced that the Minister of Agrarian Reform and Petroleum Affairs, Sayed Ibrahim Kubbah, had been relieved of his posts. No reason was given for this action.

In his place, the Interior Minister, Brigadier Ahmed Mohammed Yahia, was appointed in an acting capacity.

Dr. Talaat Sheibani, Minister of Development, was appointed acting Minister for Petroleum Affairs.

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Sayed Ibrahim Kubbah, regarded as one of the leading 'left-wingers' in the Iraqi Government, was appointed Minister of Economy in July, 1958 after the *coup d'etat* which overthrew the Monarchy.

Mr. Kubbah went to Moscow in 1959 and signed an Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation with Russia.

He was appointed to his latest posts in July, 1959, when the Economy Ministry was abolished.

(*Baghdad Radio* and *The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2508:IRQ:A, 2800:IAQ:B]

ISRAEL

SUMMARY: Israeli Forces Attack Village In Demilitarized Zone—Mr. David Ben-Gurion's Statement—UAR Complaint To Security Council—Mixed Armistice Commission Findings.

A. **Israeli Forces Attack Tawafik:** Under cover of darkness, in the pattern which had become familiar before the Sinai campaign, Israeli armed units, just after midnight on January 31, attacked in force Syrians in the demilitarized zone south-east of the Sea of Galilee and drove them from the area, demolishing 50 buildings in the village of Tawafik. Israeli casualties in this operation were given as three killed and seven wounded.

The battle lasted until 4 a.m. on February 1 when UN Observers arranged a cease-fire, but only six hours later the Syrians were reported to have penetrated the area again and to have returned to the ruins of the village.

On February 1, the Israeli Foreign Ministry addressed a complaint to the Syrian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman told the correspondent of *The Times*, London: "Under no circumstances do we concede to the Syrians any rights whatsoever in the demilitarized zone."

This attitude, the correspondent said, was the reason which had led to the present crisis and was the crux of the conflict between the Israeli Government and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

The Israelis charged the Syrians with two offences in this area: (1) with having fortified themselves within the village of Tawafik and used it as a base for aggressive actions; and (2) with having in the few previous days "used the pretext of wanting to cultivate land in the area to extend their illegal hold in the demilitarized zone."

First reports from other sources regarding the clash said that Israeli guns had blasted positions in the abandoned Syrian village of Tawafik, east of the Israeli village of Beit Katzir.

A UN spokesman said in Jerusalem that the artillery duel died down at about 4-15 a.m. on February 1 following a cease-fire negotiated by Major-General Carl von Horn, Chief UN Truce Observer.

As the shells exploded, Israel announced that her forces had acted "to wipe out Syrian military positions established inside the southern demilitarized zone from which Syrian troops had fired on Israeli troops in the area."

Israeli army sources said that Israeli forces had withdrawn from the village after the demolition operations.

Mr. David Ben-Gurion's Statement:

Also on February 1, the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, told the Knesset (Parliament) in Jerusalem that Israel would, under no circumstances, concede to Syria any rights in the demilitarized zone.

He uttered the warning that Israel would resort to force if there was no other way of safeguarding her people in the area.

It was reported on February 2 that the Second Army of the United Arab Republic, massed along the Sinai desert, had dug itself in amidst mounting tension created by the destruction of the Syrian village.

The UAR First Army in Syria also made a similar move.

Troops were seen moving out of Cairo on February 2 for undisclosed destinations.

Syrian Version:

In Damascus, a Syrian Army spokesman said on February 1 that the Israelis had suffered heavy casualties.

He added that two Syrians were killed and four wounded and that the Syrians had retaken the village of Tawafik on February 1 after it had been occupied by Israelis.

A Syrian spokesman reported a fresh outbreak of violence on February 3 between Syrian and Israeli troops in the border region.

A UAR First Army spokesman said that out-posts of UAR fired on an Israeli patrol of five men moving towards the UAR out-post of Hawi and that the Israeli patrol "fell down".

The same day (February 3) in Jerusalem, Israeli Foreign Ministry sources said that Israel was ready to take part in direct talks with Syria to discuss ways of reducing tension along the Syrian-Israeli border.

There were a number of border clashes in the succeeding days but none as serious as the one at the beginning of the trouble.

On February 12, one Israeli was killed and two wounded in renewed clashes. One of the wounded men died later.

This clash occurred in the Huleh Valley, north of the Sea of Galilee.

UAR Complaint To Security Council:

Both UAR and Israel sent Notes to the UN Security Council accusing each other of aggression.

In a letter delivered to the President of the Security Council on February 3, the UAR Government accused Israel of a renewed act of aggression in the Syrian Region on the night of January 31.

It said that Israeli forces opened fire on a group of Arab farmers in the southern sector of the demilitarized zone north of Lake Tiberias and said that the farmers were accompanied by a UN Observer.

A few minutes later, an Israeli armoured vehicle moved up to give support to the Israeli forces, who started firing. UAR forces returned the fire.

It went on to say that UAR had agreed to a request by the UN Chief of Staff, Major-General Carl von Horn, to an emergency meeting of the Syria-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, but the Israeli response was not known.

At midnight on January 31-February 1, the Israelis shelled some UAR positions in the southern sector, attempting to occupy the village of Tawafik. At 3-30 a.m., the Israelis resumed firing on UAR positions and UAR artillery returned the fire. The Israelis then occupied the village which was re-occupied by UAR forces at 5-30 a.m. on the same day. Three hours later, the Israelis re-engaged the UAR forces using all kinds of weapons.

The letter added that at 11 a.m. on January 31, Israeli planes violated the Syrian Region air-space and were engaged by aircraft of UAR. At 8-30 p.m., another engagement took place between Arab and Israeli patrols, and the Israelis opened fire with 120 mm mortars.

On February 20, UAR again informed the UN Security Council that grave consequences might follow if the situation in the demilitarized zone between Israel and the Syrian Region went unchecked.

In a letter to the Security Council President, the UAR representative at UN, Mr. Rafik Asha, referred to the clashes on the Syrian-Israeli border and said that UAR would not remain passive in the face of Israeli "provocations" and "aggression."

Mixed Armistice Commission Findings:

The Mixed Armistice Commission, in the absence of any Israeli delegate, passed resolutions on February 16 condemning Israel for violations of the Armistice Agreement in respect of a number of incidents in the demilitarized zone, culminating in the attack on the village of Tawafik on February 1.

One resolution said that the UN Military Observer who carried out an investigation found that there was no fortification in Tawafik other than a trench to defend it and a barbed wire entanglement around this trench.

This contradicted the Israeli contention—which the Israeli Foreign Ministry had claimed was endorsed by UN Observers' reports—that Tawafik was not a peaceful village but a fortified station of the Syrian armed forces.

(*The Times*, London and *The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2377:ISR:A, 3038:ISR:B]

B. **US Farm Surplus Agreement:** An Agreement on the sale of US farm surplus to Israel to the value of $30,200,000 was signed in January in Washington.

The following products would be sent to Israel: wheat $11,200,000, foodgrains $9,900,000, cottonseed and/or soya bean oil $4,200,000, cotton $800,000 and tobacco $200,000. Sea transport would cost $3,300,000.

As usual, payment would be in local currency and the proceeds would be used for economic development loans and grants, loans by the Export-Import Bank to private US or Israeli business firms, American expenditure in Israel and various other American purposes.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2609:ISR:A]

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JAPAN

A. **Son For Crown Prince Akihito:** Princess Michiko gave birth to a boy in Tokyo on February 23. The new Prince is in the direct line of succession of the 2,000-year-old dynasty.

Crown Prince Akihito, heir to the throne, and the Princess (then Miss Michiko Shoda) were married in April, 1959.

(*Tokyo Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2641:JAP:A]

KUWAIT

A. **Transfer Of British Jurisdiction Over Foreigners:** The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told the House of Commons on February 15 of the impending transfer of jurisdiction over foreigners in Kuwait from Britain to Kuwait.

Asked what information he could give on this subject, Mr. Lloyd made the following statement:

"In the past, the Government of Kuwait and Her Majesty's Government found it mutually convenient that Her Britannic Majesty's jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters should extend over various classes of foreigners in Kuwait. In 1957, His Highness the Ruler of Kuwait and Her Majesty's Government agreed that the time had come for His Highness to assume full jurisdiction over certain of those classes.

"His Highness the Ruler and Her Majesty's Government have now agreed that the time is coming for Kuwait to assume full jurisdiction over all persons within her territory. An amendment to the Kuwait Order-in-Council has, accordingly, been laid before Parliament, and the change-over will start within a few weeks with the transfer of certain sectors of jurisdiction. Further transfer of jurisdiction will take place progressively thereafter."

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

MALAYA

A. **Loan Agreement With Britain:** Representatives of Malaya and Britain signed in London on February 17 an Agreement giving Malaya a loan of £2,250,000 sterling for the purchase of tele-communication equipment.

The loan will be re-paid by the end of 1969. Interest will be at a rate corresponding to the current rate of British borrowing in addition to a management charge of one per cent.

The British loan will enable the development of Malaya's tele-communications department to be accelerated. This will help meet the increasing demand for communications facilities in the rural as well as urban areas.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2623:MAL:B]

MALDIVES

A. **Details Of New Agreement With Britain:** Details of the new Agreement between the Maldives and Britain (page 3170) were published in London as a White Paper on February 15.

The Agreement, which pledged Britain to continue with the protective responsibility for the Maldives, which she first assumed more than 70 years ago, was signed in Male, capital of the Maldives, on February 14.

The Agreement is in three sections —the main Agreement of eight Articles and two separate Annexures concerning the status of British forces on the Islands and the facilities they may use.

The Preamble to the Agreement, after recalling the long history of association between Britain and the Maldives, notes that the two countries desire to consolidate the friendship and good relations between them and to place those relations on a foundation of mutual confidence more suited to the needs and common interests of the people of the Maldives and of the United Kingdom.

In the first two Articles, the Agreement provides that British responsibility for the protection of the Islands shall continue unimpaired and that Britain shall refrain from any intervention in Maldivian internal affairs except insofar as may be mutually agreed upon to meet any request of the Maldivian Government for assistance.

The third and fourth Articles concern arrangements under which facilities are made available in the Islands for British forces.

The fifth Article notes that while Britain would conduct Maldivian foreign political affairs, the Maldivian Government will have freedom to conduct relations of an economic, commercial, cultural and educational nature with other countries and international organizations.

The sixth and seventh Articles contain pledges by the Maldivian Government not to undertake any commitments which might affect Britain without prior consultation and agreement and not to receive foreign commercial or cultural representatives without first receiving British representatives, if the British Government so desires.

The eighth Article notes that the new Agreement will supersede the Agreement signed in January, 1953.

In the two Annexures, it is agreed that Britain shall maintain an air-base on Gan Island, which is given by the Maldivian Government as a free gift for 30 years. Rights are also guaranteed for Britain to keep a radio station on nearby Hittadu Atoll and to maintain the necessary technical facilities for both the air-base and the radio station.

British personnel in the Islands will not be subject to local taxes or jurisdiction, and the British Government will be able to import, tax- and duty-free, any materials needed for the up-keep of the air-base and the radio station.

The White Paper also contained the Letters exchanged between Mr. C. J. M. Alport, British Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, and the Maldivian Prime Minister, Mr. Ibrahim Nasir, concerning the relations between the two Governments and the inhabitants of Addu Atoll, where an uprising against the Male Government occurred recently.

In these Letters, Britain promised to work towards "conditions which will enable the authority of His Highness the Sultan to be restored peacefully on the Atoll."

Finally, a separate letter from Mr. Alport confirmed the British offer of an immediate grant of £100,000 and a further sum of £750,000 to be spread over the next five years or more to be devoted to specific projects of economic aid.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3170:MLD:A]

MONGOLIA (Outer)

A. **Report On Economic Progress:** At the fourth session of the Great National Hural (Assembly) in Ulan Bator from December 19 to 21, 1959, the First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Molomjamtsa, gave a report on the economic progress of the country including the draft outline of the Plan for 1960.

He said that 1959, the second year of the Three-Year Plan, saw big successes for the socialist reconstruction programme. The most outstanding, according to him, was the completion of the co-operation of individual *arat* (herdsmen) households into collective production societies.

He said that in 1960, the Plan envisaged the raising of the livestock population up to 24.3 million, that is, to increase it by 391.3 per 1,000.

Arrangements would be made to render increasing material, technical and financial assistance to agricultural co-operatives. The Plan also envisaged the State purchase of animal husbandry products.

He said that in 1960 the sown area would be increased by 54 per cent and would cover more than 600,000 acres.

Further reclamation of virgin land, he said, would still remain one of the most important targets for 1960. About 290,000 acres of virgin soil would come under the plough in 1960. Big steps would be taken to further mechanization and electrification of agricultural operations and the irrigation system would be expanded considerably.

The Plan envisaged a 38.4 per cent increase in industrial production. Special effort would be made to raise the output of coal, electricity, building materials as well as consumer goods.

The capital investment would be 29 per cent over that of 1959.

The Finance Minister, Mr. B. Dugersuren, pointed out that in 1959, the Budget revenue had been over-fulfilled. The outlay for the development of the national economy for 1960 would be 13.7 per cent more than that of 1959, while the expenditure for cultural and social welfare measures would increase by 14.5 per cent.

He said that 80.5 per cent of the Budget outlay for 1959 had been devoted to the need for economic and cultural development and that 89.4 per cent of the revenue had been covered by incomes from the industrial and agricultural as well as commercial enterprises. The tax income from the population was up by only 10.6 per cent and in 1960 this percentage would still go down.

(*Mongolia Today*)

B. **Support To Soviet Proposal For Disarmament:** The Great National Hural (Assembly), during its session from December 19 to 21, 1959, expressed unanimous support to the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of USSR to the Parliaments of all nations on universal and complete disarmament and stated that the Mongolian People's Republic would strive for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, for general and complete disarmament and for the strengthening

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of peace and friendship among nations.

It supported the letter of the Supreme National Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic to the Governments of all nations on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and declared that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea so that the people might be able to settle the problem themselves in the interest of safeguarding peace in Asia and all over the world.

(*Mongolia Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3007:KRN:A]

C. **Economic Agreement With Soviet Union:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Y. Tsedenbal, and the Soviet First Vice-Premier, Mr. F. R. Kozlov, signed in Moscow on February 11 an Agreement on economic and technical assistance to build industrial and other projects in the Mongolian People's Republic.

At the same time, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Shagdarsuren, and the Vice-Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for External Economic Relations, Mr. Pavel Maletin, signed an Agreement on Russian assistance for building residential quarters in Ulan Bator.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2822:MON:A]

NEPAL

A. **National Day Anniversary:** The anniversary of National Day was celebrated in Khatmandu on February 19.

It was on this day nine years ago that the late King Tribhuvan set up democratic institutions in the kingdom.

King Mahendra watched a colourful combined army and police parade and, as the Supreme Commander, took the salute at a march-past.

The King, in a message to the nation, urged the people to make united efforts to build a new Nepal.

The Government, he said, did not possess a magic wand. The people had greater duties today than ever before.

The Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, in his message to the nation, called upon the people to co-operate with the Government in its nation-building activities.

Two foreigners were honoured on the Day with the award of the *Gorkha Dakshina Bahu* ("the right hand of the Gorkhas"). They were: Mr. K. C. Bhatnagar, Adviser with the Indian Aid Mission; and Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Baldwin, of the Royal Engineers, who was in charge of the construction of a road in south-east Nepal.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 813:NEP:A, 2791:NEP:A]

B. **Japanese Snow-Man Expedition's Failure:** The Japanese "Snow-man" Expedition to the Himalayas returned to Khatmandu on February 20 and reported failure in its attempt to catch or sight the "Yeti" (Snow-man).

The leader of the seven-man team, Mr. Teizo Ogawa, a Tokyo University anatomist, it was stated, had, however, collected some bones and skins found in the area they visited, which he took to Japan for a thorough study.

Mr. Ogawa said that he considered that four of the 10 bone pieces in his bag were "most unusual" and hoped that "they may provide some useful clues to unfolding the Yeti mystery."

The members of the Expedition left for Calcutta on February 23 on their way to Japan.

Earlier in the day (February 23), Mr. Ogawa submitted a report to the Nepal Government on the Expedition's attempts to find the "Snow-man." He hoped to continue the search next year.

He added: "Yeti definitely existed but not in the Everest region of Solokhumbo. It may be found in the Ganesh Himal or Langtang range of the Himalayas.

"A better organized and more scientific long-term party may succeed in discovering this fast vanishing, interesting, snow animal."

Dr. Juro Hayashi, who is President of the Tama Zoo in Japan, said that the Snow-man was definitely a human-like guerrilla and it was quite possible that very few of them now visited the Himalayas. Skins obtained from Tibetans in the forest region belonged to a rare brown bear whose footprints resembled those of men. "The difference between the Snow-man and the brown bear was that while the Snow-man walked straight for several hundred yards like a man, the brown bear walked zig-zag and only for short distances."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3138:AOA:P]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: F-M Ayub Khan Elected President; ICA Conference; Price Commission Set Up.

A. **F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan Elected First President Under Future Constitution:** The Government of Pakistan, through a Notification in a *Gazette* Extraordinary issued in Rawalpindi on February 15, announced that the elected members of the Local Councils of Basic Democracies had expressed their confidence in the Pakistan President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, in a secret ballot held by the Election Commission under the Presidential (Election and Constitution) Order.

The Election Commission had earlier announced that 95.6 per cent of the total number of votes cast were in the affirmative, while the percentage of negative votes was 3.6.

Out of a total electorate of 79,850, the votes cast numbered 78,521. There were 603 invalid votes. The number of persons who expressed lack of confidence in F-M Ayub Khan were 2,829.

Under the Presidential (Election and Constitution) Order, expression of confidence in President Ayub Khan by a majority of elected members of Local Councils of Basic Democracies would automatically mean his election as the first President of Pakistan under the future Constitution.

F-M Ayub Khan's Broadcast:

After his election as President, F-M Ayub Khan, in a message broadcast to the nation on February 15, said: "Today, we enter the second phase of the process of national reconstruction liberated by the peaceful revolution of October, 1958. This is a solemn phase and I would like to be quite frank in talking to you about it.

"As matters stand at the moment, it is my obligation to give the country a Constitution in order to be able to withdraw Martial Law. I could have done it on my own, but after careful deliberation, I tried to seek your consent for two important reasons:

"First, this Constitution will be of immediate and direct concern to each one of us, and it is only right that you should have a say in it at every stage.

"Secondly, I am anxious to bring home to my countrymen the value of their basic sovereign right, that is to say, that the highest authority in the country must obtain its sanction from the people.

"The conduct of elections to Basic Democracies and the Presidential ballot are only an indication of my endeavour to give the people a clear and urgent sense of exercising their inherent right of vote in an atmosphere of complete freedom and secrecy. I have done this to firmly implant the essence of democracy in the minds of my countrymen and establish an unquestionable regard for law. Law, like the people, is sovereign and no one must be above it.

"In compliance with your vote of confidence, I very soon propose appointing a Constitution Commission of eminent men in the country to put up their recommendations as soon as feasible after consulting as many people as possible.

"What we really need is a Constitution which is democratic, which is easily understandable and workable, which is not too expensive to run and, above all, a Constitution which enables us to live the life of good Muslims.

"This business of reflecting the spirit of Islam in state-craft is a delicate and difficult ambition, but I propose to attempt it with all the earnestness and intellectual honesty at my disposal. To my mind, the meaning of spiritual faith does not lie in dogma alone, but it also lies in a scientific comprehension of the essence of life, which, unlike the mortality of man, is a continuous process, both in this world and the other. The purpose of religion is to illuminate and enrich the fullness of life as thus comprehended, and the purpose of man is to make himself worthy of it.

"The fact is that some of the reforms and innovations that have been introduced in the country in recent months, or are in the process of being introduced, have already paved the way for the type of Constitution I have described above. However, if the Constitution Commission can come out with better and more workable ideas, I shall have no hesitation in changing my views. What I am after is to bring in a Constitution under which we can remain united and free, advance forward, keep strong and be true to our faith.

"When you apply your minds to constitutional affairs, I beg of you not to be dogmatic and go by what is being done in other countries. Such examples are all right as guides, but their blind imitation in our own environment has proved suicidal in the past and can do so again in the future.

"So, when making your suggestions to the Constitution Commission, please look at the Book of Pakistan and not follow blindly somebody else's text-books. Study the circumstances in our own country and ask yourselves: 'What is it that will really suit us?' It is a correct and honest answer to this question which alone can provide a true solution of our problems. In other words, what is needed is realism and originality of thought."

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F-M Ayub Khan Sworn-in:

F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan was sworn-in as Pakistan's first elected President at a ceremony in Rawalpindi on February 17.

The ceremony was attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps, flown to Rawalpindi from Karachi, Chiefs of the three Armed Services, Governors of East and West Pakistan, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court and of High Courts and high civil and military officials.

Earlier in the morning (February 17), members of the Presidential Cabinet handed in their resignations to President Ayub Khan.

After President Ayub Khan was sworn-in, he re-appointed the same 11-man Cabinet.

Constitution Commission Set Up:

After the swearing-in ceremony, President Ayub Khan announced the setting up of an eleven-member Constitution Commission headed by Mr. Justice Mohammed Shahabuddin of Pakistan Supreme Court to frame a new Constitution.

President Ayub Khan said that no deadline for submission of the report by the Commission had been fixed because of the complexity of the task. But no time would be lost unnecessarily by the Commission in completing its work.

The following are the terms of reference of the Commission:

"To examine the progressive failure of Parliamentary Government in Pakistan leading to the abrogation of the Constitution of 1956, and to determine the causes and nature of the failure; to consider how best the said or like causes may be identified and their recurrence prevented,

"And having further taken account of the genius of the people, the general standard of education and of the political judgment in the country, the present state of a sense of nationhood, the prime need for sustained development and the effect of the constitutional and administrative changes brought into being in recent months, to submit constitutional proposals in the form of a report advising how best the following ends may be secured:

"A democracy adaptable to changing circumstances and based on Islamic principles of justice, equality and tolerance, consolidational of national unity and a stable system of government."

Commander-in-Chief's Message:

General Mohammed Musa, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, sent a message of congratulation to Field-Marshal Ayub Khan on his election as President.

The message said: "On behalf of all ranks of the Pakistan Army, I have the honour to convey to you our humble and very sincere felicitations on your election as President of Pakistan.

"For us, it is a great day. We are all very proud that our people have chosen, as their trusted leader, the person under whom, as our Commander-in-Chief, we had the honour and privilege to serve.

"We firmly believe that the affairs of the country cannot be in safer hands. In particular, we are very glad that as President, you will be Supreme Commander of the armed forces of the country. The Pakistan Army will be very proud to serve under you."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2725:PAK:A, 3008:PAK:A]

B. US Economic Assistance—ICA Conference For Co-ordination: A Conference convened by the Director of the United States International Co-operation Administration (ICA), Mr. James S. Killen, met in Karachi on February 10.

It was attended by over 250 ICA experts and technicians to formulate a co-ordinating programme of American economic assistance required for the expeditious implementation of Pakistan's Second Five-Year Plan.

Inaugurating the Conference, the President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, said that he visualized a 25-year period of peace and orderliness necessary for Pakistan to achieve her goal of moral regeneration and material self-sufficiency through adequate foreign aid and her own maximum effort at self-improvement.

At the same time, he cautioned that if sufficient aid from friendly countries was lacking, or if the nation committed her own follies, there would be no alternative except "falling into the vast sea of communism which is a most horrible thought for anyone to contemplate."

He said: "Whether you like it or not, you (Americans) are leaders of the 'free world', and if you do not discharge your duty, then somebody else is bound to take over that duty."

He referred to what he called 'the tremendous crisis of rising expectations' in Pakistan and observed that this psychological hunger of the people had to be satisfied in the foreseeable future.

Whether the United States liked it or not, pressure was being brought to bear upon her both from the communist world of inimical nature, and the under-developed 'free world' which wanted to reach that standard of living which had been attained by the West. "It is essential that this pressure is met by USA. Otherwise, under-developed countries will become a liability to America if they go under and fall a prey to communism."

Normally, it was said to take 60 or 70 years for the economy of an under-developed country to reach a stage where it could generate enough resources to carry on under its own momentum. "We cannot wait that length of time. We reckon in Pakistan that if we get the necessary resources, internal and external, and we have peace for 25 to 30 years, the chances are that we shall then reach a stage when we are able to look after ourselves in every sphere."

If Pakistan survived that period and developed sufficiently, she would have saved herself and made herself immune from communism—that was what was at stake today.

The American Ambassador in Pakistan, Mr. William Rountree, said that the US International Co-operation Administration was important to America, to Pakistan and the entire 'free world' and that American assistance supported the progress, stability and the security of the 'free world.'

He added: "The real progress in economic development represents the effort of the Pakistani people and Government, and American economic assistance supplements this effort, contributing a great deal to the achievement of the goals set by the Pakistan people themselves."

The ICA Director, Mr. James S. Killen, commended F-M Ayub Khan on his address and said: "Your frankness and candour is a measure of the friendship between our two countries. Pakistan can count on the support of the United States to the limit of American capabilities and abilities."

The Pakistan Minister for Rehabilitation, Lt.-Gen. Azam Khan, predicted that Pakistan's Second Five-Year Plan, assisted by the American 'know-how,' would provide Pakistan with full self-sufficiency in food in the shortest possible time.

Tracing American assistance to Pakistan, he said that the policy of the United States was to contribute to the liberty, prosperity and progress which a human being wanted.

He said: "In the history of the world, you cannot find any example of giving assistance with the spirit of sincerity and with the maintenance and safeguarding of individual liberty than that of the United States."

Addressing the Conference on February 11, the Chairman of the Pakistan Planning Commission, Mr. G. Ahmad, said that in 15 years or so, Pakistan might be in a position to evolve a self-generating and self-sustaining economy.

He defined his approach in formulating the Second Five-Year Plan as a "perspective approach" which centred on a computation of the rate of economic growth in the country. The planners had worked out in a broad prespective the long-range development needs of the country, established as precisely as possible the rate of economic growth and then worked out a plan to attain the objective of a self-reliant economy.

He added that Pakistan's Second Five-Year Plan would need foreign assistance and investment to the extent of about Rs. 800 crores. On the existing rate of aid, Pakistan would be getting about Rs. 500 crores during the period of the Plan, not counting the special credits given by the United Kingdom and West Germany. The balance would have to be made up if the Plan was to go through.

In a brief commentary on Mr. Ahmad's speech, the ICA Chief, Mr. Killen, said that he was sure the United States Government would do all to make the Plan a success within the "limits of its capacity."

He pointed out that the United States had to balance up competing claims, but he could say without any hesitation that his Government was wholly sympathetic towards the objectives and aims of the Plan.

The United Kingdom High Commissioner in Pakistan, Sir Alexander Symons, who also addressed the Conference on February 11, said he was most anxious to see a progressive rise in the living standards of the Pakistani people and to secure for them a share in the world's increasing prosperity.

He said that Britain's interest in the future of Pakistan was dictated by their long-standing friendship and Commonwealth ties.

Conference Ends:

The Conference ended on February 16 with the International Co-operation Administration assuring financial and technical assistance to Pakistan's Second Five-Year Plan.

The Director of the ICA Mission in Pakistan, Mr. James S. Killen, said that the Conference had been a fruitful one and would enable American technical experts and advisers to carry out their duties and responsibilities in a way so as to assure the maximum benefit of American economic support to Pakistan's development objectives.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3147:PAK:A]

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C. **Price Commission Appointed:** The Presidential Cabinet appointed on February 18 a nine-man Price Commission, headed by Mr. I. I. Chundrigar.

The Commission would investigate the rising trend in prices.

The Finance Minister, Mr. M. Shoaib, said that the index of prices was still lower when compared to the pre-Martial Law price structure. However, the prices were showing an upward trend.

The job of the Commission would be to investigate the causes of this upward trend and suggest remedial measures.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

D. **Mr. S. A. Hasnie Appointed Governor Of State Bank:** It was announced in Karachi on February 22 that Mr. S. A. Hasnie, Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, had been appointed as Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan.

Mr. Abdul Qadir, the present Governor of the State Bank, would take over as the Managing Director of the National Bank of Pakistan on the expiry of his term of office in July, 1960.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2916:PAK:C]

E. **Agreement With Dutch Firm For Manufacture Of Sugar Plant Machinery:** The Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works Ltd., signed an Agreement with a Dutch firm, Stork Werkspoor, on February 19 for the manufacture of a sugar plant and machinery.

The Agreement was initialled by Mr. S. Zaman, a Director of the Pakistan Industrial Corporation, on behalf of the Karachi Shipyard Ltd., and Mr. M. H. Damme, Managing Director of Stork Werkspoor.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Zaman said that in the near future, Karachi Shipyard Ltd., might produce agricultural implements as well in collaboration with Stork Werkspoor.

Mr. M. H. Damme said that the Agreement was the first step in the manufacture of capital goods machinery in Pakistan. Manufacture of plant and machinery for several other industries was also likely to be taken up at a later stage. His Company was also prepared to make investments in such enterprises.

[Stork Werkspoor is an 150-year-old firm. It is a leading manufacturer of sugar machinery in the world. The firm also manufactures items like diesel engines, rolling stock, complete fertilizer plants, power stations, installations for chemical and oil industries and so forth.]

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

SUDAN

A. **Economic Agreement With West Germany:** The West German Mission to the United Arab Republic and Sudan signed an Economic Agreement in Khartoum before returning to Bonn on February 6.

The full details of the Agreement were not announced, but some details were given to the Sudanese Press by Dr. H. Reinhardt, Head of the Foreign Trade Division of the West German Ministry of Economy.

He stated that the talks had covered trade exchanges, technical assistance and credits to finance irrigation and agricultural projects. The present volume of trade exchanges would be increased through larger purchases of Sudanese products. In future, Sudan would import consumer goods in addition to the capital goods now supplied by West Germany. A large number of technicians would be sent to Sudan. The existing Agricultural Research Centre at Yambo (Equatoria) would be restaffed and equipped by West Germany. Also, an Institute of Mineral Resources would be established with German help.

As regards finance, the West German Government would give every possible credit guarantee to its industrialists to encourage them to take part in new industrial enterprises and to tender for major developmental schemes. They would be specially encouraged to offer attractive terms for the construction of the Khashm el Girba Dam on the Atbara river.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2897:SUD:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Anniversary Of United Arab Republic:** The United Arab Republic celebrated her second anniversary on February 22.

There was a military parade in Damascus which was watched by over 1,000,000 citizens. President Nasser took the salute.

Addressing the vast gathering, President Nasser attacked those whom he termed as "the enemies of the Republic of Egypt and Syria" and said that there was concentration of forces in Israel, which was making a "quest for arms because they imagine that they can attain their aims. But the people of UAR have proclaimed that they will carry on their holy march."

The Egyptian Press quoted President Nasser on February 23 as having said in his speech at Damascus the previous day (February 22) that UAR would use force "to regain our rights in Palestine."

All newspapers splashed President Nasser's speech on their front pages containing this statement and predicted that the "usurped" part of Palestine would be restored within a year.

Earlier, speaking at Homs in the Syrian Region on the occasion of the anniversary, President Nasser said that the Arabs of Egypt and Syria had been able to "confront the Big Powers, banish imperialism and triumph over its agents."

The Union between Egypt and Syria, he said, had been inevitable. The Union had made them a force superior to cannons and atom bombs. "We shall have no rest until we have helped other Arab countries to free themselves from imperialism, to win independence and to achieve the Great Arab Union."

Addressing a rally at Hama Mena, he reiterated the determination of the Arab nations to liberate Palestine and all territories which had been usurped from them.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2564:UAR:A]

B. **Resumption Of Diplomatic Relations With Britain:** Following the meeting in London on February 17 between the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. J. Profumo, and Mr. Kamal el Din Khalil, the United Arab Republic's new Charge *d'Affaires* in London, the tricolour flag of UAR was unfurled in Britain for the first time.

Diplomatic relations between London and Cairo were broken off on the occasion of the Suez War in 1956 and, as Egypt and Syria merged in 1957 to form the United Arab Republic, the young Republic's banner was never unfurled officially in Britain before February 17.

One immediate consequence of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Britain and UAR would be the termination of the arrangement whereby the Indian High Commission in London acted on behalf of UAR in respect of consular and other matters.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3069:UAR:A]

C. **Russian Industrial Aid For UAR:** The Soviet Union announced on February 19 that it was planning to assist the United Arab Republic in building more than 100 major industrial projects.

According to Moscow Radio, the projects included six steel plants, six engineering works, oil, chemical, textile and food industry establishments, irrigation systems and hydro-engineering installations.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2916:UAR:A]

VIET-NAM (RVN)

A. **Draft Budget For 1960:** The National Assembly approved on December 29, 1959 the 1960 draft Budget of VN $14,778,000,000 (piasters).

This was VN $447,802,000 less than the 1959 Budget of VN $15,225,802,000.

Presenting the estimates to the Assembly, the Chairman of the Budget and Finance Commission, Mr. Ha Nhu Chi, said that they were now prepared to promote the creation of democratic institutions in rural areas, the establishment of a solid economic structure and development in social and cultural fields. Expenditure on several departments was cut.

The estimated 1960 receipts totalled VN $14,778,000,000 including funds from external aid, representing a decrease of VN$493,000,000 or 3.26 per cent below the 1959 Budget. The decrease was due to the fact that reserve funds would not be used and also that taxes levied on imports were decreasing as part of the Government's plan to make the country self-sufficient.

A decrease of 14,62 per cent was expected in customs duties.

Receipts from land taxes and licences would remain the same, but those levied on incomes would be larger.

[At the official exchange rate, one US dollar is equivalent to 35 piasters.]

(*The Times of Viet-Nam*, Saigon)

[Prev. ref. 2825:RVN:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

A. **France Explodes Her First Atomic Bomb In The Sahara:** On February 13, France exploded her first atomic bomb from the top of a

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steel tower in the heart of the Sahara Desert. Thus, France joined USA, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union as a member of the "Atomic Club."

Announcing the explosion of the bomb, a *communique* from President Charles de Gaulle's office in Paris said:

"The President of the French Republic and the Community make it known that at 7 a.m. on February 13, taking account of very favourable meteorological conditions, the order was given to explode an atomic device in the Sahara Desert of the Tanezrouft, south-west of Reggan. The explosion took place with the power and safety conditions envisaged.

"The device was placed at the top of a tower. The explosive used was plutonium.

"The safety of the populations of the Sahara and of the neighbouring countries was completely assured.

"General de Gaulle expresses the gratitude of the country towards the artisans of this success—Ministers and scientists, officers and engineers, industrialists and technicians.

"Thus France, thanks to her national effort, can re-inforce her defence potential, that of the Community and that of the West.

"Besides, the French Republic is better able to make its action felt for the conclusion of agreements between the Atomic Powers with a view to achieving nuclear disarmament."

At the same time, President de Gaulle sent the following telegram to M Pierre Guillaumat, Minister-designate for Atomic Affairs, who was present at Reggan (in Western Sahara):

"Hooray for France! Since this morning (February 13), she is stronger and prouder. From the bottom of my heart, my thanks to you and to those who, for France, have carried off this magnificent success."

President de Gaulle's reference to "national effort" in his *communique* was a reminder that France had carried through her research leading up to the successful test without assistance from her Western allies.

France's first atomic bomb was reported to be a bulky 10-ton device, with estimates of its yield ranging from the equivalent of 20,000 to 100,000 tons or more of TNT.

Plutonium is the only fissile material produced in France at present. Uranium-235 will not be produced until after the isotope separation plant is completed at Pierrelatte in south-east France. This is expected to take several years.

The test site stretches for about 250 miles south-west of Reggan in western Sahara. Reggan itself is about 750 miles from Algiers. The locality where the blast was set off is a bleak sandy and stony waste.

Some 600 scientists, soldiers and technicians watched the bomb go off.

M Francis Perrin, the French Atomic Energy High Commissioner, said that the explosion would produce "infinitely small dangers for the world and negligible ones for the African people."

Description:

According to an official commentator in Paris, one minute after the bomb went off, a huge white-capped, mauve-based mushroom cloud rose over the test site.

A censored extract of the military sound track of the test was played to newsmen at the French Defence Ministry in Paris on the afternoon of February 13.

As dawn began to break over the desert, a white rocket rose into the sky, then three orange rockets. Fifty seconds before the blast, there was a last red rocket.

Observers had their backs turned to the test tower, their faces hidden in crossed arms.

A commentator's voice described the mushrooming cloud, but it was not until 90 seconds later that the blast and shock-waves were heard and felt.

The balloon-shaped mushrom soon rose to a height of about two miles, with a snow-white top. Then curls of cloud spread out and a gap formed at its base as it swept towards the rising Sun.

One of those who witnessed the test said at the microphone: "Although I had my face hidden in my arms, I had the impression of a great light cutting through them. Anyone who did not follow orders and tried to watch the blast directly would have been blinded."

M Messner's Statement:

The French Defence Minister, M Messner, told a news conference in Paris on February 14 that although France had taken a crucial step, she had not yet reached her goal.

Work would go on, he said, to give France a striking force equipped with nuclear warheads and the means of delivering them.

This statement was interpreted in Paris to mean that France would concentrate on bombs which could be carried in aircraft before embarking on anything more ambitious.

Asked about the possibility of France developing a hydrogen bomb, he said that this would be considered.

He indicated that there were to be more atomic tests in the Sahara, but he did not indicate when.

Protests:

Many West African nations protested to France against the test. The United Nations General Assembly had called on France in November, 1959 to halt her plans to explode her atomic device in the Sahara.

An international team headed by the well-known British clergyman, Rev. Michael Scott, attempted to enter the Reggan area to stage a peaceful demonstration, but they were not allowed anywhere near it.

Despite an adverse vote in United Nations and a hostile campaign from many nations, particularly in Africa, France had maintained her right to carry out nuclear explosions in the absence of any general agreement.

France's position on disarmament has been that it must be global, covering both conventional and atomic weapons and controlled, and that conventional disarmament must be linked with a ban on nuclear tests and the destruction of existing stocks.

A message from Cairo on February 13 said that a wave of indignation had swept across Africa as the news of the test spread.

African leaders generally described the explosion as "an aggression against the African people." Broadcasts from a number of African capitals characterized the test as "a crime against humanity and defiance of United Nations resolutions."

Mr. E. C. Quaye, Chairman of Ghana's Council for Nuclear Disarmament, described the explosion as "an outrage".

In Cairo, authoritative UAR quarters said: "The French had so far been butchers of the Algerian people, but the explosion of the bomb shows that they have become butchers of the whole of Africa."

President G. A. Nasser of UAR said: "France has exploded an atomic bomb in our beloved Algeria, trying to eliminate it. We condemn atomic experiments being carried out in an Arab nation."

The Government-owned newspaper *Al Gomhouria* of Cairo commented that President Charles de Gaulle, who wanted to be a Napoleon, did not explode a bomb but exploded himself.

Radio Morocco said: "The threat of the explosion of the French atom bomb is a challenge to the very Charter of United Nations, a challenge which puts a strain on the fundamental principles of peace while the nuclear Powers are at present meeting at Geneva to seek agreement on the end of tests.

"Moroccan attitude to the French explosion is determined by two principles. The first, condemning all nuclear tests and, the second, particularly the French explosion on territory which does not belong to France."

Broadcasting from Accra a few hours after the test, the Prime Minister of Ghana. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, said: "My Government has learned with horror that the Government of France, in total disregard of repeated protests by Ghana and other African States and of the resolution of the General Assembly of United Nations, has defied the conscience of mankind.

"My Government further notes a declaration by the French Prime Minister that this explosion is only the first of a series of similar explosions to be carried out by the Government of France.

"In these circumstances, my Government must take immediate action to safeguard the interests of the people of Ghana.

"Therefore, as a first step, my Government has decided to freeze as from today the assets of all French firms in Ghana until such time as the effects on the population of Ghana of the present atomic explosion and the future experiment referred to by the French Prime Minister become known."

The Moroccan Government decided on February 15 to withdraw its Ambassador in Paris and cancel the diplomatic Agreement between the two countries in protest against the French atomic test.

In Khartoum, the Sudanese Foreign Minister, Mr. A. Kheir, delivered a verbal protest to the French Ambassador on February 15.

He uttered the warning that any further atomic tests by the French would be vigorously resisted.

International Comment:

There was world-wide comment on the test.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, said: "I inevitably regret any atomic explosion."

He told the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on February 17 that the French atomic test was a matter of deep regret and concern to India.

Replying to the point made in the House on the possible consequences of radio-active clouds passing over India, he said that Dr. H. J. Bhabha (of India's Atomic Energy Commission) had informed him that so far there had been no apparent effect of the atomic explosion.

While monitoring stations were keeping a watch, he disclosed that after the last Russian and American tests, it was found that the rise in the atomic radiation level in the atmosphere was much below danger-point.

In the United States, *The New York Times* said that the news of the explosion was received in Washing-

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ton with a mixture of resignation and regret.

The US State Department comment was that the detonation was not "unexpected".

The US President, Mr. D. D. Eisenhower, said that as far back as 1947 the United States delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Bernard Baruch, had argued that one of the great risks to be avoided was that of having many nations developing nuclear weapons.

He said it was only natural that first Britain and then France should develop a nuclear device in the circumstances of life existing today.

He hoped the major nations could reach the kind of agreement to make sure that other nations did not want to go to the expense of this kind of an armaments race and would "stop the whole thing in its tracks."

He added that it was not easy because the spirit of nationalism was felt not only by under-developed nations and peoples who wanted to be independent but also by everyone. Matters of pride and national prestige impelled the belief that things should be done at times which would not be necessary.

The official reaction in the Soviet Union came in the form of the following authorized statement issued by *Tass*:

"USSR has repeatedly urged the immediate ending of all nuclear tests. The action of the Government of France in disregarding the views of world public opinion and setting off an atomic bomb on February 13 cannot but be deplored. The Soviet Union believes that every further nuclear explosion, wherever it may take place, cannot but complicate the problem of the solution of total and universal disarmament, the over-riding problem of the day, and plays into the hands of forces which press for the continued nuclear arms race.

"If nuclear explosions should continue, the Soviet Government will naturally not be able to overlook it and fail to draw the proper conclusions for the sake of safeguarding the security of the Soviet Union."

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, who was then visiting New Delhi, told correspondents on February 14 that while it was regrettable that instead of working towards a cessation of atomic tests, France had exploded an atomic bomb in the Sahara, he thought that this test would not affect the Geneva Conference on nuclear disarmament.

He added: "France and General de Gaulle also want a *detente* and lessening of tensions."

The Afghan Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan, criticised the French action in exploding the bomb.

He said in an interview in Kabul that it was surprising to see the French Government resorting to such an action at a time when other nuclear Powers had suspended their atomic tests and were discussing at a conference the question of a total ban on atomic explosions.

The Indonesian Government handed a Note to the French Ambassador in Djakarta expressed its deep regret that France should have carried out a nuclear test in the Sahara.

The Note said that the French Government had completely ignored the United Nations appeal to cancel the test and the French action was a challenge to the authority of United Nations.

The Japanese Government told France that her atomic test in Sahara had aroused "the fear that the hopes of mankind to see a complete ban on nuclear tests may be disappointed."

In Italy, 14 radio control stations throughout the country went into action to measure the radio-active 'fall-out' over the next 60 days.

The Italian Defence Ministry said in a statement that Italian experts were convinced that the danger to Italy was so small as to be "not worth taking into account."

Experts in South Africa said that there was little fear of radio-active 'fall-out' from the bomb explosion doing any harm to South Africa.

The West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, told a gathering of students at Cologne that the French atomic explosion had made clearer than ever the danger that mankind faced unless nuclear weapons were banned.

He added: "I hope, in this connexion, that the banning of nuclear weapons can be made part of an overall control of both conventional and nuclear weapons."

A spokesman for the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker, said in Ottawa that the French atomic test had increased the urgency for reaching an agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

The Canadian Government had officially opposed any further atomic tests and supported the 1959 resolution in United Nations condemning the proposed French test.

Cyprus Radio announced on February 14 that the atmosphere over Cyprus had been affected by increased radio-activity following the atomic test.

It said that the normal radio-activity in the Cyprus atmosphere was 16 to 30 units, but on February 14, it rose to 600 units.

A spokesman for the Dutch Foreign Ministry said that the Ministry was awaiting further technical details before determining its attitude.

He added: "But, at this stage, we can say that we admire the technical and scientific ability of the French."

The French Socialist Party commented that the discussions now going on on banning nuclear tests made this an inopportune moment to carry out an experiment "so costly, so dangerous and so useless."

In London, on February 13, about 200 demonstrators carrying placards denouncing nuclear tests paraded outside the French Embassy.

A letter protesting against the explosion was handed to the Embassy by Earl Russell, the well-known British philosopher and President of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

The letter, addressed to President de Gaulle, said that the risks of nuclear war were enormously increased if more and more nations armed themselves with these suicidal weapons.

Afterwards, the demonstrators marched to No. 10, Downing Street, with a letter addressed to the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan.

This letter said that the British Government was to blame for the present situation by a policy which encouraged lesser military Powers to make the bomb for themselves and so increase the chance of genocide.

The French atomic explosion was deeply deplored in United Nations lobbies, although the test hardly came as a surprise.

Even France's friends characterized the explosion as a tribute to General de Gaulle's stubbornness and not to his statesmanship.

Delegates of African and Asian States at United Nations met in New York on February 16 and criticized the French atomic explosion and ordered an enquiry into the possibilities of United Nations' action to prevent further atomic tests by France.

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, told a news conference at UN Headquarters on February 18 that he stood by a previous statement expressing concern at the spread of nuclear military knowledge, but he declined to comment on the French atomic test.

He said: "Generally speaking, I think you do realize there are limits to the kind of comment the Secretary-General can make on current political developments."

He said that public condemnation by him of member-nations would be harmful to United Nations. It was for the Security Council and the UN General Assembly to pass such judgments.

(*The New York Times, The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2909:UAR:A, 2932:AOA:B]

SPORT

A. **National Hockey Championship:** The Services won the Indian National Hockey Championship in Calcutta on February 24 by beating Uttar Pradesh by four goals to nil in a replayed final.

The Services thus won the title for the fourth time.

The teams were:

Services: S. Laxman; Murthy and Shantaram; Deshmukh, Harbux Singh and Bhansode; Dogra, Peter, Haripal, Manuel and Bhola.

Uttar Pradesh: Shyamlal; Jhammamlal and T. Hussian; M. K. S. Dard, Jagjit Singh, and Hari Shankar; Caleb, Dharampal Singh, Karnail Singh, Om Prakash and Syed Ali.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2622:SPO:A]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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ADEN

A. **Budget For 1960-61:** The Budget for 1960-61 for the Aden Colony (known in New Delhi on February 19) put the estimates at £3,973,000, an increase of £262,000 on the approved estimates for the current financial year ending March 31, 1960.

A deficit of £71,000 this year would be met by a tax on soft drinks.

A statement on the Budget announced that a Five-Year Plan for 1960-64 would be put before the Legislative Council shortly.

A grant of £1,000,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund would assist the Plan. But, future developments were dependent on annual allocations from the general revenue.

About £7,200,000 was spent on development work in the Aden Colony during the past five years.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

AFGHANISTAN

A. **Sardar Mohammad Naim Khan On Differences With Pakistan Over Pakhtoonistan:** In a talk with American, French and Soviet newsmen in Kabul on February 27, the Afghan Foreign Minister, Sardar Mohammed Naim Khan, said that the completely negative attitude of Pakistan's present *regime* had jeopardized relations with his country.

He pleaded for the right of self-determination for the Pushtu-speaking people along Pakistan's north-western frontier.

He disclosed that he had wished to discuss the problem of Pakhtoonistan when he visited Rawalpindi on a Goodwill Mission in January, 1960, but his Mission failed because Pakistan refused to discuss the issue.

He discounted the likelihood of a diplomatic break with Pakistan but said that he was less optimistic about future relations than he was before his goodwill visit to Pakistan.

Sardar Naim Khan said that his visit to Pakistan in January, 1960 had only confirmed what Afghanistan was thinking, namely, that Pakistan's new *regime* did not recognize the existence of the Pakhtoonistan issue in contrast to the desire of the former Pakistan President, General Iskander Mirza, to find some sort of a way out.

Reviewing relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, he said, the relations had deteriorated steadily since 1947. At that time, a "fake" referendum in the area (in 1947) ignored Pushtu nationalism by offering India and Pakistan as the only options for the Pushtu-speaking people. The subsequent Pakistani regimes jailed Pushtu leaders and tried to obliterate the national character of the Pushtu-speaking people.

Referring to Pakistan's six months' transit blockade of land-locked Afghanistan some years ago, he observed that the trend of relations between the two countries was "not good". What Pakistan had done before, she could do in the future.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3129:PAK:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Central Budget; Mr. Chou En-lai Accepts Mr. Nehru's Invitation; Mr. N. S. Khruschev Passes Through Calcutta; Textile And Cement Wage Boards' Reports; Punjab Budget.

A. **Central Budget:** Presenting the Government of India's Budget for 1960-61 to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on February 29, the Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, proposed additional taxation totalling Rs. 23.53 crores to cover nearly one-fourth of the revenue deficit of Rs. 83.90 crores in 1960-61, which had been occasioned by higher outlays on development in the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan (1960-61) and increased defence expenditure because of the threat to the northern border.

He levied excise duty on eight new items and raised excise rates on five other commodities and the customs duty on alcoholic liquors, but made no proposals in the field of direct taxation.

Tin-plates and sheets, pig-iron and aluminium sheets and circles (with certain exceptions), internal combustion engines used for transport vehicles in industry and for agricultural purposes, cycle free-wheels and rims, electric motors, exposed cinema film and silk fabrics were all proposed to be taxed for the first time.

Apart from the increase in prices because of the duty on internal combustion engines, commercial vehicles and small and medium cars, motor-cycles and scooters were also taxed by extending to them the excise duty which was so far levied on larger passenger cars only.

He also raised the imposts on refined diesel oil and vaporizing oil (to correct the growing imbalance between production and consumption of diesel oil) and on electric fans, bulbs and batteries, levied an excise duty on machine-made soles and heels of materials other than leather or wood and withdrew the duty exemption enjoyed by fabrics produced from staple fibre yarn and cotton cut-pieces.

The changes in excise duties would bring a net revenue of Rs. 21.03 crores. The duty on liquors together with countervailing import duties would bring another Rs. 2.5 crores.

At Rs. 272.26 crores, he said, the defence expenditure in 1960-61 out of revenue account would go up by Rs. 28.56 crores over the revised estimate for the current year and by Rs. 29.58 crores over the original provision for 1959-60.

He explained that the Army (because of its "additional commitments," and expansion of the Territorial Army and NCC) would account for Rs. 26.75 crores and the Navy Rs. 3.46 crores of the increased expenditure. The expenditure on the Air Force would be less by Rs. 2.94 crores, although in 1959-60, the expenditure on the Air Force was expected to go up by Rs. 6 crores over the original provision.

There would be only a slight increase in defence expenditure out of capital account in the coming year—Rs. 37.74 crores compared to Rs. 36.48 crores (revised estimate) in 1959-60.

He also announced the decision to implement in its entirety the scheme of company taxation. The Wealth Tax on companies and tax on excess dividends was being formally abolished from April 1, 1960.

He proposed changes relating to the assessment of dividends paid out of profits taxed in the past and relating to companies holding less than 50 per cent share in the capital of another company. Certain changes in regard to deduction of tax at the source were also proposed.

The period of exemption from income-tax available to new industrial undertakings would be extended by another five years. The exemption limit for donations for charitable purposes would be raised.

Business incomes of co-operative societies other than those connected with agriculture, rural credit and cottage industries would be exempt only up to Rs. 10,000. Minor amendments in the Expenditure Tax Act and Gift Tax Act were also proposed.

The following is the Budget at a glance:

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget (1959-60)	Revised (1959-60)	Budget (1960-61)
Revenue	780.10	838.66	896.45
Tax Proposals			23.53
Expenditure	839.18	854.05	980.35
Deficit	59.08	15.39	60.37

Taxation Proposals:

The following were the taxation (indirect) proposals:

(1) Duty of Rs. 200 per metric ton on tin plates and tin sheets. Yield in full year was estimated at Rs. 2,08,000.

(2) Duty of Rs. 10 per metric ton on pig iron. Yield would be Rs. 60,00,000 a year. Pig iron used in the manufacture of steel would be exempt.

(3) Duty of Rs. 500 per metric ton on aluminium sheets and circles and Rs. 300 per metric ton on aluminium ingots. Estimated yield was Rs. 86,00,000.

(4) Duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on all types of internal combustion engines used as prime movers for transport vehicles. A lower rate of five per cent *ad valorem* on stationary types of these engines which are generally used in industry and for agricultural purposes. Revenue was estimated at Rs. 1,07,00,000.

(5) Tax on certain essential cycle parts. Rs. 2 on each free-wheel and Rs. 4 on each rim. Rs. 10 would be realized on each completed cycle without bringing into the excise net small assemblers of cycles and manufacturers of cycle parts. Annual yield was estimated at Rs. 1,00,00,000.

(6) Duty on electric motors and their parts ranging from 5 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Estimated revenue was Rs. 46,00,000.

(7) Duty on exposed cinematograph films varying from 10 naye paise per metre to 50 naye paise per metre depending on the type of films. News reels and shorts will have a lower rate. Revenue was estimated at Rs. 75,00,000.

(8) Duty of 30 naye paise per square yard on silk fabrics. Annual yield Rs. 30,00,000. The handloom sector would not be affected.

The following re-adjustments in the existing rates were made:

(1) Levy of a duty ranging up to 15 per cent *ad valorem* on all types of motor vehicles. Revenue was estimated at Rs. 6,25,00,000.

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(2) Basic rate of excise duty on refined diesel oil to be further raised by 25 nP per imperial gallon. Revenue was estimated at Rs. 5,04,00,000.

(3) Excise duty on machine-made soles and heels of foot-wear made of materials other than leather or wood. Rate of duty 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Yield would be Rs. 20,00,000 a year.

(4) In textiles, the existing total exemption on fabrics reduced from staple fibre yarn and cut-pieces of cotton textiles and so-called fents would be removed. The former would now be on par with artificial silk fabrics. In the case of cut-pieces, the present definition was revised. Small specific duties at levels substantially below the fabric rates would be levied. Estimated yield would be Rs. 1,95,00,000. Of this Rs. 65,00,000 would accure to the States.

(5) The existing duties on electric fans, bulbs and batteries would be raised by 50 per cent with a suitable increase in the duty on components. Revenue would be Rs. 90,00,000.

(6) The possibility was being explored of removing hardship to the tea industry because of the levy of a number of taxes at various stages by different agencies. This was being done keeping in mind the financial interest of the concerned State Governments. To enable this to be done, the permissible maximum limit of excise duty was being raised from 19 nP to 30 nP per lb. This did not involve any change in the effective rates of the existing duty.

(7) A few other minor re-adjustments were also being made. These would bring an additional revenue of Rs. 27,00,000 of which Rs. 5,00,000 would accrue to the States.

(8) Customs duty: Following the changes in excise duties, provision was being made, where necessary, for the levy of countervailing import duties so that the indigenous producer was not placed at a disadvantage. The duty on liquors was raised to Rs. 150 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof or 120 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever was higher, from Rs. 120 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof or 100 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever was higher.

The following re-adjustments in the field of direct taxation were made:

(1) No change was being made in the rates structure of personal income-tax.

(2) The Wealth Tax on companies and the tax relating to excess dividend were abolished from the new financial year.

(3) In connexion with the new system of company taxation, two provisions were made in the Finance Bill, one relating to the assessment of dividends paid out of profits taxed in the past and the other relating to taxes on companies holding less than 50 per cent share in the capital of another company and have them taken into account in the revenue estimates.

(4) It was proposed to apply a uniform rate of 30 per cent for deduction of tax from both individuals and companies. In order that this change may not affect revenue receipts, the Income-tax Act would be amended to enable Government to collect from Indian companies the remaining 15 per cent as advance tax on dividends received by them. It was proposed in the Finance Bill to provide for the deduction at source from the payments to Preference shareholders of companies as in the case of any other dividend leaving the actual amounts of these dividends for the companies themselves to decide.

(5) The period for which exemption was available to new industrial undertakings was extended by a further five years.

(6) The limit up to which donations for charitable purposes qualified for exemption from tax was proposed to be increased from five per cent of total income or Rs. 1,00,000, whichever was less, to 7½ per cent of total income or Rs. 1,50,000 whichever was less.

(7) Amounts paid to scientific research associations and educational institutions to be used for scientific research would be allowed as deduction in computing the business income of the donor even if the scientific research was not related to such business.

(8) In respect of property constructed before April 1, 1950, the full amount of taxes levied by a local authority and borne by the owner would be allowed to be deducted in computing the taxable income from the property.

(9) While the business incomes of co-operative societies connected with agriculture, rural credit and cottage industries would continue to be wholly exempt from tax, business incomes of other societies would be exempt only up to a sum of Rs. 10,000.

(10) The proposed amendments to the Expenditure Tax Act provided for allowance for expenditure incurred on leave travel in India as well as education of children in India. It was also proposed to allow in full the taxes paid by an assessee to a foreign Government instead of only a portion as at present.

(11) The amendment to the Gift Tax Act, proposed, provided that the advance tax payable would be at the same rate as the tax payable on regular assessment. These changes were not expected to have any significant effect on revenue.

Net Effect Of Proposals:

The changes in the excise duties, exclusive of the revenue accruing to the States, were expected to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 21.03 crores. Customs duties were expected to bring Rs. 2.5 crores.

The total additional revenue would be Rs. 23.53 crores. The revenue deficit would thus be reduced to Rs. 60.37 crores and the overall deficit from Rs. 177 crores to Rs. 153 crores. The revenue deficit would be left uncovered and the overall deficit met by the expansion of Treasury Bills.

In framing his taxation proposals, Mr. Desai said that he had in mind something more than the immediate needs of the coming year. The proposals, particularly those widening the base of taxation, had been formulated with the needs of the Third Five-Year Plan in view. While direct taxation would be kept under constant and continuous review so as to make it yield the maximum resources, the bulk of the expansion in taxation would have to come from indirect taxation.

Budget Speech:

Introducing the Budget in the Lok Sabha (House of the People), Mr. Morarji Desai reminded the nation that the next financial year (1960-61) was the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan and care must be taken to see that the economy was in a state of healthy balance when the year ended and the Third Plan commenced.

Reviewing the estimates of the current financial year (1959-60) and outlining the Budget estimates for the coming year (1960-61), he said that the Budget for the current year (1959-60) had estimated revenue at Rs. 780.10 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 839.18 crores, leaving a revenue deficit of Rs. 59.08 crores. On the trend of actuals, revenue was now estimated at Rs. 838.66 crores and expenditure at Rs. 854.05 crores, leaving a deficit of only Rs. 15.39 crores.

The improvement of Rs. 58.56 crores in revenue was due mainly to better collections under Customs and Union Excises. The revenue under these two heads was now expected to yield Rs. 510.82 crores, Union Excise alone accounting for Rs. 350.82 crores.

With the progressive increase in production, the revenue had shown an all round improvement. Revenue from Income-tax, including Corporation Tax, was likely to go up by Rs. 5 crores, but the yield from Wealth Tax, Expenditure Tax and Gift Tax taken together would be less by Rs. 1.6 crores. The surcharge on iron and steel which was transferred to the Iron & Steel Equalization Fund was likely to yield Rs. 9 crores more while grants from the US Government under PL 480 would be Rs. 13 crores less.

Civil expenditure in 1959-60 was now estimated at Rs. 610.35 crores as against the original Budget of Rs. 596.50 crores, and defence expenditure at Rs. 243.70 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 242.68 crores. The increase of Rs. 13.85 crores in Civil Expenditure was the net effect of variations over a number of heads, as for example, debt services, transfer to the Steel Equalization Fund, expenditure on displaced persons, increased payment of States' share of Union excise duties and compensation to States for the loss in their share of Income-tax following the changes made in company taxation in the current year.

The revised estimate of the net defence expenditure on revenue account during 1959-60, he said, showed an increase of Rs. 1.6 crores over the Budget. This was due to an increase in the Air Force budget mainly due to liabilities carried over from 1958-59 on stores purchased from abroad and new proposals sanctioned during the year. There had been a reduction in Navy expenditure mainly due to less expenditure on stores.

Financial Year 1960-61:

Mr. Desai said that for 1960-61, on the basis of existing taxation, revenue was estimated at Rs. 896.45 crores and expenditure at Rs. 980.35 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 83.90 crores on revenue account.

Revenue from Customs had been put at Rs. 160 crores and Union Excise duties at Rs. 358.91 crores. Income-tax and Corporation Tax were likely to improve by Rs. 10 crores. Revenue from Wealth Tax would decline by Rs. 5 crores due to the merger of the tax on companies in their Income-tax. Interest receipts would go up by Rs. 7.44 crores, mainly due to the anticipated receipts from the two Steel Companies and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The share of Income-tax payable to the States in 1960-61 showed a decrease of Rs. 27.26 crores as a result of the merger of Company Income-tax in Corporation Tax. But it was intended to make good the loss by a specific grant till the next Finance Commission made its report.

Expenditure in 1960-61, he said, was estimated at Rs. 980.35 crores. Of this, Rs. 372.55 crores would be on Defence Services and Rs. 708.09 crores under Civil Heads.

Civil Expenditure showed an increase of Rs. 97.74 crores over current revised estimates. Expenditure on Debt Services was likely to be Rs. 9.45 crores more on account of the progressive increase in the Internal and External Debts. Development and Social Services including Community Development were expected to cost Rs. 27 crores more. The two self-balancing items of surcharge on iron and steel and grants under PL 480, for which corresponding credits were assumed in the revenue estimates, accounted for an increase of Rs. 15 crores. *Ad hoc* grants to the States to compensate them for the loss in their share of income-tax would be Rs. 23 crores more. The rest of the increase was spread over a number of heads.

Defence expenditure in 1960-61 was estimated at Rs. 272.26 crores, an increase of Rs. 28.56 crores over the current revised estimates. There was an increase in the estimates for the Army and the Navy while that for the Air Force would be less. The reduction in the Air Force estimates was mainly due to the inclusion in the current year's revised estimates of substantial amounts on account of liabilities carried over from the previous year.

The estimates of the Defence Services had been prepared against the background of the present threat to the Indian borders. It might be that if circumstances necessitated, additional funds would be asked for. He had no doubt that the Government would have the support of all sections of the House in taking all the measures necessary for ensuring the safety of the country.

Certain Special Factors:

In dealing with the estimates for 1960-61, he explained two or three matters which affected the estimates.

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The first related to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The existing arrangements had been reviewed, particularly against the background of the need to encourage the Department to build up adequate reserves against its growing capital investment. It had, therefore, been decided to place the P & T Department, with effect from next year (1960-61), in the same position as the Railways vis-a-vis General Revenues. In future, the P&T Department would pay a dividend to the General Revenues at the rate in force from time to time for the Railways on the mean capital at charge during the year. The balance of the surplus would be retained by the Department for strengthening its reserves, particularly the Renewals Reserve Fund.

The second concerned the Pay Commission. The annual expenditure for Government as a whole on the implementation of the Commission's recommendations including the interim relief already granted was of the order of Rs. 44 crores, which was likely to rise ultimately to about Rs. 55 crores per annum. The recommendations accepted by the Government took effect from July 1, 1959, but no provision was being made in the revised estimates for the current year as all payments would be made in 1960-61. The Budget for the new year (1960-61) included more than a year's provision for this expenditure.

The third special factor was about the growth of Civil Expenditure. The question of avoiding wastage and securing the maximum economy consistent with efficiency continued to receive close attention and various steps had been taken towards this end.

Capital Expenditure:

Mr. Desai said that the revised capital requirements for the current year (1959-60) were now estimated at Rs. 362.85 crores, a decrease of Rs. 57.29 crores.

The savings resulted mainly under two heads. The Railways now expected to spend only Rs. 85.03 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 121.81 crores. The net expenditure on purchase of foodgrains showed a fall of Rs. 21.01 crores due mostly to larger sale proceeds and recoveries.

Provision for next year (1960-61) stood at Rs. 370.84 crores. Outlay on industrial development, mainly on coal and oil development, would cost Rs. 30.56 crores more, Railways Rs. 35.78 crores more and Posts & Telegraphs Rs. 3.60 crores more. Foodgrains transactions would also involve an increase in the net outlay of Rs. 19.41 crores.

Furthermore, the estimates provided for Rs. 283.18 crores this year (1959-60) and Rs. 331.51 crores next year for loans to other parties and Rs. 221.74 crores this year and Rs. 176.74 crores next year for loans to other parties including Port Trusts, Government-owned Corporations and foreign Governments.

Plan Outlay:

Next year's (1960-61) estimate, he said, included a total provision of Rs. 889 crores for implementing the Plan —Rs. 173 crores in the Revenue Budget and Rs. 716 crores in the Capital Budget.

Of this, Rs. 64 crores in the Revenue Budget and Rs. 175 crores in the Capital Budget were for assistance to the States. In addition, the Railways would be spending Rs. 24 crores from their own resources and the States Rs. 251 crores. Thus, the total Plan outlay in the coming year (1960-61) would amount to Rs. 1,174 crores.

Over the five-year period of the Second Plan, the actual outlay in the public sector, after allowing for the usual short-fall in expenditure, would be about Rs. 4,600 crores. Investment in the organized private sector was expected to reach the Plan target. It might even slightly exceed it.

Borrowing Programme:

Mr. Desai spoke of the success of Government's borrowing programme in 1959-60 and said that for the coming year (1960-61) he was taking credit for a market borrowing of Rs. 250 crores.

He announced the Government's decision to issue Prize Bonds which would be placed on sale from April, 1960. The issue would be in the form of bearer bonds in two denominations of Rs. 100 and Rs. 5. The bonds would not carry interest and would be re-paid after five years. The holders, during the period, would participate in quarterly drawals of prizes, which would be free of income-tax.

With regard to Small Savings, he said, there had been a steady improvement in recent years. This year (1959-60), net collections were expected to go up to Rs. 82 crores against the Budget estimate of Rs. 85 crores. In the coming year (1960-61), credit had been taken for Rs. 90 crores.

Foreign assistance next year (1960-61), he said, was expected to amount to Rs. 362 crores, according to the latest information available.

He reviewed the assistance received from foreign countries during 1959-60 and mentioned the World Bank decision to consider the establishment of an International Development Association as an affiliate of the Bank. This body would help promote economic development in less-developed areas by providing additional finance on terms which would bear less heavily on the balance of payments position of the borrowing countries.

Economic Review:

Reviewing the economic situation in the country during the year (1959-60), Mr. Desai said that prospects for agricultural production in the current year (1959-60) were good.

Food production in 1959-60, it was hoped, would be around the same high level as 1958-59, although it was likely that there might be some reduction in the output of raw cotton and jute.

Industrial production had increased by about 7.4 per cent which was a substantial improvement over that of the previous two years. Notable was the increase in the production of iron, steel and aluminium. Increase in industrial production had been on account of fuller utilization of capacity. There had also been expansion in installed capacity in a number of industries. Progress was being made in the production of finished machinery and equipment. Construction of the first phase of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal was nearing completion. The capacity of the Heavy Machinery Project at Ranchi was to be expanded so as to produce 80,000 tons of machinery a year. Indian shipping, which continued to expand, stood at 7,40,000 tons in 1959 and was expected to reach the Plan target of 9,00,000 tons by the end of 1960-61.

The foreign exchange reserves held by the Reserve Bank had maintained a measure of stability during the year. There had been some improvement in export earnings and some reduction in imports, but the major factor in the stability of our foreign exchange position had been the larger availability of external assistance.

The trends in money supply and credit indicated that the expansionary impulse in the economy had been fairly strong.

The stock markets had been buoyant practically throughout the year.

These pointers, taken together, indicated the need in the coming year (1960-61) for active vigilance in regard to domestic price trends and continued austerity imports, backed by accelerated efforts to step up exports.

The investments undertaken in the last few years were beginning to yield results and we should expect substantial increases in output in the coming years.

At the same time, the demands for domestic consumption and investment were increasing while the urgent need to build up exports remained. It was essential in this situation to ensure to the maximum extent possible that aggregate demand did not outstrip the supplies available.

It was vital, he declared, that the pace of development that would be reached at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan was not merely maintained but accelerated. That was the essential task of the Third Five-Year Plan. The first prerequisite for success for this was increased agricultural production. Other sectors of the economy had also to be developed rapidly if the economy was to grow rapidly enough over the next 10 or 15 years. The Third Five-Year Plan had to keep this perspective in view.

He called for restraint on consumption and for a high degree of fiscal and monetary discipline. It was vital that there should be a clear recognition of the urgency of economic development for preserving and strengthening the democratic values which they cherished.

The Economic Survey :

The Economic Survey for 1959-60 presented with the Budget emphasized that inflationary pressure should be firmly held in check in the coming year (1960-61) and the effort to increase production and savings accelerated.

According to it, there was need for a high degree of discipline in fiscal and monetary policies in 1960-61 to avert a further increase in prices in the immediate future and to maintain conditions under which the larger task of mobilizing resources for the Third Plan would be confidently taken in hand.

It pointed out that prices were already high and that demands for both consumption and investment were on the increase. With the scope for additional imports strictly limited because of the low level of reserves, continuance or resurgence of inflationary pressures was a positive hindrance to development.

The continued up-trend in prices and cost of living despite the increased agricultural and industrial production during the last year indicated the insufficiency of domestic resources relatively to the demands both by way of investment and of consumption.

Although food production had risen, it was considerably below the target fixed in the (Second) Plan and the imports of foodgrains had averaged about 3,000,000 tons a year for the last four years.

What was, therefore, needed obviously was both increased production and continuance of policies designed to restrain consumption and enlarge savings. The task of the policy was, therefore, to promote and foster the growth of investment on sound lines without creating in the process large or persistent imbalances in the system.

Referring to the needs of the Third Five-Year Plan, it said that it was essential at the next stage of development to orientate the investment programmes in such a way that the economy was able to increasingly support from its own resources a scale and pattern of investment that ensured more rapid growth in future.

The aggregate fall in the foreign exchange reserves since the beginning of the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 543 crores. This left little scope for any further drawing down. Hence, enlargement of export earnings to the maximum extent possible and continued rigour in import policy would for long have to be the basis of foreign exchange policy.

During the year (1959-60), the all-India cost of living index recorded a rise of about five per cent despite the favourable trends in agricultural and industrial production as compared to the previous two years. Agricultural production had risen from 114.6 to 131.0; industrial production increased at an even faster rate, but the index for 1959 was 117.9 as compared to 111.4 in December, 1958.

The pressure on resources since the beginning of the Second Plan had been aggravated by the sharp fluctuation in agricultural output. Although agricultural production in 1958-59 was the highest so far on record, the rise over 1956-57 was only about six per cent.

National income in real terms declined by 1.5 per cent in 1957-58. It went up by 6.8 per cent in 1958-59.

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Taking the three years of the Second Plan, the rise was of the order of only 10.4 per cent. The increase in the total national income since 1950-51 amounted to about 31 per cent and *per capita* income to about 18 per cent. Since, on recent estimates the rate of population growth had of late been higher than assumed, the actual growth of *per capita* income over the period would be somewhat smaller.

FICCI Comment:

In a statement on the Budget issued on March 2, the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry agreed with the "basic approach" of the Budget but expressed disappointment over the absence of relief in direct taxation on companies as well as individuals.

It declared: "It must be firmly recognized by the authorities that high rates of taxation are bad for industry and harm the national interest."

It also drew attention to the general trend in foreign countries towards tax reduction which, in its opinion, had stimulated both savings and investment.

Urging a complete re-consideration of company taxation, it suggested that the tax on bonus shares should be abolished or at least reduced. It saw no justification for the continuation of the tax on gifts and expenditure.

In view of the appreciable increase in excise duties, it recommended that the excise administration should be overhauled. Instead of industrial undertakings being "policed" by the excise staff, the system of returns—as in the case of income-tax—should be introduced.

In its view, more excise duties should be merged with sales-tax.

Another point it made was that Mr. Desai had perhaps underestimated the yield from excise duties.

(*The Times of India, The Statesman* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2533:INI:A]

B. **National Income:** According to latest official assessment (published on March 1), the rise in national income by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period would be nearly 21 per cent as compared to the target of 25 per cent.

A provisional estimate placed national income (at 1948-49 prices) in 1958-59 at Rs. 11,570 crores—an increase of Rs. 740 crores over the figure for the previous year.

The national income was Rs. 8,650 crores in 1948-49, Rs. 9,100 crores in 1951-52, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, Rs. 11,000 crores in 1956-57, the first year of the Second Plan.

The figure of national income in 1958-59 at current prices was not yet available. In 1957-58, the national income at current prices was Rs. 11,360 crores.

The *per capita* income at 1948-49 prices was estimated at Rs. 290.7 in 1958-59 as compared to Rs. 275.6 in 1957-58, Rs. 283.5 in 1956-57, Rs. 250.1 in 1951-52 and Rs. 246.9 in 1948-49.

The *per capita* income in 1958-59 at current prices was not yet estimated. In 1957-58, it was Rs. 289.1.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2670:INI:X, 2911:INI:A]

C. **Sino-Indian Border Issue—Mr. Chou En-lai Accepts Mr. Nehru's Invitation For Talks In New Delhi:** Replying to Mr. Nehru's letter (of February 5) on February 26, the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, accepted Mr. Nehru's invitation to visit New Delhi in order "to explore avenues which may lead to a peaceful settlement of the boundary issue."

He, however, suggested a meeting in April rather than in the latter half of March on account of pressing State engagements and that the exact date might be decided through diplomatic channels.

Speaking in the Indian Parliament on the subject on February 29, Mr. Nehru said that Mr. Chou En-lai's visit may take place in the last week of April, 1960.

Mr. Chou En-lai's 400-word reply was released by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi on February 28 after its receipt in the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

The letter was very cordial and conciliatory in tone and expressed confidence that a meeting between the two Prime Ministers would lead to a "friendly and peaceful" settlement of the border question despite "temporary differences of opinion and certain unfortunate and unexpected incidents."

No reference was made to the Indian Note of February 12 setting out additional historical evidence in support of India's stand other than a promise to send a reply after due study.

The letter referred to Mr. Chou En-lai's "deep gratitude" for the "friendly invitation" to visit "the capital of great India" and meet the "great Indian people" who were fighting for world peace.

It concluded with the hope that "the long-standing friendly relations between the two countries" would be "consolidated and developed."

The following is the text of the letter:

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

"I thank Your Excellency for your letter of February 5, 1960, which was brought here on February 12 by the Indian Ambassador to China, Mr. G. Parthasarathy. At the same time, the reply to the Note of December 26, 1959 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China made by the Indian Embassy in China on the instructions of the Indian Government was also delivered by Mr. Parthasarathi to our Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The reply Note of the Indian Embassy will be answered by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs after studying it.

"You have in your letter agreed to the suggestion of the Chinese Government and myself for the holding of a meeting between the Premiers of China and India in the immediate future so as to explore avenues which may lead to a peaceful settlement of the boundary issue, and invited me to visit Delhi in the latter half of March. I express to you my deep gratitude for your friendly invitation.

"The Chinese Government has consistently held that the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples is eternal, that it is necessary and entirely possible to settle the boundary issue between the two countries in a friendly and peaceful manner, and that the two countries must not waver in their common desire for a peaceful settlement of the boundary issue on account of temporary differences of opinion and certain unfortunate and unexpected incidents. The Chinese Government, therefore, takes a positive attitude towards the forthcoming meeting and has confidence in it.

"As to myself, needless to say, I am very glad of the opportunity of once again visiting the capital of great India, meeting the great Indian people fighting for the prosperity, strength and progress of their Motherland and for world peace, and seeing you as well as other friends whose acquaintance I had the honour of making during my last visit. I particularly hope to see the dark clouds hovering between our two countries dispersed through our joint efforts, so that the long-standing friendly relations between the two countries may be consolidated and developed.

"Owing to reasons in connexion with State affairs, I shall come to your country in April. The specific date will be discussed and decided upon through diplomatic channels."

Kashmiri Muslims In Tibet—Chinese Rejection Of Plea:

It was stated in New Delhi on February 27 that the Chinese Government had rejected the Indian plea that Kashmiri Muslims resident in Tibet should be permitted to exercise their right to contact the Indian Consulate in Lhasa and apply for Indian citizenship if they so desired.

The rejection was contained in a Note received in New Delhi about a month before in reply to two exhaustive Indian Notes on the subject dated September 24, 1959 and October 29, 1959.

It was stated that the Chinese had reiterated the position taken by them in their Note of September 11, 1959, in which they had maintained that these people were Tibetan nationals. They, however, agreed to examine individual cases if the Government of India could adduce sufficient evidence to prove their Indian nationality.

According to information available with the Government of India, there were about 129 Kashmiri Muslim families (consisting of about 600 persons) in the Lhasa-Shigatse areas who are "potential citizens of India."

About 120 Ladakhi Lamas have returned to India since the Tibetan uprising. But a considerable number are still studying or undergoing theological training in various Tibetan monasteries.

(*The Times of India* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3166:INI:C]

D. **Calcutta Civic Address To Mr. N. Khruschev:** The Soviet Premier, Mr. N. S. Khruschev, arrived in Calcutta on March 1 on his way back after visiting Burma and Indonesia. Mr. Nehru reached Calcutta from New Delhi earlier to receive him.

In the evening (March 1), Mr. Khruschev was given a civic reception by the Calcutta Corporation.

Speaking at the reception, Mr. Khruschev said that USSR was the most powerful country in the world militarily, but it did not want to use that force of arms either in diplomacy or in politics.

He added: "The Soviet Union was the first to suggest general and complete disarmament."

He referred to his visit to Burma and Indonesia (from which he was returning) and said that he had frank, warm and friendly talks with the leaders of those countries. "Our visit of peace and friendship to India, Burma and Indonesia convincingly showed that the peoples of these countries, like the people of the Soviet Union, sincerely strive for peace and for developing and strengthening friendship and co-operation. Now that friendship between India, Burma, Indonesia and the Soviet Union has become stronger, our economic and cultural co-operation is developing further and deeper and our countries, as it were, are becoming closer to each other."

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The exchange of views he had had with Mr. Nehru and other members of the Government of India left on him very good impressions. "As a result of these meetings and talks, a conviction has grown in me that we have very much in common in the understanding of the basic questions of international politics, and our positions on most important world problems coincide.

"The concern for the preservation of peace is the main thing which agitated the people of the world. We may have different points of view on some questions, but we should treat these differences with understanding, show patience and restraint and realistically take into account the specific interests of every country.

"Why is it that our countries, having different social structures, are developing and strengthening friendly relations? It is because the basis of the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and India is laid on the principle of peaceful co-existence."

Mr. Nehru and Mr. Khruschev had some talks later.

Mr. Khruschev left Calcutta for Kabul on March 2.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3175:INI:A]

E. **Letters Exchanged On Trade With Czechoslovakia:** India and Czechoslovakia exchanged letters in New Delhi on March 2 embodying trade arrangements between them for 1960.

India's trade with Czechoslovakia is governed by the Trade Agreement which was signed in September 1957. This Agreement was extended in May, 1959 and is valid up to the end of 1960.

The volume of trade between the two countries during the first 11 months of 1959 was about Rs. 7.40 crores.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2589:INI:C, 2708:INI:C]

F. **Trade With Greece—Agreement Extended:** Letters were exchanged in New Delhi on March 2 between Mr. K. R. F. Khilnani, Joint Secretary in the Central Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Nicholas Hadji Vassiliou, Greek Ambassador to India, extending the validity of the Trade Agreement between the two countries up to the end of 1960.

The Trade Agreement, which was signed on February 14, 1958, expired on December 31, 1959.

Under the Letters exchanged, sugar was added to the list of Indian commodities available for export to Greece.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1902:INI:F]

G. **Indian Students In Britain:** According to figures released in New Delhi on February 23, there were, at the beginning of 1960, more full-time students from India than from any other oversea country studying at British universities.

Out of a total of 11,284 students from all overseas countries, 1,476 were from India. The next biggest contingent (938) came from the United States.

Of these 1,476 students—153 of them women—703 were pursuing post-graduate studies, while 713 were under-graduates. Nearly 200 were living in colleges or halls of residence, while the remainder were in lodgings or staying with friends.

The most popular subjects with Indian students in Britain were those grouped under the heading "Technology". Six hundred and fifty-nine of them were studying these subjects. Some 400 were studying arts, including economics, social studies and law; 161 were studying medicine; 205 pure science; 28 agriculture and forestry; 8 dentistry; and 6 veterinary science.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3136:INI:K]

H. **General K. S. Thimayya Visits Pakistan Horse And Cattle Show:** General K. S. Thimayya, Indian Army Chief of Staff, arrived in Lahore on February 25 to witness Pakistan's Horse and Cattle Show.

Soon after his arrival, General Thimayya, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, General Mohammed Musa, went to the Fortress Stadium, venue of the Horse Show, in a carriage drawn by four horses and later distributed the prizes.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

I. **"Floating Fair" Launched:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, launched by radio-relay from New Delhi on February 27 *S.S. Jyoti*, a "floating fair" cargo of various types of Indian products on a 90-day voyage to various countries in West Asia and Africa.

The ship slid into the sea from the Victoria Dock, Bombay.

It would visit the ports of Karachi, Bahrein, Khorram-Shahr, Aden, Port Sudan, Djibouti and Massawa, Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam.

The Central Food Minister, Mr. S. K Patil, is the President of the "Floating Fair" Committee.

Its aim is to display Indian products in bulk at various ports.

The Chairman of the "Floating Fair" Committee, Mr. Murarji Valdya, said that promotion of exports would provide the ultimate solution to the problem of shortage of foreign exchange.

In his speech, Mr. Nehru said that in the past India used to export conventional goods such as jute and tea. But, in a changing world, it was not good to depend on them alone. The range and variety of our exports had to increase and include a much larger number of goods.

He stressed the fact that India exported not with any idea of exploiting other countries to her advantage. India's approach was a friendly and co-operative approach, one of mutual advantage. And this was the message that the *S.S. Jyoti* was carrying with her.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3076:INI:D]

J. **Bhakra Generators Declared Fit After Accident:** Expensive equipment at Bhakra, which was feared to have been seriously damaged by the accident in August, 1959, was pronounced to be fit for use on February 27.

The final estimate of the loss due to the accident would, therefore, be substantially below the official estimate of Rs. 1,55,00,000, which in turn was well below the several unofficial estimates that had gained wide currency soon after the accident.

After vigorous testing with imported instruments, it was announced that all the three stators, one rotor and five generators, which had remained submerged for days, would be put into commission "according to schedule". These items together cost Rs. 62,00,000 and the damage to them was initially estimated officially at about Rs. 55,00,000 or a third of the total damage. But, now, it was not expected to exceed "a negligible amount".

The Superintending Engineer in charge of the left bank power house, Mr. Gulab Singh, announced that the 90,000 kw unit No. 1 would now be switched on some time in October or November, 1960 as planned earlier, Unit Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 would be commissioned later in that order.

Two stators and one rotor, which were in position at the time of the accident were subjected to "slow baking" by passing a low voltage current through them for several weeks to dry them. They were subjected to shock tests by passing a 34,000-volt current through their coils. The coils of the third stator, which was in the power house but had not been erected at the time, were removed to the workshop and dried and tested separately.

All the five generators—two which had been erected and three of which were still in their cases when the Sutlej waters invaded the power house within an hour of the accident—were completely dismantled, dried and tested at a special workshop erected near the power house and were declared fit for use.

The makers of the generators, a Japanese firm, insisted at one stage that the repair job could only be done in their workshop in Japan, but after testing the repaired instruments, they recorded their approval.

Mr. J. L. Hathi On Damage:

The Central Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Mr. J. L. Hathi, told the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on March 7 that the total loss due to the submergence in water of the equipment of Bhakra power house was estimated at between Rs. 20,00,000 and Rs. 25,00,000.

He added that the parts of the three generators which were submerged had been reconditioned and stator and rotor windings had been subjected to final tests and had been found to be satisfactory. The turbine parts had also been re-conditioned. Final tests on these would be possible only after the turbines are put into commission. A Japanese expert who came specially to examine the turbines was satisfied with the condition and had expressed the view that they would function properly.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3037:INI:I]

K. **Textile Wage Board's Award Accepted By Central Government:** In a resolution published on March 3, the Central Government announced its acceptance of the unanimous report of the Textile Wage Board and commended its findings to the employers and workers in the industry for voluntary adoption.

Since the Board's recommendations regarding dearness allowance involve detailed work which may give rise to differences of opinion, the Government announced its decision to appoint a National Tribunal to facilitate the expeditious execution of these recommendations.

Should difficulties, doubts or differences of opinion arise over other matters, the resolution said, these should be solved by direct discussion between employers and workers and, if necessary, with the help of the State Governments.

In the event of any serious differences of opinion over the interpretation of the report, however, the Government of India would be willing to set up "suitable machinery" to resolve them.

Placing the Government resolution and a copy of the Wage Board report before Parliament, the same day

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(March 3), the Central Labour Minister, Mr. G. L. Nanda, expressed satisfaction that a wage award of great importance had been accepted with reasonable speed.

By far the most important recommendation of the Board gives the 800,000 textile workers substantially increased wages. In category I mills, the average increase will be Rs. 8 per month, and in category II mills, Rs. 6 per month. It will, however, be provided that no worker in a category I mill gets an increase less than Rs. 7 per month and in category II less than Rs. 5 per month.

As regards dearness allowance, the Board recommended that it should be paid in all units and that it should vary according to the cost of living index.

Moreover, the Board also provided that three-fourths of the dearness allowance should be merged with the basic pay. The remaining 25 per cent should vary according to the changes in cost of living.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2818:INI:I]

L. **Cement Wage Board's Recommendations:** It was announced in New Delhi on March 1 that the Central Government had accepted the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Cement Industry, fixing a minimum wage of Rs. 94 and suggesting the phasing of their implementation in case of large increases as a result of it.

At the same time, however, the Government stated that a study of work-loads in the industry would be desirable and that, while the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board as referred to in the report need not be delayed on this account, it felt that such a study should be undertaken as early as possible and the recommendation regarding wage increase in the second phase, wherever applicable, might be implemented after this study was completed.

On the industry's plea that it did not have the capacity to pay the wages recommended on the existing retention prices, the Government proposed "to determine the extent of the increases in the ex-works price payable to the producers consequent on the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board and to grant such increases with effect from the date when such recommendations are implemented."

The Government requested the employers, workers and State Governments to take immediate steps to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board in letter as well as in spirit and expressed the hope that "the parties will show a spirit of accommodation in interpreting the recommendations, and difficulties, if any, will be solved by direct discussions between them."

The Wage Board, in its recommendations, said that where the lowest total minimum wage recommended by the Board would result in a very big increase over the present wage, the increased wage should not be given in "one jump" but should be so fixed that the full incidence came into effect one year after the initial increase was given.

The Wage Board for Cement Industry was set up by the Government in April, 1958, with Mr. M. R. Meher as Chairman.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1977:INI:V]

M. **Bengal Chamber Of Commerce And Industry Annual Meeting:** Addressing the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Calcutta on February 26, the President of the Chamber, Mr. J. D. K. Brown, said that if doctrinnaire conceptions were not permitted to interfere with the economic development of the country's resources, progress during the Third Five-Year Plan period could take them a big step forward to the point of a take-off for a self-sustaining economy.

He said that the rate of increase in industrial production in 1959 was higher than ever achieved. That this was possible despite the difficult foreign exchange situation was a credit to the Indian Government and the monetary authorities. The industry could also claim "some praise" for this as it had managed to adapt itself to local shortages of raw materials from time to time.

Referring to the jute industry, he warned of the stiff competition in recent months from Pakistan and said that it was unfortunate that at such a time the Indian mills should be severely handicapped by a substantial rise in the cost of raw material. The relative absence of foreign inquiry, coupled with Pakistani competition, indicated the need for lower raw jute prices.

He felt that this was a prerequisite to any expansion of production by the unsealing of looms.

Referring to the decision to set up a Wage Board for the jute industry, he said that the Board, if it felt it should recommend an increase in wages, should also appreciate the importance of ensuring a corresponding increase in productivity.

As for the tea industry, he said that it was most unwise to impose a punitive level of taxation at a time when it had to face increasing competition from other countries.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2157:INI:E]

N. **Assam Legislature—Governor's Address:** Addressing the Assam Legislative Assembly in Shillong on February 26, the Governor, General S. M. Shrinagesh, said that while every effort for the peaceful liberation of Chinese-occupied Longju would continue to be made, "we are determined to resist any further aggression or encroachment into the territory which indubitably belongs to us."

He said that the occupation of Longju was the climax of a series of aggressive movements by the Chinese all along our northern frontier. "We have had the closest cultural and other relations with the Chinese for the past 2,000 years. We have championed the cause of China in UN and other forums. That is why we have been even more shocked by the incursions into our territory."

In a tribute to the armed forces, he said: "As one associated with the military forces throughout my service career, I can say with confidence that the preparedness and morale of our forces are excellent. The people of Assam have reacted to the threat of aggression with calmness, fortitude and determination to meet any eventuality. The strength of the armed forces is derived from the strength and morale of the civilian population and, in this regard, our population in Assam is setting an extremely good example."

He expressed satisfaction at the improvement of the relations with Pakistan and said that many border disputes had already been settled and that, before the rainy season, most of the boundary between Khasi and Jaintia Hills district and Cachar district of Assam and Sylhet district of East Pakistan would be demarcated.

Referring to the situation in the Naga Hills, he regretted that there had been a recrudescence of violent activities and raids and said that the Naga hostiles had intensified their criminal activities in the bordering villages of Sibsagar and United Mikir and North Cachar Hills districts and that they had also committed acts of sabotage on the North-East Frontier Railway.

The Government was sparing no pains to meet the gigantic problem posed by the fact that approximately 160,000 out of a total of 240,000 people were affected by food scarcity. The relief measures being taken were estimated to cost over Rs. 3 crores. Flood control schemes costing Rs. 5.95 crores had been taken up for execution during the Second Plan period.

Work on the oil refinery at Gauhati was gaining in pace and momentum and this would give a fillip to small industries in and around Gauhati. The big pulp mill project at Lamsakhang had been finalized. Small paper mills would grow along with the big project. The Nahorkatiya gas would be used for starting a fertilizer plant at Namrup in the public sector. The Government had also decided to start a jute mill on a co-operative basis with 200 looms and another in the private sector comprising 100 looms. Besides these, a re-rolling mill at Gauhati and a bicycle factory and other industries would be coming up in the next year or two.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2541:INI:P]

O. **Bombay Legislature—Governor's Address:** Addressing a joint session of the Bombay Legislature in Bombay on March 2, the Governor, Mr. Sri Prakasa, expressed confidence that the Bombay Legislature would conduct its deliberations on the Bill for the bifurcation of Bombay State in a spirit of understanding and goodwill.

He said: "I am sure the parting will be as good brothers and that we shall continue to live as good neighbours."

He said that this special session of the Legislature had been called primarily to give legislators an opportunity to offer their views on the proposed Bill for the bifurcation of the State and that it would be a "brief" session.

He outlined the main achievements of the bilingual State during 1959 and said that notwithstanding the highly successful manner in which the affairs of the bilingual Bombay State had been conducted during the past three years, it was now proposed to bifurcate it into two States, namely, Bombay (Maharashtra) and Gujerat.

The achievements outlined included:

Second Five-Year Plan: Serious difficulties of foreign exchange and equipment handicapped the implementation of the Plan in earlier stages. Seventy-three per cent of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 350 crores would have been spent by the end of the current year (1959-60) and the spending of the balance would be "within the realm of possibility" in the final Plan year.

Co-operatives: The State Government had taken a decision in November, 1958 to cover each village with co-operatives. In the past year, the co-operatives had attained a coverage of 85 per cent of the villages and 35 per cent of the rural population. It was hoped that by 1961 it would be possible to achieve a 100 per cent coverage of villages and at least 60 per cent of the population.

State Trading in Foodgrains: The question of State trading in foodgrains was very much linked up with zonal arrangements and, therefore, the question had been kept pending till the Central Government's policy was clearly known. The State Government was not in favour of the zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains and the Central Government had been requested to do away with the zonal system or at least enlarge the zones.

Irrigation: As a result of the extensive irrigation programme implemented in the First and Second Plan periods, an additional irrigation potential of 5,00,000 acres had been created till June, 1959.

Industry And Power: The State produced 30 per cent of the total electricity generated in India of which 70 per cent was consumed by industries in the State. A Master Plan

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of industrial development of the State had been prepared after studying the potentialities in different parts of the State.

Industrial Production: Although the general index of industrial production had maintained a steady upward trend since the planning began, there had been some decline in the rate of growth in 1959 mainly because of the restrictions on the import of raw materials. The cotton textile industry, a major industry in the State, was seriously affected and a scheme had been prepared to help that industry.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 1914:INI:J]

P. **Mysore Legislature—Governor's Address:** Addressing a joint session of the Mysore Legislature in Bangalore on March 2, the Governor, Mr. Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, said that his Government had been making continuous efforts to improve the pace of progress during the current year as well as next year.

If the amounts provided in the Second Plan for the current and next years were fully utilized, he said, it would mean that the State would have fulfilled a Plan of nearly Rs. 140 crores as against the original target of Rs. 145 crores. "This is a satisfactory achievement by any standards."

He informed the members of the Legislature that "as a result of the very convincing case made out by my Government," the Planning Commission had agreed to an outlay of Rs. 39.63 crores for the State Plan for 1960-61 and that the Central Government had agreed to give assistance to the extent of Rs. 16.5 crores. They had further consented to provide additional assistance of Rs. 1 crore, if the expenditure under 'Irrigation' particularly on Tungabhadra left and right canals and under 'Power' demanded it.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2157:INI:E]

Q. **Punjab Budget:** The Punjab Government's Budget estimates for 1960-61 presented to the State Assembly in Chandigarh on February 26 by the Finance Minister, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, revealed a surplus of Rs. 1.69 crores.

No fresh taxation was proposed.

Revenue receipts and expenditure for the year were estimated at Rs. 59.42 crores and Rs. 57.73 crores respectively.

The Government decided to abolish electricity duty in the case of industrial concerns which had installed their own generators for the production of power for their own use. The loss in revenue on this score was estimated at Rs. 9,00,000. This would reduce the surplus to Rs. 1.60 crores.

The revised estimates for the year 1959-61 disclosed a surplus of Rs. 5.72 crores against the deficit of Rs. 32,00,000, the revenue receipts being Rs. 56.89 crores and revenue expenditure Rs. 51.17 crores.

He announced that a beginning would be made this year with a scheme of crop insurance. At one selected centre in each district, two important crops would be insured against weather failure in an area of 100 villages.

Since premium receipts were expected to be below the indemnity liability in case of total failure of crops "a reserve fund of Rs. 75,00,000 would be created to meet any exigency that may arise". A beginning would be made with a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 for this fund in 1960-61.

Nearly Rs. 1,85,00,000 would be spent next year on flood control and drainage schemes.

Another Rs. 41,00,000 would be spent on pilot schemes for fighting waterlogging by digging shallow tube-wells and lining water channels in the worst-affected districts. Dr. Bhargava made no reference to the scheme of compulsory service for digging drainage channels.

As a concession to Class IV employees, he announced an increase in their daily allowance from 62 nP to Re 1 while on duty in "ordinary localities", from 75 nP to Rs. 1.25 in Delhi and Madras, and from Re 1 to Rs. 1.62 in Bombay and Calcutta. "These rates will take effect from April 1, 1960 and will bring Class IV employees in the State at par with their counterparts serving with the Government of India".

In a general review of the State's economy, he said that as compared with the start of the Second Plan, foodgrains output had increased by 34 per cent, cotton by 18 per cent, sugarcane by 35 per cent and oilseeds by 50 per cent. "Thus, the Second Plan targets for foodgrains and oilseeds have already been exceeded."

The culturable area under irrigation had doubled since Partition and another 750,000 acres would be brought under irrigation by schemes already under execution.

Major industries had increased their output significantly. For example, cotton yarn output had increased from 11,200,000 lbs in 1958-59 to 11,600,000 lbs in 1959-60, cotton cloth from 57,900,000 yds to 60,800,000 yds; sugar from 77,000 tons to 80,000 tons and hosiery goods from Rs. 3½ crores worth to Rs. 3¾ crores.

There had been a 20 per cent increase in the output of tools and 16 per cent in that of bicycles and bicycle parts.

Work on the construction of an airfield in Spiti would be taken up during 1960-61.

The airfield, which would be located at Pangmo and would cost Rs. 1,84,000, would be complete in the Third Plan period. "Yet on all considerations it has been decided that it is imperative to start work on it much in advance."

Of the total of Rs. 44,00,000 provided in the Budget for Lahaul and Spiti, over Rs. 14,00,000 would be spent on the construction of roads and bridges. The construction of a ropeway over the Rohtang Pass into Lahaul had also been provided for.

For closer administrative supervision of the whole area, a Deputy Commissioner would be posted at Keylong in Lahaul, with an SDO for Lahaul and another for Spiti under him.

About Rs. 6 crores had been provided for further work on the Beas dam and Beas-Sutlej link projects. A sum of Rs. 2,91,00,000 was provided for design work relating to the right bank power house at Bhakra.

About Rs. 41,00,000 had been provided for creating two special divisions in the Irrigation Department to implement measures against waterlogging.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2552:INI:K]

R. **Congress Working Committee On Kerala Election Results:** The new Congress Working Committee, which held its first meeting in New Delhi on February 27 under the presidentship of Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, felicitated the people of Kerala on the success of the democratic forces in the mid-term Election in the State.

The Working Committee reviewed the Kerala developments leading to the formation of a Congress-P-SP coalition Government in the State and passed the following resolution: "The Working Committee notes with satisfaction the results of the mid-term elections in Kerala and congratulates the people and the democratic forces on the success they have achieved. The Working Committee sends its good wishes to the people of Kerala."

The Working Committee also discussed at length Congress organizational questions and decided to call a session of the All-India Congress Committee early in June, 1960 at Poona to consider various proposals on the re-organization of the Congress and its work.

The A-ICC would consider in detail the report of the five-man Committee on the subject.

Two More Members Of Working Committee Named:

On February 26, the Congress President, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, announced that he had appointed Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim and Miss Abha Maiti (from West Bengal) as members of the Congress Working Committee.

Miss Abha Maiti was also appointed as the third A-ICC General Secretary. [Mr. Sadiq Ali and Mr. G. Rajagopalan, members of the Working Committee, were appointed A-ICC General Secretaries immediately after the Bangalore session on January 18, 1960.]

One more seat now remains to be filled on the 21-member Committee.

Congress Parliamentary Board Named:

The Congress Working Committee constituted on February 27 the Central Congress Parliamentary Board.

It consisted of Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Congress President, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim and Mr. Kamaraj Nadar.

In the new Parliamentary Board, Mrs. Indira Gandhi replaced Pandit G. B. Pant.

It was learnt that Mr. Nehru, Pandit Pant and Mr. Morarji Desai would generally attend the Parliamentary Board meetings as special invitees.

The Working Committee also announced the composition of the Central Congress Disciplinary Action Committee.

It consisted of Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Mr. Balwantray Mehta and Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani.

Next Congress Session In Gujerat:

The Working Committee also announced on February 27 that the next plenary session of the Congress would be held in the new State of Gujerat early in 1961, and the next meeting of the A-ICC at Poona in June, 1960.

The Congress Committees of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh had also requested that the next Congress session be held in their States, but the Working Committee favoured Gujerat.

(*The Statesman*, *The Hindustan Times* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3165:INI:B]

S. **World Agriculture Fair Ends:** The World Agriculture Fair which opened in New Delhi on December 10, 1959 ended on February 29, 1960. It was open for 81 days.

Presiding over the concluding ceremony, Mr. Nehru said that the Fair had helped clear the minds of the farmers visiting the capital about the need of marching with the times and improving the age-old farming methods.

He said that the 25,000 to 30,000 farmers who came to see him had stated that they

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were impressed with the Fair and proposed to put into action what they had learnt.

Some of the advanced countries had put up imposing pavilions in the Fair. "But what had impressed me most were the pavilions of the States which showed that much work in agricultural field had been done there and progress had been recorded in many corners of the country. Our aim should be to spread that progress throughout India."

The Central Co-operation Minister, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, said that nearly 3,200,000 people had visited the Fair and ten Seminars on matters connected with farming had also been organized during the past 11 weeks.

Rajasthan, he said, topped the list of awards in the State sector and was awarded four medals. Madras and Punjab got the first awards for the architecture of their pavilions. The first award for display went to Madhya Pradesh. In the national sector, the Atomic Energy Commission got first prize.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3076:INI:B]

T. Hindu Religious Endowment Commission Set Up: An official Press Note issued on March 1 announced that the Government of India had appointed a five-man Commission, with Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar as chairman, to "carefully examine" and make recommendations in regard to certain questions connected with Hindu public religious endowments in the country.

The Press Note said:

"For some time past, the Government of India has been giving anxious consideration to the desirability of undertaking Central legislation and other suitable steps for ensuring better administration and proper management of Hindu public religious endowments throughout India. In this connexion, it has been felt that certain questions connected with such endowments should first be carefully examined by a Commission to be appointed for the purpose.

"The Government has, accordingly, decided to appoint a Commission with Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar as chairman and Mr. Sankar Saran, retired Judge of the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Mahabir Prasad, Advocate-General, Patna, Swami Harinarayananand, General Secretary, Bharat Sadhu Samaj, and Mr. P. Kameswara Rau, retired Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Madras, as members, to conduct an inquiry and make recommendations to the Government in the matter.

"The terms of reference of the Commission are as follows:

"(a) To examine generally the institution of Hindu religious endowments and to recommend the classes of such endowments which should be treated as public religious endowments.

"(b) To inquire into the manner in which Hindu public religious endowments are being managed and the resources thereof are being utilized, and to recommend ways and means for the proper management of such endowments and the proper utilization of their resources.

"(c) In particular, to inquire into the manner in which holders of offices in relation to Hindu public religious endowments are being chosen, whether by way of succession, nomination or otherwise.

"(d) To examine whether the existing arrangements in regard to the manner in which holders of such offices are being chosen are satisfactory and if not, to suggest ways and means for improving the same.

"(e) To inquire into the report on any other matter relevant to any of the matters specified above, which, in the opinion of the Commission, requires to be inquired into."

The Commission is expected to submit its report to the Central Government by September 30, 1960.

Mr. S. P. Sen Varma, officer on special duty in the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law, will act as Secretary to the Commission.

The Commission will have all the powers of a Commission of inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2818:INI:K]

IRAQ

A. **One Communist Party Refused Licence:** It was learnt in Baghdad on February 24 that the Interior Ministry had rejected an application by Mr. Zeki Khairi seeking a licence for the Ittihad Shaab (People's Union) Party, which was originally called the Iraq Communist Party.

The Party was re-named after the licensing earlier in February, 1960 of the rival Iraq Communist Party led by Mr. Daud el Sayegh.

The Interior Ministry's letter of rejection said that the law forbade the existence of two political parties with similar objectives and policies.

(*Baghdad Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3125:IRQ:A]

B. **Trial And Sentence Of Persons Charged With Attempting To Assassinate Gen. A. K. Kassem:** The trial began in Baghdad on December 26, 1959 of 78 persons on the charge of attempting to assassinate the Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem, on October 7, 1959. Twenty-two of them were tried *in absentia*.

Opening the proceedings, the President of the Court, Colonel Fadehl Abbas Al Mahdawi, reviewed four alleged conspiracies against the Iraqi Republic since the Revolution of July, 1958 and added as the fifth the one relating to recent incidents on the Iraq-Iranian border.

He referred to President G. A. Nasser (of the United Arab Republic) who was alleged to have helped the conspiracy, as a "little Pharaoh" and a "base Hitler", without any religion, nationalism or morals and attacked the Shah of Iran for threatening Iraq, together with "the little puppet-traitor", King Hussein of Jordan.

The Prosecutor-General, Col. Majid Mohammed Amin, in a two-hour speech (during which he accused the Baath Party of being the author of the plot), called for the death penalty for 75 of the accused. The punishment for the other four was left to the discretion of the Court.

He said in his indictment that the assassination plan had been referred to Cairo and Damascus and President G. A. Nasser had cabled his approval and full support.

According to the Prosecutor-General, the plotters had received 4,000 Iraqi dinars (£4,000) which they had spent on a car and weapons.

The plotters had been taught to handle guns and grenades by men trained in Damascus. Twice, they had hired a flat in the area in Baghdad where the attempt was to be made. The assailants had used tear-gas to cover their escape. They had left behind the body of one of their number, and this had led to their discovery. The following day (October 8, 1959) one of the accused, a 21-year-old student, Sameer Aziz Najem, told the Court that he and five others had fired at Gen. Kassem. The banned Arab Socialist Baath Party had arranged for their arms. That party, said Najem, stood for "unity, freedom and Socialism" and Gen. Kassem was an obstruction to their policies. The Party was working in the interests of the United Arab Republic.

Najem quoted another accused, Eyad Saeed Thabet, as having said that after General Kassem's death, nationalists in the Iraqi Army were to take over.

He also quoted another among the accused, Shaker Helaiwa, as saying that the United Arab Republic was prepared to send arms and money, provided it was requested by Fouad Al Rikabi, former Iraqi National Guidance Minister, who was being tried in his absence.

Najem, Eyad and Halaiwa admitted charges of complicity in the plot. The other 54 pleaded not guilty to similar charges. One of the accused was a 22-year-old girl student.

Halaiwa told the Court that the plot to assassinate Gen. Kassem was to have been followed by a liberation army entering Iraq along a road linking Baghdad with the United Arab Republic. Other roads in Iraq were to be destroyed to prevent the entry of troops. Iraqi Air Force planes were to be sabotaged to delay their take-off.

He deposed that he had met Col. Abdel Hamid Serraj, Syrian Interior Minister, in Syria. Col. Serraj was alleged to have told him that he approved of the assassination plot, but that President Nasser had preferred diplomatic methods.

The ADC to Gen. Kassem, Major Kassem Amin Janabi, who was driving with General Kassem when the attack was made, told the Court earlier that more than 100 bullets had hit the car and four of them had hit General Kassem.

The pistols, guns and machine-guns found on the accused were produced in Court.

Sentences:

On February 26, Colonel Fadehl Abbas Al Mahdawi, sentenced 17 persons to death for complicity in the attempt on Gen. Kassem's life.

Fifty-five others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to hard labour for life. Six persons were acquitted.

No recommendation for mercy was made in the case of Eyad Saeed Thabet, said to be the ring-leader of the plot, who had voluntarily confessed his guilt, but Colonel Mahdawi recommended to General Kassem—who must approve all the death sentences—to reprieve Sameer Abdul Aziz Najem who had also pleaded guilty. General Kassem was also asked to act—"for services rendered" in the case of Shaker Ibrahem Helaiwa, who had confessed and exposed the plot and who was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The sitting of the Court lasted more than 10 hours. Of the 17 people sentenced to death, 11 have already fled from Iraq and were tried in their absence. One was Fuad Rekabi, Minister of Development in General Kassem's first Cabinet: he is reported to be in the United Arab Republic.

Among those sentenced to death was a citizen of the United Arab Republic, Ahmed Hamid Marie, who was alleged to have been sent from Syria to Iraq to plot. Marie's wife, Ysra Saeed Thabit, was acquitted but was bound over for a sum of £3,000 to be of good behaviour or undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court ordered £2,640 to be paid out of the confiscated property of the accused as compensation for the death of General Kassem's driver in the assassination attempt and for injuries to eight others, including General Kassem's ADC.

The Court also ordered the payment of £117 and £458 as damages to a public transport bus and General Kassem's car.

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The Court accused the United Arab Republic of using its Baghdad Embassy, it diplomatic bag in an attempt to fulfil President Nasser's "dream of an empire from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf." The Baghdad Embassy was denounced as "a centre for plotting against Iraq." The Embassy's wireless net-work was said to have been used for transmitting conspiratorial messages and the diplomatic bag for bringing in treacherous literature. The Embassy's Second Secretary, Towfeq Abaza, was alleged to have been the contact-man between the plotters and President Nasser.

(*The Times*, London, and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3025:IRQ:A]

ISRAEL

A. **Budget For 1960-61:** The draft Budget for the financial year beginning April 1, 1960 was presented to the Knesset (Parliament) on February 15, somewhat later than usual.

The estimates amounted to a total of I£1,574,000,000. The Ordinary Budget accounted for I£1,029,000,000 and the Development Budget for I£532,000,000.

The largest item on the expenditure side was defence with 27.8 per cent of the State Budget.

The following allocations were made: agriculture I£110,000,000, housing I£67,000,000, yearly allocation for the Jordan diversion scheme I£26,000,000, industries and handicrafts I£65,000,000, transport, including port development I£73,600,000. (I£5.04 = £1).

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2641:ISR:A]

NEPAL

A. **Mr. Bharat Shamsher Asks For Inquiry Into Chinese Incursions:** Mr. Bharat Shamsher, leader of the Gorkha Parishad, Nepal's main Opposition Party, urged the Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, on February 28 to investigate reports of Chinese aggression and infiltration along the northern border.

In a memorandum to Mr. Koirala, he mentioned five specific instances:

(1) A Chinese survey party had penetrated into the Lipu area of north-west Nepal and turned back after completing its job.

(2) Chinese troops were collecting taxes from people in the Limi area in north-west Jumla district. The Chinese were building roads from Taklakot to Khojarnath in Tibet which, when completed, threatened to cut through Nepal.

(3) The Chinese demanded the return to Tibet of Tibetan refugees and threatened to take them back forcibly. The scared villagers came to Khatmandu.

(4) In the Solo Khumbu area badges carrying pictures of Chinese leaders had been distributed.

(5) The Chinese had penetrated into the Olangchung Gola area in the north-east.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3161:NEP:A]

B. **Industrial Development Corporation Begins Work:** The Nepal Industrial Development Corporation, set up with the object of providing an impetus to the country's industrialization, began functioning on February 26.

At a news conference, the Minister for Commerce and Industries, Mr. Ram Narain Misra, announced that the Corporation was now ready to receive applications for loans or participate in equity investment in the industries of the country.

He said that the Corporation would provide land for industry with power, water transportation and other facilities at a reasonable rent or on an instalment basis. It would also provide technical guidance on plant specifications, production, lay-out, management control, etc.

The Corporation's loans may be in US dollars, Indian or Nepalese rupees. The Corporation's loan and equity participation in 1960 may amount in all currencies to about Rs. 1 crore in Nepali currency.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2280:NEP:B]

PAKISTAN

A. **Visit Of Shah Of Iran And President Of Turkey:** The Heads of the States of Iran and Turkey, the Shah of Iran and President Celal Bayar, arrived in Karachi on February 20.

They were welcomed at the airport by the President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan.

The Shah, accompanied by his wife, Queen Farah, was the first to arrive at 2.55 p.m.

The President of Turkey, accompanied by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Zorlu, landed two hours later.

Mr. Celal Bayar arrived in Lahore on February 21.

The Shah of Iran and President Ayub Khan went to Lake Chando, about 90 miles from Karachi, on February 21, for a duck shoot.

The Shah and Queen Farah, accompanied by F-M Ayub Khan, arrived in Lahore on February 23.

The following day (February 24), the Shah and Mr. Celal Bayar witnessed a horse and cattle show.

Joint Statement On Fifth Anniversary Of CENTO:

In a Joint Statement issued in Lahore on February 24 marking the fifth anniversary of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), the Shah of Iran, Mr. Celal Bayar of Turkey and F-M Ayub Khan of Pakistan stated that the prosperity of the people of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey was the surest way of making the Treaty effective.

The following is the text of the Joint Statement:

"It is a happy coincidence that on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Central Treaty Organization we are foregathered in this historic city of Lahore. At this auspicious moment our thoughts and friendly feelings go to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Heads of States of our other partners in this Organization.

"We take this opportunity to re-iterate our resolve to work in full partnership and with singleness of purpose for the peace and security of the region. This Organization came into being for the purpose of safeguarding the peace, integrity, economic well-being and sovereignty of the member-nations. More than one development in the region has amply justified its *raison d'etre* as an instrument of peace. The Organization has to continue to be vigilant until the threat to the security and stability of its members disappears.

"We firmly believe in and have ever adhered to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of all nations, near or far, and naturally expect the same respect by others for this principle which constitutes the basis of peaceful relations among nations.

"The past year has seen the Organization gain in strength. A Permanent Military Deputies Group has been instituted and Area Economic Projects have been promoted.

"The prosperity of the people of the area is the surest means of making the Treaty effective and it is towards this end that our earnest efforts are directed. Here is a fruitful field in which close collaboration among the participating countries is a vital necessity.

"In this world where there is so much fear and suspicion of each others' motives, internationally controlled disarmament will undoubtedly contribute to greater confidence among nations. At the same time we hope that the efforts directed at the elimination of the real causes of world tensions may prove to be successful. However, we believe that until such an atmosphere of confidence comes about like-minded peace-loving nations have no alternative but to co-operate in safeguarding their legitimate rights and security.

"We are firmly wedded to the conception of human freedom and our adherence to the Treaty demonstrates our determination to preserve the way of life which we have chosen for ourselves."

On February 25, the Shah of Iran and Mr. Celal Bayar visited the Warsark Project near Peshawar, which is one of the big irrigation projects of Pakistan. F-M Ayub Khan accompanied them.

The Project includes the construction of a dam over the river Warsak with the help of Canadian engineers.

The Shah of Iran and Mr. Celal Bayar left Karachi for their respective countries by air on February 27.

F-M Ayub Khan, who saw them off, told newsmen later that he had discussed "organizational matters" relating to the Central Treaty Organization with the two distinguished visitors.

He said that the three Heads of States had also discussed matters connected with the economic development of their countries. In this context, Pakistan's adverse balance of trade had also come up for discussion. At present, the foreign aid received by Pakistan had to be utilized to off-set this adverse balance.

Answering questions, F-M Ayub Khan said that he had informed the Shah and Mr. Bayar of the recent developments in Afghanistan.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3066:PAK:A]

B. **Agreement With UN For Aid Under Special Fund:** On February 23, Pakistan entered into a general agreement with United Nations for assistance under the Special United Nations Fund.

[The Fund provides assistance in fields essential to integrated technical, economic and social development in the less-developed countries.]

The Fund has already approved two Pakistan projects for assistance. The total amount involved was $2,282,100.

One of the projects is for exploration of minerals and the other for soil survey.

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Pakistan, it was said, had sent a request for assistance for two more projects. One of them is for engineering, education and training, and the other management, development and supervision training in East Pakistan.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3028:AOA:A]

C. **Ordinance On Medical Qualifications:** The Government of Pakistan promulgated on February 23 an Ordinance called the Medical Qualifications (Information) Ordinance.

It requires persons qualified in the different branches of medicine, irrespective of whether they are in Government employment or not, and of whether they are Pakistani nationals or not, to furnish their particulars to the Central Government within a month from the date of promulgation of the Ordinance.

Categories of persons to whom the Ordinance applied are persons holding qualifications in allopathic medicine, qualified dentists, nurses, nursing orderlies, health visitors, mid-wives, assistant mid-wives, sanitary inspectors, malaria inspectors, dispensers, compounders, pharmacists, physio-therapists, masseurs, X-ray and hospital laboratory technicians and medical instrument repair technicians.

The Ordinance was promulgated to collect data regarding the man-power situation for purposes of long-term planning in the field of health.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3068:PAK:H]

D. **Mr. M. A. Khuhro Acquitted:** Mr. Mohammed Ayub Khuhro, a former Defence Minister, was acquitted of the charge of cheating the Government by a special Anti-Corruption Court at Dadu in Hyderabad district on February 24.

The prosecution had alleged that Mr. Khuhro had obtained a permit for the purchase of a car by misrepresentation of facts, thus evading import restrictions.

This was the second case against Mr. Khuhro. In 1959, he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,50,000 on a charge of attempting to sell a car in the black market. Later, he was released on bail and his appeal was pending before the Supreme Court.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2726:PAK:F]

SUDAN

A. **British Consortium To Build Textile Mill In Khartoum:** It was announced in London on February 25 that one of the largest orders ever to be negotiated in Sudan for a textile mill worth £6,000,000 had been secured by a consortium of British companies against world-wide competition.

The consortium comprised the English Electric Company Limited, Platt Brothers (Sales) Ltd., and Marples Ridgway and Partners.

The mill is to be built in Khartoum for Mr. John Theodoracopulos, President of the Sudan-American Textile Industry, John Theodoracopulos Company Ltd.

The cost of the mill is being financed from American and British sources.

The mill is expected to start operation in 1961. By 1962, it will be in full production with 3,000 employees. It is expected to have an output of 75,000,000 yards of cloth a year. This will be used to meet the demands of a rapidly expanding market.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2909:SUD:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Warsaw Treaty Powers' Political Consultative Committee; Mr. D. D. Eisenhower on US Nuclear Arms For Allies; House Of Commons Debate On Supplying Nuclear Weapons For West Germany; US Foreign Aid Programme; FAO Report On Mechanization Of Agriculture.

A. **Warsaw Treaty Powers' Political Consultative Committee Meeting:** There was a one-day meeting in Moscow on February 4 of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Powers.

The Conference was attended by the representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Rumania, USSR and Czechoslovakia. There were also Observers from China, North Korea and Mongolia.

Also taking part was the Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Treaty armed forces, Marshal Koneiv.

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, reported to the Conference on the new substantial reduction of the armed forces undertaken by the Soviet Union and on the position of USSR at the forthcoming 'summit' meeting in May, 1960.

Communique:

A *communique* issued at the end of the Conference said that the Conference discussed the most important problems of the present international situation and exchanged opinions on such major problems as general and complete disarmament and the conclusion of a Peace Treaty with Germany.

It said that in the course of a comprehensive exchange of views, representatives of the Warsaw Treaty Powers co-ordinated their future actions towards the consolidation and development of the present relaxation of international tensions.

It pointed out that the exchange of views revealed complete unanimity both in the estimate of the international situation as well as on the specific issues discussed.

Declaration:

The Political Consultative Committee also adopted a Declaration.

The Declaration emphasized that at present, as never before, there were favourable conditions for fruitful talks on disarmament between the Eastern and Western States.

All member-States of the Warsaw Treaty expressed their desire to become parties to a future Agreement on general and complete disarmament.

It said: "The States participating in the Conference regard the Soviet Union's decision on a new big reduction of her armed forces as an initiative facilitating agreement on total and universal disarmament. Since its establishment, the Warsaw Treaty Organization has reduced the armed forces of its member-States by 2,596,500 men and the present unilateral reduction of the Army of USSR will raise this total to 3,796,500.

"The States represented at the Conference urge the NATO member-States, especially those which have the biggest military power, to respond to the unilateral reduction of the armed forces of USSR by a reduction of their own armed forces.

"The Governments of USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria—members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization belonging to the 10-nation Disarmament Committee—will instruct their representatives in the Committee to facilitate to the utmost its fruitful work and to press for the early drafting of a Treaty on general and complete disarmament.

"The participants of the Conference express the hope that the Western Powers will also make their contribution to the early solution of the disarmament problem.

"The balance of forces in the world is changing increasingly in favour of those who stand for the termination of the race in rocket, nuclear and other arms, for the liquidation of the 'cold war', for the peaceful co-existence of all States regardless of their social systems and ideology.

"A situation has developed where any attempt by any aggressive States to resort to arms for the solution of international disputes would result in the immediate and complete rout of the violator of peace.

"It is hoped that all parties to the Geneva talks will exert maximum effort to secure in the near future the discontinuance of all kinds of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, on the surface, underground and under water.

"If the efforts directed towards the conclusion of a Peace Treaty with both the German States do not enlist support and a solution of this problem encounters subterfuges, the States represented at the Conference will have no alternative but to conclude, jointly with other States that are willing to do so, a Peace Treaty with the German Democratic Republic and also to settle the issue of West Berlin on this basis.

"The Warsaw Treaty member-States reaffirm that they will continue to strive for the improvement of relations between the countries of the East and the West and for the development of all forms of international co-operation.

"Being convinced that the task of the conclusion of a Non-aggression Pact between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, far from losing its significance, is becoming increasingly important with every passing year, the participants at the Conference have deemed it necessary to declare that this proposal still stands. They are ready at any time to sign a Non-aggression Pact with NATO member-States.

"At present, on the eve of important discussions between the statesmen of the East and the West, on the eve of the 'summit' meeting, the member-States of the Warsaw Treaty Organization believe that it is highly important that all States should do their utmost to create a situation that would facilitate a successful outcome of the forthcoming 'summit' talks."

Chinese Stand On A Disarmament Agreement:

The leader of the Chinese Observer team, Mr. Lang Sheng, an alternative member of the Chinese Communist Central Committee's Politburo, in an address to the Conference declared that international agreements on disarmament and other matters not signed by China would not be binding on China.

US State Department Statement:

Commenting on the Declaration issued by the Warsaw Treaty Powers, the American State Department said in a statement on February 5 that the Soviet Union should provide "practical confirmation" of its disavowals of aggressive intentions.

It found such disavowals difficult to reconcile with what it called the "Soviet threat to take unilateral action with regard to Germany".

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It made clear its conviction that a Non-aggression Pact between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty Powers was unnecessary in view of the obligations assumed under the United Nations Charter.

It said that United States' participation in NATO and other regional defence organizations was based upon her conviction that such organizations of 'free world' countries contributed to the realization of the goal through their successful demonstration that aggression cannot succeed.

(*The New York Times* and *Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2933:AOA:M, 2989:AOA:B, 3133:AOA:A]

B. **US Nuclear Arms For Allies—Mr. D. D. Eisenhower For Liberalization:** President D. D. Eisenhower said at his news conference in Washington on February 3 that he favoured liberalizing the MacMahon Act which forbids the United States to give nuclear weapons to the Western allies.

He added that he had always believed that the United States should not deny its allies what the potential enemy already had. The allies should not be treated as 'junior members' of a firm who were to be seen and not heard.

Such a liberalization, he thought, would be in the interests of the United States; it should apply to those countries in which the United States had confidence, countries which they were sure would stand by the United States in time of trouble.

He believed that where the United States was allied with other nations and was trying to arm herself in such a way as to make certain of her defence, she should try to arm those allies in such methods and ways as would make that defence stronger and more secure.

He would not, even if the law permitted, give away information that was still withheld from the Soviet Union. But, when the Soviet Union had the information, it was pretty hard for him to understand why the United States did not do something with the allies as long as they themselves stood firmly with the United States against possible communist aggression.

The newsman who brought up the question asked the President whether he wanted to put nuclear weapons back in bases in France, from which they were withdrawn because of a dispute about the control of the nuclear weapons they carried. But the President did not deal with this point.

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, said later that the US Administration was exploring the possibility of amending the MacMahon Act.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2814:AOA:Q]

C. **Nuclear Weapons For West Germany—Debate In British House Of Commons:** The British House of Commons endorsed on February 11 the British Government's policy of treating West Germany as an equal NATO ally, entitled to have the weapons available to the allies.

It rejected by a majority of 89 votes a Labour Opposition motion censuring Government's policy towards West Germany on nuclear weapons. The voting at the end of a two-day debate was 322 to 233.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition, said that to give West Germany nuclear weapons, even without control of the nuclear warheads, before the Paris East-West 'summit' meeting would prejudice the 'summit' conference.

He said that he still favoured German rearmament. It was necessary to get the Americans to accept their responsibilities in Europe. But that was a very different thing from arming the Germans with nuclear weapons.

He added: "It would be utterly foolish for us not to recognize the fears of the Poles, the Czechs and the Russians as far as Germany is concerned".

He asked whether the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe had the sole personal responsibility for deciding when nuclear weapons were to be used in Europe. Did he first of all have to obtain the consent of the American Government?

Answering Mr. Gaitskell's point, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, said that all NATO weapons—conventional and atomic, including tactical weapons—were controlled ultimately by a political authority which was, in fact, a council of their Governments.

He warned against the dangers of a neutralized Germany, trying to play off East against West. It was much safer to have West Germany associated in a free alliance of Western partners.

He extended full support for President Eisenhower's proposal for a partial nuclear test ban. The personality of Mr. Nikita Khruschev had largely contributed to the progress being made with Russia towards peaceful co-existence.

The Defence Minister, Mr. Harold Watkinson, defended West Germany's right to have nuclear weapons without control of war-heads.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2016:AOA:B]

D. **Canadian-US Satellite To Be Launched In 1961:** It was announced in Washington on February 14 that an Earth satellite would be launched jointly by the United States and Canada some time in 1961.

The US National Space and Aeronautics Administration (NASA) said that the launching would form part of its programme of international co-operation in space sciences.

The Canadian satellite, known as *Top-Side*, would be launched to obtain knowledge of the upper levels of the ionosphere, the electrically-charged regions of the upper atmosphere.

NASA said that soundings made by satellites would be of particular interest to Canada in connexion with special communications problems at high altitudes and in Arctic regions.

Top-Side would be put into a Polar orbit.

It was announced in January, 1960 that a joint satellite launching by Britain and the United States would take place in 1961.

(*The New York Times*)

E. **Unidentified Object Circling Earth:** The United States Defence Department announced on February 10 that an unidentified object was circling the Earth and that it might be of Soviet origin.

The object was orbiting over the North and South Poles. It was the first object of such a nature picked up by the space surveillance net-work operated by the US Navy.

The US Defence Department said that about a dozen man-made objects, now moving around the Earth in varying orbits, were being monitored. All of these, however, had been previously reported from the United States and the Soviet Union.

It described the unidentified object as being "slightly smaller than the carrier-rockets used to launch America's *Discoverer* satellites."

On February 11, the US Defence Department reported that the object was circling the Earth once every 104½ minutes. Its apogee, or highest point above the Earth, was 1,074 miles, while its perigee, nearest approach to the Earth, was 134 miles.

About the origin of the mystery object the Secretary of the US Air Force, Mr. Dudley Sharpe, told a news conference in Columbus (Ohio) on February 11 that it was probably a casing from an American *Discoverer* satellite.

He said the casing of the *Discoverer* measured 19.2 feet and radio-telescope observers had estimated the length of the mystery satellite at 19 feet. This close comparison, he said, could indicate that the missile was of US origin.

US Air Force officials said on February 12 that the so-called mystery object could be the capsule of *Discoverer VIII* launched by the United States in November, 1959.

Officially, the object remains a mystery. But, a US Air Force spokesman described as interesting the speculation that it might be the *Discoverer VIII*. He added that the Air Force could not confirm or deny that such was the case. The Air Force had not suggested that this object was of Soviet origin.

It was stated that several facts supported the theory that it could turn out to be *Discoverer VIII*. The capsule of this satellite was never recovered, but radio signals showed that it had separated from its launching rocket. The US Air Force lost track of the capsule and officials said it was impossible to tell if it was still in orbit.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3045:AOA:R]

F. **New Planet Discovered:** Scientists in Khazakstan (USSR) claimed on February 11 that a new small planet had been discovered accidentally while photographing the constellation of Capricorn.

The newspaper *Khazakstan Pravda* quoted the Director of Khazakstan Astro-Physical Institute, Mr. M. Karimov, as saying that the scientists were put on the track of the planet by a student of Moscow University, Edward Venisuk, who spotted it in 1957.

He was said to have discovered it accidentally while trying to photograph another small planet in the constellation of Capricorn. The photograph was not very clear, but, Mr. Karimov said, his Institute had constructed a new type of apparatus which confirmed the discovery.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2782:AOA:X]

G. **US Foreign Aid Programme For 1960-61—Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's Request To Congress:** On February 16, President D. D. Eisenhower requested Congress to approve a foreign aid programme for the coming year (beginning July 1) amounting to $4,175,000,000.

In a special message to Congress, Mr. Eisenhower declared that the Mutual Security Programme was essential to peace.

He said that increased amounts of assistance were expected to be given to India

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and Pakistan in the fiscal year beginning July 1 from the Development Loan Fund (DLF).

He did not specify the amount of increase but it was unofficially reported that India would receive about double the amount she received in 1959.

It was also reported that Pakistan would receive a significant increase.

President Eisenhower's message to Congress said: "Of inescapable interest to the United States and the world today is the increasing assumption of self-government by the peoples of the great continent of Africa, especially in the area south of the Sahara. This vast area deserves and commands the full attention and assistance of the 'free world' if it is to develop its institutions and its economy under freedom."

In his request for Appropriations for Special Assistance Programme, he included $20,000,000 for the improvement of education and training in Africa south of the Sahara.

Military assistance would account for a total of $2,000,000,000 of President Eisenhower's total request.

He pointed out that this was more than was requested or provided for the present fiscal year. The amount requested was the result of careful and detailed review of the needs of the allies of the United States to enable them to maintain a level of combat effectiveness.

For defence support programmes, he asked for $724,000,000 — or $111,000,000 less than he asked for in 1959.

President Eisenhower's request also included the following: Special assistance $268,000,000; Bilateral technical assistance $172,500,000; United Nations Technical Assistance Programme $33,500,000; Bilateral programmes with countries in Latin America $1,500,000; Development Loan Fund $700,000,000; Contingency Fund $175,000,000; and other programmes $101,000,000.

This last request would permit, among other things, continued participation in the UN Programme for peaceful uses of atomic energy, United Nations Children's Fund and refugee programmes.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3150:AOA:B]

H. **FAO Report On Mechanization Of Agriculture:** A Report by the Food and Agriculture Organization published in Rome on February 8 said that farm mechanization had increased by 70 per cent in the past decade, while the number of farm animals in use had decreased by seven per cent. The figures for 1957 were cited as the latest available.

In 1957, there were 8,728,000 tractors in the world, excluding the Soviet Union and China, compared with 5,149,000 in 1949.

Ninety-three per cent of the world's total number of tractors was concentrated in North America, Europe and Oceania. The remaining seven per cent was spread over various countries in Latin America, Far East, West Asia and Africa—regions which account for 65 per cent of the world's arable land.

It said that one of the reasons why mechanization was expanding so far was the more favourable prices obtained for farm produce.

Other reasons for mechanization were the rising costs of labour, a greater variety of machines more suitable to local conditions and increasing machine-consciousness, coupled with widespread Government encouragement.

In Europe, in 1957, there was one tractor for every 148 acres of arable land. Within the region, however, France, Italy, Portugal and Spain and the East European countries could use more tractors. In Britain, West Germany and Switzerland, the peak of tractor-use had been reached. The demand now was for better designed machines and replacements.

The sharpest increase in the number of tractors was recorded in West Asia, but 30 per cent of them were working in Turkey and UAR.

In the Far East, only Japan, Pakistan, India, Philippines and Ceylon possessed a significant number of tractors (in 1957). However, the number of tractors alone did not provide a true indication of the extent to which mechanical power was used on farms, since this was governed by the hours and type of work performed by tractors as well as their horse-power.

Turning to combined harvestor-tractors, it said that in 1957 in Europe, excluding Russia, there was one combine for approximately 1,103 acres of land sown with cereals. In the Soviet Union, the figure was one for every 508 acres; in North America one for 197 acres; in Oceania one for 222 acres; in Latin America one for 1,605 acres; and in West Asia one for every 7,413 acres. Norway, United States, Australia and Israel had the greatest concentration of combined harvestors in that order.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3069:AOA:A]

I. **UN Declaration On Freedom Of Information — Government's Comments:** Comments from various Governments on the UN Declaration on Freedom of Information was released at UN Headquarters in New York on February 11.

Very few member-Governments came out fully in favour of the Declaration. The communist countries which replied to a request by the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, for comment said that they preferred a Convention on freedom of information rather than a Declaration.

The United Arab Republic said that a Declaration "should not be a substitute, prejudice in any way, or delay the adoption of the Convention", which the General Assembly had been working on for the past 10 years.

New Zealand said that she doubted whether it would be opportune to undertake a detailed examination of the Declaration while a draft Convention was under active study in the UN General Assembly.

Britain gave the proposed Declaration full support.

The United States said it was a natural out-growth of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Sweden supported the idea.

Among the 29 replies from Governments listed were "no comments" from Burma, Canada and Malaya; and "no objection" from Austria, Iran and Laos.

Some other comments were as follows: Afghanistan — "superfluous"; Cambodia — "desirable"; Ceylon — "desirable"; Pakistan — "desirable"; and Philippines — "welcomes the initiative".

In its comment, the Pakistan Government said that the proposed Declaration should provide against the circulation or dissemination of religious propaganda against the personality and character of the Holy Prophet which would injure the feelings of the people of Pakistan.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2854:AOA:G]

J. **Change Of Surname For Queen Elizabeth's Descendants:** The following announcement was issued from Buckingham Palace, London, on February 8:

"Her Majesty the Queen, at a meeting of the Privy Council today (February 8), declared her will and pleasure that while she and her children would continue to be known as the House and Family of Windsor, her descendants other than those entitled to the style and title of Royal Highness and Prince and Princess and females who married and their children should bear the surname of Mountbatten-Windsor."

It was pointed out in London that the practical effect of the Queen's decision was that the surname Mountbatten-Windsor was likely to be used by the grand-children of the Prince of Wales—with the exception of the eldest living son of his eldest son—and of any other sons born to the Queen.

The present name of the Royal Family will not change, and Her Majesty will remain Queen of the House and Family of Windsor.

It does not in any way affect the title of the dynasty, nor does it affect any members of the Royal Family other than the Queen's descendants. It will come into operation only when there are descendants of the Queen who need a surname—i.e., those who do not possess any of the styles or titles mentioned in the Declaration. These styles and titles are limited to children of the Sovereign, children of sons of the Sovereign, and the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

The decision was a result of the Queen's personal wish, expressed by her to the Prime Minister, who in turn consulted the Cabinet and secured its full approval. Her Majesty felt that the names of those remoter descendants of herself and her husband should include her husband's name. Under the Queen's Declaration of April 9, 1952, such descendants would have borne the surname of Windsor.

The need for a surname would certainly arise in the case of the eldest son of the expected royal baby—if a son. This is the first occasion upon which a child is to be born to Queen Elizabeth since she ascended the throne, and it is appropriate that this child, if a son, should have the power, from birth, to transmit a name which incorporates the name of his father.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

K. **World Opium Production:** In a report to the UN Economic and Social Council, released in Geneva on January 15, the UN Permanent Central Opium Board said that the production of opium in India had almost doubled in 1958 as compared with 1948.

The report said: "In 1959, India contributed more than two-thirds (657 tons) of the world production of opium (939 tons). The remainder was shared by Turkey (162 tons), Soviet Union (93 tons) and four other countries—Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Japan and Bulgaria—with a total of 27 tons."

The Board said that the demand for raw opium for legal purposes had almost doubled in the 10 years from 1948 to 1958. The increased demand for medical purposes—655 tons in 1948 compared to 898 tons in 1958—was due to the continuous rise in the consumption of codeine.

As compared with 1948, the production also increased by one-quarter in USSR whereas it fell by more than one-half in Turkey.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

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March 26—April 1, 1960

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **People To Be Given Choice Of Form Of Government:** The Afghan Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan, told a news conference in Kabul on March 7 that the Afghan Monarchy had decided to give the people freedom to choose the form of government and administration they desired.

He said: "We shall go all the way in the domain of democratic principles and social reforms. We want our people to take their destiny into their own hands. We want them to have their own political parties."

He accused Pakistan of taking a lesson from colonialist Powers by indulging in propaganda against the reforms undertaken by the Afghan Government, notably concerning the emancipation of women.

He said that women being unveiled was not banned in Afghanistan. The duty of the Government was to protect both veiled and unveiled women.

He added that in all countries, there were people attached to the old ways, but "if our friends leave us alone, then there will be no reaction whatsoever."

(*Kabul Radio* and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2867:AFG:A]

BURMA

A. **Baluchaung Hydro-electric Plant:** The hydro-electric plant at Baluchaung, near Rangoon, the biggest of its kind in South-East Asia, has been completed with reparation payments from Japan. It has an output of 84,000 kw.

Since all the nearly 2,000 thermal electric power plants in Burma have a total output of only 80,000 kw, the Baluchaung plant is expected to double the power output in the country.

Work on the plant was begun in 1954 as the first project to be covered by reparations from Japan.

Nihon Koei, Hitachi Ltd., Kushima Construction and Japan Steel and Tube Co., jointly put up the 19,000,000,000 yen necessary for the plant.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2121:BUR:B]

CEYLON

A. **Mr. M. W. H. De Silva Dead:** The Minister of Justice in the late Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike's Cabinet, Mr. M. W. H. De Silva, died in Colombo on March 6. He was 73.

He was formerly Ceylon's High Commissioner in India and had held the offices of Attorney-General and Judge of the Supreme Court.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

B. *A Correction*: On page No. 3047, Vol. V No. 50, for the period December 12—18, 1959, we mentioned that Mr. F. R. de Zoysa, who was arrested, was a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Actually Mr. F. R. de Zoysa was not Deputy Inspector-General of Police at that time. The error is deeply regretted. [Editor—*A.R.*]

CHINA

A. **Oil Output:** According to an official industrial survey, China now has 32 oil-fields and 18 gas fields.

Of these, 44 oil and gas fields were discovered after 1949 when the communists took over. Of them, 32 oil and gas fields were discovered in 1958 and 1959.

In 1958, China produced 2,260,000 tons of crude oil—9.55 per cent increase over 1957. Crude oil output in 1959, it was estimated, registered an even greater increase—more than 60 per cent.

Progress has also been claimed in the techniques of prospecting and refining, manufacture and repair of machinery and equipment and in oil transport.

Four major oil-fields are being exploited intensively—the Chiuchuan basin in Kiangsu Province, the Dzungarian basin in the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region, the Tsaidam basin in Chinghai Province and the Szechuan basin, Yumen, in the Chiuchuan basin, Karamai in the Dzungarian basin, Lenghu in the Tsaidam basin and the central and southern parts of Szechuan which are fast becoming petroleum bases producing increasing quantities of oil.

In addition, many structural traps and a number of oil-fields have been discovered in the Tarim and Turfan basins in the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region, on the Sungari-Liao Plain, in Yinchuan (Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region), the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and Kweichow Province, as a result of extensive geological reconnaissance and detailed surveying.

Oil and gas seepages as well as structural traps have been found in some provinces in East and North China, in Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien, Kwangtung, Inner Mongolia and Tibet.

The discovery of rich and widespread resources of oil shale and coal with high coal tar content makes it possible for China to develop her synthetic oil production at high speed and on a nation-wide scale.

(*Peking Review*)

[Prev. ref. 1947:CHI:B]

B. **Rail Across Gobi Desert:** The newly-built section of the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway, which extended westwards into Sinkiang from Kiangsu Province in China's far west, was opened to traffic on December 31, 1959.

The tracks of the new railway extended up to Hami, in the eastern part of Sinkiang across the Gobi Desert. With the completion of the Lanchow-Hami section, 1,315 kilometres of the new Lanchow-Sinkiang railway is now in service.

At the inaugural function at Hami, the Chairman of the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region, Mr. Saifudin, said that the railway would initiate a fundamental change in Sinkiang's transport and communications services. It had already created favourable conditions for large-scale reconstruction in the Autonomous Regions and the rest of the country.

(*Peking Review*)

[Prev. ref. 3083:CHI:B]

C. **Ancient Cities Unearthed:** It was officially reported in Peking on February 23 that two ancient cities, one more than 2,000 years old, had been unearthed in the Inner Mongolia Region of China.

The report said that a city of the Han dynasty—206 BC to 230 AD—had been uncovered by excavation workers at a reservoir construction site on the outskirts of Huehot, capital of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

In the ruins of a house in the heart of the city which showed signs of having been destroyed by fire were found iron trappings for horses and chariots, bronze arrowheads, Han dynasty coins, tiles and seal impressions on clay and iron tools.

Remains of kilns, wells and cellars were also reported to have been unearthed.

A second city believed to have been built around the year 1000 AD was excavated in Ningcheng, in the same region.

The area, site of one of the capitals of the Liao dynasty which ruled from the 10th to the early 12th century AD contained remains of buildings and relics estimated to date from the 10th to the mid-17th century.

Three brick pagodas and the city walls were still standing. Bronze masks and glazed pottery including dining sets and vases were found in the tombs of the Liao dynasty around the ancient city.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

INDIA

SUMMARY: Third White Paper On Sino-Indian Relations; The Dalai Lama's Statement On Anniversary Of "Tibetan Declaration Of Independence"; The Dalai Lama's Treasures; World Bank Statement On Canal Waters Treaty; Dr. V. J. Sukselainen's Visit; Ad Hoc Committee's Report On Automobile Industry; More State Budgets.

A. **Sino-Indian Relations—Third White Paper:** The third White Paper on India-China relations, laid before Parliament on March 10, contained four Notes exchanged between the Governments of India and of China between November, 1959 to March, 1960 on the demonstrations held before the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi.

Replying to the Chinese Government's protests against the demonstrations, the Government of India, in

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its Note of December 5, 1959, said that under the Constitution and Laws of India, it was not possible to prohibit demonstrations so long as they remained peaceful.

The Note pointed out that demonstrations in the country were not infrequent even against the Ministers of the Government and many of them were organized by political parties. "The Government of India is mindful of its obligation in regard to the protection of foreign Missions in India. It has given strict instructions to the local authorities to ensure that no demonstration should be permitted within at least 100 yards of the main gates of the Chinese Embassy."

It assured the Chinese Government that the Indian Government was determined to prevent irresponsible demonstrations before the Chinese Embassy and other Chinese offices.

In its Note of November 6, 1959, the Government of India told the Chinese Counsellor in India that his Embassy should be aware of the "great indignation" in India over the (Kong Ka Pass) incident in Ladakh (also called Chang Chenmo) on October 21-22, 1959, which had resulted in several casualties to the Indian police reconnaissance party.

The Government of India, it added, would not be justified in preventing peaceful demonstrations intended to express popular feelings on the subject. "It wishes, however, to assure the Ambassador that no demonstration will be permitted in the immediate vicinity of the Embassy nor will any interference by outsiders in the work of the Embassy be tolerated".

The Indian Note brought forth the renewal of the Chinese allegation that the Kong Ka Pass incident was entirely caused by Indian armed personnel intruding into Chinese territory and by their armed provocations against China's frontier guards.

In its Note of November 16, 1959, the Chinese Government added that the anti-Chinese demonstrations in India were apparently an outcome of deliberate instigation. "The fact that not a few children of about 10 years of age were among the demonstrators on November 4, 1959 is a vivid proof."

The Government of India repudiated in its Note of December 5, 1959 the Chinese suggestion that Indian personnel were responsible for the Kong Ka Pass incident.

Protesting against the burning of the effigies of Mr. Mao Tse-tung and Mr. Chou En-lai by a group of Indians before the Chinese Embassy on November 17, 1959, the Chinese Government said in a Note 10 days later that the Indian Government could not shirk its due responsibility for that act. "These activities have not only seriously affected the normal functioning and tranquillity of the Chinese Embassy and Consulates but have also been calculated to incite an anti-Chinese campaign and damage Sino-Indian friendly relations".

Kalimpong Meeting:

The Chinese Government, in a Note dated October 29, 1959, took exception to a meeting held in the vicinity of Kalimpong on October 10, 1959 by what it called "some 400 Chiang Kai-shek clique elements and Tibetan rebels" to celebrate the "so-called National Day of the Republic of China."

The Note said that at the meeting the national flag of India was hung side by side with "the so-called national flag of the Chiang Kai-shek clique". Photographs of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Nehru were also hung with that of General Chiang Kai-shek. "Not only did the Indian local authorities fail to forbid such activities, but a director of the CID of Kalimpong and a police officer attended the rally in person."

The Government of India replied that there was no prior indication that the meeting was intended to express sympathy with the KMT *regime*, and as it was believed that the demonstration would be peaceful, the local authorities did not prohibit it.

It added: "Instructions have, however, been issued to prevent any pro-Kuomintang meeting and demonstration in future. The Government of India will not hesitate to use the power recently taken by it to turn out of Kalimpong any foreigner who indulges in objectionable activities. As the Chinese Embassy must be aware, the Government of India recognizes the Chinese People's Republic. It does not recognize any other Government of China and will not permit any activities designed to promote the idea of two Chinas".

Indians In Tibet:

One of the Chinese Notes set forth the views of the Chinese Government on the nationality of Indians and Ladakh lamas residing in the Tibet Region of China and the Kajis in the region.

The Chinese Government re-iterated that it had never had the intention of regarding Indian residents, who were of Indian origin, and Ladakhi lamas as Chinese.

Concerning the nationality of the Kajis, the Note said that these were adequate proofs to show that the Kajis had always been treated as Tibetans by the legal Governments of the Tibet Region of China. As Chinese they were naturally entitled to the rights and obligations of Chinese citizenship.

The Chinese Government, however, expressed its willingness to settle the question of the nationality of the Kajis in the Tibetan Region in a sympathetic and reasonable manner.

It added: "The Chinese Government, therefore, holds that those of them who desire of their own will to acquire Indian nationality must go through the legal procedure of renouncing Chinese nationality in accordance with the regulations of the authorities of the Tibet Region of China before they can choose Indian nationality. As to those who do not go through the procedure of renouncing Chinese nationality, they no doubt remain Chinese and will continue to enjoy the treatment due to the Chinese."

Trade Agency At Gyantse:

The White Paper also contained a Note about the Indian Trade Agency at Gyantse.

The Government of India, in its Note of February 19, 1960, gave notice to the Chinese Government that if a Lease Agreement for the establishment of the Indian Trade Agency in Gyantse providing for an area of at least 19.13 acres largely on the original site was not concluded in the near future, it would have to consider the closing of the Agency establishment altogether.

The Note said that for three years the Government of India had been trying to secure the necessary facilities and co-operation to re-build its Agency, and engineers had been waiting at Gyantse to start the construction work.

The Indian Government re-iterated its stand that the lease concluded in 1943 for the property on which the Indian Trade Agency was situated remained valid regardless of the internal changes in the Tibet Region of China.

It also re-affirmed that an area approximately equal to that specified in the original lease (29.13 acres of which a third has been eroded and only 19.13 acres remain) was required to reconstruct the various Trade Agency buildings. "The Government of India cannot now accept the contention that it is necessary to negotiate afresh the reasonable extent of the site required for the needs of the Trade Agency."

In one of its Notes on February 27, 1960, the Chinese Government assured the Government of India that it would continue to enjoin the Tibet local authorities to give the Indian organs (Consulate and Trade Agencies) in Tibet various facilities that were possible and necessary in the latter's normal functioning in line with the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954 and friendship between the two countries.

It said: "It is true that in the course of putting down the rebellion and instituting reforms in Tibet, there have arisen individual temporary difficulties. This is unavoidable and is also fully understandable. The Chinese Government fully believes that, with the gradual restoration of normal order in the Tibet Region, these difficulties will be eliminated step by step".

The Chinese Government, however, urged the Indian Government to instruct the Indian organs in Tibet "likewise to abide strictly by the Five Principles and the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954 and show full understanding and co-operation with the local authorities of China's Tibet Region in their goodwill measures and assistance."

Air-Space Violation:

The Government of India rejected the Chinese allegations of violation of Chinese air-space by Indian aircraft in recent months as "entirely baseless."

In its Note of February 22, 1960, the Indian Government said that Indian aircraft had strict instructions not to fly over foreign territory without the prior permission of the Governments concerned and those instructions were being carefully observed.

The Chinese Government had, in its Note of December 29, 1959, alleged that, according to reports of Frontier Guards in the past three months, Indian aircraft still kept intruding into the air-space over the Tibet Region of China, circling around and carrying out reconnaissance.

There were also a number of Indian protest Notes relating to the harassment of members of the Indian staff in Peking and restraints on the movement of two Indian nationals in Tibet.

Mr. Nehru Suggests April 20 For Meeting Mr. Chou En-lai:

In a letter to Mr. Chou En-lai dated March 4, Mr. Nehru has suggested that Mr. Chou En-lai might consider a date around April 20 for a meeting between the two Prime Ministers in New Delhi.

Mr. Nehru wrote: "I am glad that you have accepted my invitation to visit Delhi so that we can have talks about our problems and explore avenues which may lead to a peaceful settlement of these problems. I shall look forward to your visit in April.

"We shall naturally try to suit your convenience about the date of your visit here. If I may suggest it, about April 20 might perhaps be suitable. I shall probably have to leave India for Europe on April 29 or so."

Indian Territory In Chinese Hands:

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, told the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on March 9 that the Chinese were now in full possession of practically the entire area claimed by them in Ladakh except for a small strip of territory in the Demchok region.

He added that the Chinese were in occupation of a little over 31,000 square kilometres (about 12,000 square miles) of Indian territory.

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Outside of Ladakh, the only other area under Chinese occupation was at Longju in N-EFA where the extent of encroachment was perhaps about ten square miles.

[The Chinese claims in Kashmir have varied from time to time. The most extreme claim has been to some 42,000 square kilometres, but Mr. Chou En-lai has only mentioned a figure of 33,000 square kilometres in more recent correspondence.]

The Lok Sabha was, however, assured that there had been no further illegal occupation of the Indian territory by the Chinese during the last seven or eight months "as far as we know." The position was "static."

The Dalai Lama On Ladakh:

Asked for his comments on the possible outcome of the Nehru-Chou En-lai talks on the future of Tibet, the Dalai Lama said in Mussoorie on March 5 that he would not like to say anything.

But, he said that he regarded the Aksai-chin area of Ladakh as part of India in accordance with the Tibet-Ladakh Treaty of the 19th century.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3187:INI:A, 3201:INI:C]

B. Anniversary of "Tibetan Declaration Of Independence"—Dalai Lama's Statement: The Dalai Lama appealed to the world on March 10 "not to forget the fight of Tibet, a small but independent country" forcibly occupied by "a fanatical and expansionist Power."

In a statement issued to commemorate the first anniversary of "the Tibetan declaration of independence"—March 10—the Dalai Lama paid tribute to those who fell in the "fight for freedom."

He called upon his countrymen in exile to prepare themselves for the tasks that will face them "on our return to our country" and denounced the programme of Chinese reforms in Tibet as a charter of "slavery."

The following is the text of the statement:

"On this day last year (1959), March 10, the Tibetan people denounced the forcible occupation of Tibet and re-proclaimed their independence. It is a glorious day in Tibetan history which Tibetans will remember with pride in their hearts for generations to come. Yet this pride will be mingled with sorrow for those brave patriots who fell fighting. Our sympathies and admiration must also go out to those who are still engaged in, may be an unequal, fight for freedom with the oppressor.

"To the conscience of the world I once again appeal not to forget the fight of Tibet, a small but independent country occupied by force and by a fanatical and expansionist Power. I must take this occasion to answer some people who light-heartedly have suggested that the Chinese occupation is bringing progress to backward Tibet. Even conceding the comparative backwardness of Tibet I want to ask these people if forcible occupation of a small and helpless country and ruthless brutality in attempting to uproot the most cherished beliefs of the people and changing its social systems is to be condoned in the name of 'progress'. History has recorded such occupations as colonialism and imperialism. Calling in the aid of the word 'progress' does not make it any different. I assert that every people have the right to live their own life according to their lights, and whatever change that comes must come from the will of the people themselves.

"I understand that since my departure the communist Chinese have proclaimed that they are going ahead with 'reforms.' Judging from their ways, these reforms consist of denial of religion, herding of people in the so-called communes, a system of slavery reminiscent of the past when people were turned into slaves, the break-up of family by separating husband from wife and children from their parents. If progress must be cast in this pattern I pray that Tibet may be spared this progress.

"May I tell my fellow-exiles that the period of our exile must be spent in preparing ourselves for the great and important tasks that will need our attention on our return to our country. In this task my assistance will ever be available to them. May I also ask them to pray with me for the freedom of our country and the safety of those of us who are still keeping the banner of freedom aloft in Tibet in spite of heavy odds.

"I pray that mankind will have better understanding and tolerance which alone can ensure universal and everlasting peace for which the common man all over the world is pining."

Dalai Lama-Herter Letters On Tibet:

The Dalai Lama's letter to the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, in January, 1960 and Mr. Herter's reply in February, 1960 were released in Washington on February 29.

The Dalai Lama's letter dated January 5, 1960 from Balrampur said: "Permit me to offer my sincere gratitude to you and to the Government of the United States for your active support during the course of the debates in the United Nations General Assembly regarding the problem of Tibet. I can assure Your Excellency that my people will always remember the help and assistance they have received in USA in their effort to determine for themselves their own political destiny.

"The support and sympathy of the people and Government of the United States have been of great benefit and encouragement to us and we confidently hope that this will be continued."

Mr. C. A. Herter replied as follows on February 20, 1960:

"As you know, while it has been the historical position of the United States to consider Tibet as an autonomous country under the suzerainty of China, the American people have also traditionally stood for the principle of self-determination. It is the belief of the United States Government that this principle should apply to the people of Tibet and that they should have the determining voice in their own political destiny."

On March 5, the Communist Party paper in Peking, *Ta Tung Pao* described Mr. Herter's letter to the Dalai Lama as "another act of flagrant interference by US imperialism in Chinese affairs."

It added: "US imperialism has not for a single moment stopped this intervention and slander against China since the quelling of the rebellion in Tibet. Last October (1959), the United States and her satellites made use of the United Nations forum illegally to discuss the so-called anti-Chinese campaign, but this was foiled."

(*The Statesman* and *US Embassy*, New Delhi and *New China News Agency*)

[Prev. ref. 3166:INI:E]

C. The Dalai Lama's Treasure: The Dalai Lama confirmed in Mussoorie on March 5 reports that his treasure was deposited with the Sikkim Darbar in 1951 but said that most of the reports appearing in the Press about the value of the treasure (some going up to Rs. 80 crores) were exaggerated. This treasure, he added, was his personal property and he wanted to utilize it in the best way for the benefit of his people.

He would not say anything about its value and said that he would issue a statement in this connexion if necessary.

Tibetans close to him, however, placed its value at Rs. 80,00,000 and said that most of the treasure consisted of silver bars.

When asked about the statement of his brother, Mr. Gyale Thondup, (see below) from Darjeeling and a reported telegram from the Kashag (the Tibetan Cabinet) from Mussoorie asking for his authority to sell the gold and silver, he said that all decisions were taken by him and at his instance. The treasure belonged to him and he would decide what to do with it.

Mr. Gyale Thondup's Statement:

The Dalai Lama's eldest brother, Mr. Gyale Thondup, had said in Darjeeling on February 25 that the Dalai Lama's treasure then being sold in Calcutta was worth a little over Rs. 50,00,000.

Mr. Thondup admitted that he was responsible for the sale and investment of the treasure and disclosed that he had been "asked to give a clear picture (of the treasure)" on the authority telegraphed to him by the Kashag (Tibetan Government) in Mussoorie on February 25. "You can take that as the Dalai Lama's authority."

Explaining that his statement was meant to dispel the "confusion and controversies" resulting from Press reports about the treasure, he denied that the treasure contained jewels and ancient coins. It consisted of silver bars and "a little gold".

He repeatedly emphasized that the treasure was indisputably the private property of the Dalai Lama, who had decided to sell it to fulfil various commitments.

He also disclosed that the money realized from the sale of the treasure would be spent on officials travelling "here and there, particularly to UN" to plead his (the Dalai Lama's) and Tibet's case.

The money, he added, would be "soundly invested". He and a Tibetan official of the Fourth Rank, Mr. Rimshi George Tsarong, then in Calcutta, had been consulting bankers and business firms in the city for their advice and assistance. It was hoped that the profits would suffice to meet the growing demands on the Dalai Lama's pockets, without having to spend the capital.

He described the Dalai Lama's commitments as "supporting the various lamas, Tibetan Government officials and students."

He admitted that the State Bank and the Reserve Bank had not been approached, but some other banks and business agencies had been contacted. It was important that the money be correctly invested, for although the Dalai Lama was being cared for by the Indian Government, he had no other means than this money, which was only a fraction of the original treasure lost in Tibet. "His Holiness does not use much himself. So the money will be used for all Tibetans."

He disclosed that the sale was being effected by a Marwari banking house of Calcutta and Sikkim, which was acting voluntarily and not accepting any commission.

While Mr. Thondup claimed that the value of the treasure was only a little over Rs. 50,00,000, he disclosed that the final assessment had not yet been made. It was, therefore, not clear whether the figure quoted represented the sale to-date or the final amount. This figure fell far short of that disclosed by other Tibetan sources.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and New Delhi)

D. Canal Waters Issue—World Bank's Statement On Negotiations:

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On February 29, the World Bank issued the following statement on the proposed Treaty between India and Pakistan to settle the question of Indus waters:

"Negotiations for the conclusion of a Water Treaty between India and Pakistan in settlement of the Indus (Canal) waters question are continuing in Washington under the auspices of the World Bank. It is hoped that the final agreement on all the outstanding points to be included in the Treaty will be reached within the next two months.

"The Treaty would be based on a division of the Indus waters on the lines of the proposal made by the Bank to the two Governments in February, 1954. Under this proposal, the three eastern rivers of the Indus system (Sutlej, Beas and Ravi) would be for the use of India, and the three western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) would be for the use of Pakistan.

"This division of the waters necessitates the construction of works to transfer, from the three western rivers, supplies to meet the irrigation uses in those areas of Pakistan which have hitherto depended on supplies from the three eastern rivers. The effort of this transfer would be to release the whole flow of the three eastern rivers for irrigation development in India, and, as part of the Treaty, India would agree to contribute towards the costs of these works. The system of works to be constructed would, however, provide further substantial additional irrigation development both in India and Pakistan and would develop important hydro-electric potential in both countries. It would also make an important contribution to soil reclamation and drainage in Pakistan and provide a measure of flood protection in both countries.

"It is estimated that the total cost of the system of works to achieve these results would be of the order of the equivalent of $1,000 million, partly in foreign exchange and partly in local currencies.

"The Bank has evolved a plan to finance the required expenditure and has had assurances from certain friendly Governments of their readiness to participate in the cost of the plan over and above the amounts to be contributed by India and Pakistan and by the Bank itself. The implementation of the financial plan and the participation of the Governments concerned would, of course, be contingent on the ratification of the Water Treaty now under negotiation and would be subject to such parliamentary and Congressional action as may in each case be necessary. The participation of each of the friendly Governments concerned would be as follows:

"A. In foreign exchange: Australia—Australian pounds 6,964,286 in grants; Canada—Can. $22,100,00 in grants; Germany—Dm. 126,000,000 in grants; New Zealand—New Zealand pounds 1,000,000 in grants; United Kingdom—£20,860,000 in grants; and United States—$177,000,000 in grants and $103,000,000 in loans.

"B. In local currency: United States—the equivalent of $235,000,000.

"The President of the World Bank is prepared to recommend to the Bank's Directors that the Bank should participate with loans to India and Pakistan of the order of $103 million.

"The Bank's financial plan envisages that all construction contracts would be open to competitive bidding and the foreign exchange contributions would be freely usable for purchases anywhere in accordance with procedures similar to those followed by the Bank in its normal operations.

"The costs of the construction programme would be spread over a period of approximately 10 years, and the general supervision of the programme would be undertaken by the Bank."

US Statement:

The US Government announced on February 29 that it would contribute $500.000.000 to the Indus (Canal) Waters Project.

The following is the US State Department's statement:

"The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has today (February 29) announced the readiness of certain friendly Governments, including that of the United States, to participate in the financing of a Bank plan designed to effect a settlement of the Indus waters dispute between India and Pakistan.

"The total cost of the system of works required to achieve this settlement is estimated by the Bank to be in the order of the equivalent of $1,000,000,000, partly in foreign exchange and partly in local currencies.

"The contribution proposed by the Bank for the United States consists of $177,000,000 in grant aid, $103,000,000 in loans and $235,000,000 in local currencies to be derived from the operations of various United States programmes in Pakistan.

"As pointed out by the Bank, the actual implementation of the financial plan and the participation of the Governments concerned would be contingent on the ratification of the Water Treaty now under negotiation between India and Pakistan and would be subject to such legislative action as may be required in each contributing country. The Bank has expressed the hope that final agreement on all the outstanding points to be included in the Water Treaty will be reached within the next two months.

"Subject to Congressional concurrence, the Government of the United States proposes to assist this Project financially because it wishes to see an early settlement of a major dispute which has since 1947 embittered relations between India and Pakistan. The United States is also interested in helping this Project because upon it depends the future welfare of the 40,000,000 people who live in the Indus basin. When completed, the entire system of works will be by far the largest integrated irrigation project in the world.

"The Government of the United States is, therefore, pleased with the progress which the Governments of India and Pakistan have made toward the settlement of the dispute and looks forward to the early conclusion between them of the Water Treaty. The contribution of the World Bank towards the success of these long-drawn-out and difficult negotiations has been invaluable. The plan drawn up by the World Bank constitutes perhaps a unique example of international co-operative help toward the fulfilment of a major programme of economic development in the less developed areas of the world."

British Contribution:

The British Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, told the House of Commons on February 29 that Britain was prepared to contribute more than £20.000.000 towards the cost of the World Bank Project for developing the water resources of the Indus basin.

In a statement, he said: "Her Majesty's Government has learned with great satisfaction that substantial progress has been made in the negotiations between the Governments of India and Pakistan, under the auspices of the International Bank, over the division of the waters of the Indus basin.

"I understand that the Bank hopes that a Water Treaty may be concluded between these two countries within the next two months. On behalf of Her Majesty's Government, I should like to pay warm tribute to the Bank's outstanding services during the long process of negotiations, which has now brought in sight the solution of an extremely difficult problem.

"I am informed that the Bank estimates that the total cost of the works required to implement its proposals will be of the order of £360,000,000 in local and foreign currencies, spread over a period of ten years. A proportion of this total sum is being met from the resources of India and Pakistan.

"In addition, the Governments of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States and Western Germany have agreed to make substantial contributions if a Water Treaty is concluded, while the President of the International Bank is to recommend to the Bank's Directors that the Bank should make loans to India and Pakistan. Subject to parliamentary approval, the United Kingdom Government proposes to make a grant of £20,860,000, to be paid over a period of 10 years into a fund to be administered by the International Bank.

"Over 40,000,000 people live in the Indus basin, and the Indus river system is pre-eminent among those whose waters are devoted primarily to irrigation. The United Kingdom Government is glad to be associated with the Commonwealth partners, as well as with the Governments of the United States and Western Germany and the International Bank, in making possible a development plan of great significance to India and Pakistan and, therefore, to the Commonwealth as a whole."

Canada's Contribution:

The Canadian Minister for External Affairs. Mr. Howard Green, announced in the House of Commons in Ottawa on February 29 that Canada would contribute $22,100,000 during the next ten years towards the development of the Indus river basin by India and Pakistan.

The grant would come out of Canada's $50,000,000 contribution every year to the Colombo Plan for economic development in South and South-East Asia.

Pakistan Statement:

The Pakistan Government issued a statement on February 29 thanking the World Bank for its "contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund and for its endeavours in obtaining from certain friendly Governments assurances of contributions to the Fund."

It also expressed gratitude to the nations that had given assurances of contribution to this Project which would "help remove a grave danger to the peace of the area and bring firm improvement in its economic position."

It said that although the main purpose of the works to be constructed was to replace from the western rivers the water supplies "historically received" by Pakistan from the eastern rivers, they would also enable Pakistan to develop new uses and would, to that extent, benefit the economy of the country.

The works would also develop new hydro-electric potential and contribute to flood protection, reclamation and drainage.

It expressed the hope that the settlement of this dispute would bring with it "promise of further improvement in relations with India and will result in increased co-operation and friendship between the two countries."

(US Embassy and *UK High Commission,* New Delhi and *Dawn,* Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3107:PAK:B, 3184:AOA:D]

E. Dr. V. J. Sukselainen's Visit: The Finnish Prime Minister, Dr. V. J. Sukselainen, arrived in New Delhi on February 13 on the invitation of the Government of India for a 12-day State visit to the country.

He was received by Mr. Nehru and members of the Central Cabinet at Palam airport.

In a statement to newsmen at the airport, Dr. Sukselainen said that he was glad to come to India in response to Mr. Nehru's invitation issued a year ago. "In Finland, we have always felt a great interest towards India, her people, history and her ancient culture."

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This feeling, he said, got a new impetus through Mr. Nehru's visit and was further strengthened by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan's recent visit to his country.

He expressed the hope that his own visit to India would further the development of good and friendly relations between India and Finland.

Civic Reception:

Dr. Sukselainen was given a civic reception by the citizens of Delhi in Red Fort on February 15. Replying to the address of welcome on the occasion, he said that Finland and India were very close to each other in their foreign policies in keeping out of Power groupings and in working for world peace.

He added that Finland too was following the "golden way" shown by Mahatma Gandhi and regarded the whole human family as one.

The respect Finland had for India's foreign policy was based on their conviction. "We esteem those aspirations to which India has dedicated her foreign policy. That is why we rejoice at your achievements and we have noticed that the leading personalities of the Great Powers have frequently visited India."

Referring to Finland's relations with the Soviet Union, he said that "in place of prejudice, a friendship has been built up, founded on the complete sovereignty of both parties, respect for each other and non-interference in the internal affairs of the other."

He then spoke of the new current of thought in international politics and described it as the idea of the "common moral responsibility of mankind, a profound consciousness of the unity and indivisibility of humanity and a realization that nations must learn to live on this earth in harmony, using the natural resources and the knowledge given to them for the common good by doing justice to every individual and every nation." The idea might be weak or brittle but it was "a strong ray of light illuminating the road towards the future."

Mr. Nehru, in his speech, commended the example of Finland to the people of India. The people of Finland were freedom-loving and they had withstood the onslaught of many an enemy. They were a hardy people, for ever alert to guard their nation. They were a dynamic race.

Despite the vast distances that separated them, he said, India and Finland were close friends. They had learnt to admire and respect each other's views. He expressed the hope that their ties of friendship, be it in trade or commerce, would continue to grow in the future.

Dr. Sukselainen was earlier presented with a Kashmiri carpet.

State Banquet:

On February 15, Dr. Sukselainen was entertained at a State banquet by Mr. Nehru. At the banquet, both Mr. Nehru and Dr. Sukselainen emphasized the need of every country in the world to contribute towards peace and friendly relations and towards the ending of the 'cold war' atmosphere.

In his speech, Mr. Nehru expressed the hope that "goodwill will come out of the coming talks between some Great Powers, some good which will lead to further lessening of tensions and further co-operation and less of fear and apprehension."

He added: "We can send our best wishes to them for this outcome and in our own way, wherever the opportunity comes to us, help in bringing about that process."

Mr. Nehru referred to the common approach by India and Finland to international problems and said: "We believe in trying to be friendly with all countries and not in joining any military alliances, that is, the policy of non-alignment and, at the same time, of friendship. That also has necessarily brought us nearer to one another."

In his reply, Dr. Sukselainen said that the development of peaceful relations between nations depended largely on the progress made in the field of disarmament.

He added: "Every step, however small, towards complete disarmament must be regarded as a valuable contribution towards that permanent state of peace between nations which mankind has long yearned for."

He referred to the mutual relations between Finland and India during the last ten years and the visits paid to Finland both by Mr. Nehru and the Vice-President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, and said that the two countries also had the same kind of approach to international problems.

He declared: "We both strive towards the achievement of peace between the nations of the world; we both try to avoid anything that might cause or promote conflicts and disputes between nations; and we wish to work for that which dispels conflicts and misunderstandings. In our attitude towards different international questions, we can thus find many converging points. It seems to me a source of hope and confidence that so distant and different countries as Finland and India have reached the same conclusions showing spiritual similarity."

Next day (February 16), Dr. Sukselainen left New Delhi for Agra.

On subsequent days he visited Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, Calcutta, Asansol and Chittaranjan before leaving India on February 24.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and New Delhi, *The Times of India*, Bombay and New Delhi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1530:INI:A]

F. **British Help For Aircraft Industry:** Sir Roy Dobson, Managing Director and Vice-Chairman of Hawker Siddeley Aviation, one of Britain's big aircraft groups, said in London on February 26 that Britain was going all out to help India establish her own aircraft industry.

He said: "There is great co-operation between the United Kingdom and India. We are helping India establish her own factories and get an all-Indian airliner into the sky."

Since India signed an Agreement to build Avro-748s in the country under licence, much machinery and aircraft parts had been shipped to India. Assembly had already begun in India with materials sent from England. Besides materials, British experts had been sent to India. British engineers had left Britain to advise on the establishment of aluminium plate and strip mills.

Sir Roy Dobson said that India would pay licence fees on the first 300 Avro-748s she would build. The early ones would be constructed from all-British components; then, as India became better equipped, locally-made parts would be increasingly used until an all-Indian version of Avro-748 was being produced.

Eventually, India might be exporting the Avro-748 to other Asian countries.

Factors which assured Avro-748 its success, he said, were its price—cheaper than its competitors—its special design under "fail safe" principles, the use of well-tried and completely standard components and low operating costs and extremely low maintenance costs.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3098:INI:H]

G. **Agreement With Russia On Petroleum Products:** A long-term Agreement for the supply of petroleum products by the Soviet Union to India was signed in New Delhi on March 8.

The Soviet Union would supply these petroleum products for the first time to India under this Agreement.

It was signed between "Sojuznefte Export" (Foreign Trade Organization of USSR) and an Indian private firm, Hindustan Organizers Private Limited, Bombay.

Under it, the Soviet Union would supply kerosene, high-speed diesel oil, aviation spirit, etc.

The first Soviet tanker bringing the supply of Soviet petroleum products was expected to arrive in Bombay "soon".

The petroleum products from the Soviet Union would be supplied according to Indian specifications.

According to the terms of the Agreement, the supplies would be based on the 1958 Trade Agreement between the two countries —all payments to be made for the Soviet goods by the Indian company in rupees.

The payment in rupees, it was stated, would effect a considerable saving in foreign exchange.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3003 (corrected):INI:I]

H. **Iron-Ore Agreement With Japan:** An Agreement was signed in New Delhi on March 8 between the Indian Iron-Ore Negotiating Committee and the Japanese Steel Mission for the supply of 4,000,000 tons of iron-ore every year from the middle of 1966 from the Bailadila Iron-Ore Project in the Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh, with which Japan is collaborating.

Subject to ratification by the two Governments, the Agreement will be for 15 years in the first instance.

Japan is already India's biggest buyer of iron-ore, having contracted with the State Trading Corporation of India to buy 7.2 million tons of ore between 1957 and 1962 in addition to the two million tons of iron-ore per year to be supplied to Japanese steel mills for ten years under an Agreement.

The Bailadila Project envisages the development of the iron-ore mine, a railway line connecting the mine to the port of Visakhapatnam and the improvement of facilities at the port.

The Project will open up a large hinterland for Visakhapatnam. The new railway line is likely to connect Jeypore, Koraput and other localities and benefit the Dandakaranya Project for the rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees.

According to tentative estimates, the cost of the construction of 309 miles of new railway will be Rs. 55 crores and the cost of rolling stock will amount to Rs. 9.5 crores. The estimate for the development of the Bailadila mine is about Rs. 17 crores.

Japan is understood to have offered credit for the Bailadila Project of $21 million (about Rs. 10 crores) to be used mainly for the purchase of mining machinery abroad.

A clause in the Agreement would enable the maximum utilization of Indian ships for the carriage of iron-ore.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2521:INI:L]

I. **Automobile Industry And Low-cost Car—Ad Hoc Committee's Report:** The *Ad Hoc* Committee, appointed by the Government of India

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to study the problems of the automobile industry and the feasibility of producing a low-cost car in India, in its report, placed before Parliament on March 10, left the choice of the type of car and the agency that should manufacture it to the Government.

The Committee was presided over by Mr. L. K. Jha, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

It came to the conclusion that there was a definite demand for a low-price car which could not be catered for by the existing production programmes.

It also recommended cuts in the prices of the existing cars in a few months, after giving the industry the necessary foreign exchange to raise production to the highest possible level.

According to its calculations, this cut in the case of the *Fiat* and *Hindustan Ambassador* should be Rs. 500 each and should be effective after four months of the issue of the necessary import licences to enable adjustments to be made in the factories and to ensure a steady flow of raw materials.

In the case of the *Standard* 10, it felt that its manufacture was never likely to be economical or successful, particularly with the introduction of a new economy car. It should, therefore, be given up, but the *Standard Vanguard* should be retained. Until this changeover became effective, the cut in the price of the *Standard* 10 should be Rs. 400.

It further recommended that the controlled price of passenger cars in future should be the price to be paid by the consumer, exclusive of sales-tax, transport charges and other levies. No fixed margin of profit for the dealer should be prescribed by the Government.

It suggested the continuance of price control in the case of jeeps and diesel engines as there were no competitive sources of supply.

In the case of commercial vehicles, however, it recommended the abolition of price controls as it felt that the people who bought these vehicles were now in a position to make substantial profits for themselves. Instead, it suggested that the manufacturers be left free to adjust the prices from time to time.

Dealing with the possible demand in the next five years, it suggested that the target capacity at the end of the Third Plan for commercial vehicles should be fixed at 60,000. It did not favour the bringing in of any new units to meet this target. It was of the view that by increasing the volume of production of the existing units maximum economies could be achieved.

It suggested that before a car was finally selected, it should be tested in Indian conditions. Economy in maintenance was as important as cheapness of the initial price.

In planning production, maximum use should be made of the existing capacity in the country wherever it might exist. But, on the whole it would be necessary to install a special plant and machinery as if a new factory was being planned and only in respect of common services like foundry facilities the existing manufacturers could make use of their installed equipment for the production of an economy car.

Insofar as the car prices had to be controlled, it said, that the governing principles should be to ensure that an efficient producer with lower costs made better profits than the one whose costs were relatively high. Secondly, a firm which used more indigenous components should get a better return than the one using more imported components.

It said that the original decision of the Government to grant protection to the industry was a sound one. The achievement of self-sufficiency regarding transport vehicles was of obvious importance to the economy, and even in regard to passenger cars, the consumer would have been far worse off in the present foreign exchange difficulties if there had been no domestic industry.

The progress made by different manufacturing units in respect of indigenous content had not been uniform. Some vehicles, like the *Ambassador* and the *Tata-Mercedes-Benz* truck, had achieved a high level of indigenous content (70.5 per cent and 64 per cent respectively). Progress in respect of some had been disappointingly slow.

All the units had, however, made commitments for the installation of plant and machinery which would mean steady improvement in their indigenous content over 15 to 18 months so that most of the manufacturing programmes would be either complete or nearly so by the end of the Second Plan.

To ensure that the production programme did not lag behind in future, it suggested that each unit be asked to state categorically whether it had already ordered all the plant and machinery for the programme and, if not, to apply for import licences for the requirement of machinery within three months.

It pointed out that certain levies, such as Customs duties on imported components and raw materials and excise duties on items like tyres and batteries, had an important bearing on the price the consumer paid for the vehicles.

The amount of duties paid varied from Rs. 1,000 in the case of a car to over Rs. 6,000 in the case of a bus.

If taxes were eliminated in either case, the consumer price of the *Ambassador* car in India was 38 per cent higher and of the *Tata-Benz* truck 6 per cent higher than the price of corresponding vehicles in UK and Germany respectively. In the absence of adequate data, a similar comparison for all vehicles had not been made.

The percentage of the total cost of a vehicle which was in the hands of the automobile manufacturer himself was small and generally less than one-third of the total cost of the vehicle. For the *Ambassador* car, the total cost of raw materials and components brought from outside amounted to more than the price of the built-up car in UK.

To lower the price of vehicles, therefore, it was not enough to consider costs within the factory. The Indian manufacturer had also to pay higher prices for his imported raw materials. The industry was particularly handicapped in the matter of steel, for which overseas manufacturers enjoyed substantial advantages in regard to prices and deliveries. Components bought from the ancillary industry also tended to be more expensive for the Indian manufacturer than for overseas manufacturers.

While conceding these difficulties of the industry, it pointed out that neglect of technical training, somewhat wasteful expenditure on sales and distribution and inadequate attention to proper cost accounting had also contributed to higher costs in India. The inadequacy of the capital system of price fixation based on an addition being made to the actual cost of production and the absence of effective competition had also resulted in insufficient attention being paid to costs.

It drew attention to the role of the ancillary industry in lowering costs and emphasized the importance of developing it on a healthy economic basis. It made several recommendations in that direction.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2666:INI:M]

J. **Punjab Language Formula—Good Relations Committee's Report:** The two-member Good Relations Committee of the Punjab, in its report published in Chandigarh on March 8, disfavoured the Sachar Formula which in its view tended to keep Hindus and Sikhs "always divided."

It came to the conclusion that there could be no single solution of the language dispute applicable to the Hindi and Punjabi regions of the State. It, therefore, made the following separate recommendations for the two regions:

Hindi Region: Punjabi should not be compulsory. It should be the second language, alternative with other modern Indian languages for those who did not want Government service. For those who could not make up their mind from the beginning whether they would take up Government service it felt that the university regulations provided that a student could take up an additional subject after passing the higher secondary or matriculation examination.

Punjabi Region: Punjabi (Gurmukhi) should be the medium of instruction at the primary stage and Hindi in Devnagari script should be taught from the very first class. After the primary stage, a student should have the option of selecting his first language and the medium of instruction.

Mr. Jai Chandra Vidyalankar, however, disagreed with his colleague on the recommendation for the Punjabi zone.

In his Note of Dissent, he objected to the compulsory use of Gurmukhi script in the teaching of Punjabi at the primary stage.

He also did not agree that the Committee's final recommendations for the Punjabi region had a reasonable chance of being accepted if they were put before a conference of all the interested parties.

The Committee's report was laid on the table of the State Assembly seven months after it was submitted to the Government.

The Committee, comprising two eminent Punjab educationists, Mr. Jai Chandra Vidyalankar and Mr. Jodh Singh, was set up in June, 1958. It held discussions with more than 700 persons, including Akalis, Arya Samajists and educationists.

Meanwhile, the State Government approved the appointment of a 27-member Language Committee, headed by the Governor, Mr. N. V. Gadgil.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 1358:INI:H, 1916:INI:Q]

K. **Assam Budget:** The Assam Government's Budget estimates for 1960-61 presented to the State Assembly in Shillong on March 4 by the Finance Minister, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, revealed an overall surplus of Rs. 1.01 crores.

There would be a revenue surplus of Rs. 172,72,000 which would be offset by the deficit outside revenue of Rs. 71,20,000.

The next year's revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 37.6 crores while revenue expenditure was estimated at Rs. 35.87 crores.

Mr. Ahmed said that no new taxation had been proposed and the estimate of receipts had been framed on the basis of current rates of taxation and realization of arrears.

The current financial year was likely to close with a surplus of Rs. 94,33,000 and the opening balance for 1960-61 would be Rs. 80,52,000.

The Budget provided for a total capital expenditure of Rs. 12.78 crores during the next financial year. Of this amount, Rs. 2.49 crores represented provision for repayment of loans by the State Government, Rs. 4.66 crores for new loans and advances by the Government and the balance of Rs. 5.62 crores for capital expenditure on schemes taken up under the Plan and outside. The total debt of the State Government to the Centre on March 31, 1959 was Rs. 34,00,000.

(*The Statesman* and *The Hindusthan Standard*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2559:INI:F]

L. **Madras Budget:** The Madras Budget estimates for 1960-61 presented to the State Assembly by the Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam,

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on March 10 showed a deficit of Rs. 34,00,000.

He said that he was not proposing any new taxes to meet the deficit, which was likely to increase as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission set up by the State Government.

The only concession he announced was to exempt vegetables, fruits, flowers, betel and plantain leaves, eggs, meat, fish and green tea from sales-tax.

He put revenue at Rs. 80.87 crores and expenditure at Rs. 81.21 crores. Receipts for 1960-61 were expected to exceed by Rs. 2.57 crores the receipts anticipated in the revised estimates for the current year (1959-60). Similarly, the expenditure on revenue account would exceed by Rs. 3.49 crores that of the current year.

The main items of development expenditure provided for in the Budget were education and scientific departments Rs. 15.53 crores, medical Rs. 4.8 crores, public health Rs. 2 crores, agriculture Rs. 3 crores, animal husbandry Rs. 1 crore, co-operation Rs. 1.8 crores, industries and supplies Rs. 4.8 crores, Harijan uplift Rs. 2.9 crores and Community Development and National Extension Service Rs. 3 crores.

The upward trend in prices, he said, was causing hardship to the fixed-income groups. Now that they were formulating the Third Five-Year Plan, they should take note of their experiences during the Second Plan and devise measures to stabilize prices.

He said that the Neiveli Project was progressing according to schedule. Many of the targets fixed for the Second Plan had been exceeded.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2552:INI:J]

M. **Mysore Budget:** The Mysore State Budget for the year 1960-61 presented to the Mysore Legislature in Bangalore by the Finance Minister, Mr. T. Mariappa, on March 8 revealed a surplus of Rs. 1.07 crores. The anticipated revenue estimates were put at Rs. 63.70 crores and expenditure at Rs. 62.63 crores.

He announced an *interim* relief of Rs. 5 per month in the shape of an increase in the rate of dearness allowance to all Government employees drawing Rs. 300 and below with effect from January 1, 1960.

This *interim* relief would be allowed to be drawn in cash from April 1, 1960, and it had been decided to pay the arrears in either National Plan certificates or in the form of Prize Bonds announced by the Government of India in the Central Budget.

The grant of this *interim* relief to low-paid Government employees was not included in the Budget estimates for 1960-61, and Mr. Mariappa announced that this increase in the allowances would convert the surplus into a small deficit of about Rs. 42,00,000.

He also announced that the State Government had decided to give the concessions granted by the Government of India regarding pension benefits to the State employees from January 1, 1960.

The Government had also decided to grant free education up to Secondary School Leaving Certificate level to the children of all persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,200.

While no taxation proposals were announced, Mr. Mariappa referred to the need for finding increased resources for the Third Five-Year Plan. The draft details of the Third Plan of the State, which was of the size of Rs. 270 crores, had already been circulated to the members. Though it might be subject to variations, it was certain to be bigger in size than the Second Plan.

The revised estimates of the current year showed a large surplus of Rs. 4.94 crores as against Rs. 48,40,000 anticipated as a result of improvement in revenue to the extent of Rs. 4.30 crores and reduction in expenditure of Rs. 15,92,000.

The accounts of 1958-59 revealed a huge surplus of Rs. 9.91 crores "mainly due to real increase in revenue receipts and shortfall in expenditure due to various causes."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2553:INI:L]

N. **Rajasthan Budget:** Presenting the State Budget for 1960-61 in the Rajasthan Assembly in Jaipur on March 9, the State Finance Minister, Mr. Haribhau Upadhyaya, announced a surcharge on land revenue, slight changes in the State excise duty rates, a re-adjustment in sales-tax rates, adoption of the metric system in motor spirits business, levy of purchase-tax and economies in the administration yielding an estimated revenue of Rs. 90,00,000.

Thus, he converted a revenue deficit of Rs. 74,26,000 into a small surplus of Rs. 15,74,000.

Mr. Upadhyaya also announced the abolition of agricultural income-tax from the next fiscal year.

He said that no appreciable revenue could be expected from this source after the resumption of jagirs and fixation of ceilings. The Government had also decided to raise Rs. 5 crores from public loans during next year.

Revenue receipts and expenditure were estimated at Rs. 45.14 crores and Rs. 45.89 crores respectively, leaving a deficit of Rs. 74,26,000. Capital expenditure was estimated at Rs. 27.22 crores which, he said, would be financed out of public borrowings, loans from the Central Government and the surplus available under public account. Additional taxes would yield Rs. 65,00,000.

The break-up of the receipts position was: economy and retrenchment Rs. 25,00,000, surcharge on land revenue Rs. 10,00,000, State excise duties Rs. 7,00,000, sales-tax Rs. 35,00,000, motor spirits Rs. 4,00,000, purchase-tax Rs. 6,00,000, and stamp and court fees Rs. 3,00,000.

He announced the Government's decision to enforce an *ad hoc* cut of 5 per cent in the ministerial and 10 per cent in Class IV service to "restrain growth of expenditure on establishment" and to effect economy in administrative expenditure.

Sales-tax:

The Rajasthan Government announced on March 9 the imposition of sales-tax ranging from half per cent to 7 per cent on 47 varieties of articles with immediate effect.

Twenty-five of the 47 varieties of articles bore the maximum tax of 7 per cent. They related to motor vehicles, including chassis, motor tyres, tubes and spare parts, refrigerators, air-conditioning plants, wireless reception instruments, radios and radiograms, photographic and other cameras, enlargers and lenses and other accessories, clocks, timepieces and watches, iron and steel safes and almirahs, army and other weapons, cigarette cases and lighters, dictaphone and other apparatus, cinematorgraph and sound transmitting equipment, typewriters, gramophone records, motor cycles, scooters and spare parts, diesel oil, hydrogenated oils, including vanaspati, palm oil, refined coconut oil, all kinds of woollen goods, cutlery, leather goods except foot-wear, potash, fire-works, crackers and explosives and pure silk.

While the official release listed 47 varieties of articles, the Government decided to levy 4 per cent sales-tax on all other goods not covered by the list.

The lowest tax of half per cent was levied on bullion, gold and silver ornaments; and all articles made of gold and silver, jewellery, precious stones and pearls, iron-ore, cotton, oil-seeds, raw wool, allopathic and homoeopathic medicines and drugs, dressed hides and skins, and all goods sold to the Rajasthan Government would bear one per cent sales-tax.

Cotton yarn, all edible oils, coal including coke, iron and steel waste and iron dust would bear one per cent sales-tax.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2553:INI:M]

O. **Himachal Pradesh Budget:** The 1960-61 Budget of Himachal Pradesh, presented to the Territorial Council by the Chairman, Mr. Karam Singh, in Simla on March 7 revealed a deficit of Rs. 1,73,66,000 which would be filled by Central grants.

The total expenditure for the year was put at Rs. 1,39,26,900, excluding the Second Plan expenditure of Rs. 4,73,100. The estimated income of the Council was Rs. 10,33,400.

Mr. Karam Singh said that the Council would spend Rs. 33,77,500 on medical schemes, Rs. 66,44,300 on education, Rs. 8,26,000 on general account, Rs. 3,79,400 on public health, Rs. 6,64,700 on veterinary and Rs. 20,00,000 on works. A sum of Rs. 35,000 was set apart to meet unforeseen charges.

The estimated income, he said, included the following: Rs. 39,820 from the Medical Department, Rs. 2,60,000 from the Education Department, Rs. 210,000 from the General Department, Rs. 10,000 from the Works Department and a payment of Rs. 5,00,000 from the Central Government.

The break-down of the expenditure on Plan schemes was as follows: Education Department Rs. 24,30,000, Medical Department Rs. 3,81,000, Public Health Rs. 1,90,000, Veterinary Rs. 4,72,000 and Works Rs. 10,00,000.

He disclosed that provision had been made for levy of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employment on the same basis as in Punjab, and this was likely to yield Rs. 1,74,000. However, since the Punjab Act had been challenged in the High Court, the levy would be enforced only after its decision was known. The provision had been made during the current year (1959-60) also but was not enforced in view of the pendency of the petition in the High Court.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2604:INI:O]

P. **Manipur Budget:** The Chairman of the Manipur Territorial Council presented the Manipur Budget for the year 1960-61 to the Council at Imphal on March 9 showing a deficit of Rs. 32,67,222.

The estimated receipts were Rs. 93,66,999 and expenditure Rs. 1,26,34,221.

The following were the main items of expenditure: Administration Rs. 2,38,332. Education Rs. 65,37,428; Health Services Rs. 12,15,985; Veterinary Rs. 2,13,017; and Civil Works Rs. 43,54,459.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2560:INI:G]

Q. **Indian Council of Cultural Relations Annual Meeting:** Addressing the annual general meeting of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations in New Delhi on February 21, the Central Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Mr.

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Humayun Kabir, called for efforts to promote understanding of Indian culture abroad.

He said that there was "more need for goodwill and understanding between different peoples today than ever before" and suggested that "we can play our part by projecting the richness and variety of our culture."

To promote understanding of Indian culture, he said, the Council had been sending cultural ambassadors abroad. Melbourne University would shortly institute a Department of Indian Studies. Other countries, he hoped, would follow the lead.

Sir Richard Aluwihare, Ceylon's High Commissioner, spoke of the centuries-old cultural ties between Ceylon and India.

Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Vice-President of the Council, said that tourism should be promoted so that people of various countries could know each other.

Mr. Inam Rahman, Secretary of the Council, in his report, said that the Council had given a grant of Rs. 2,000 to a Danish scholar to enable him to come to India and improve his knowledge of Hindi. Two Japanese students had also been given scholarships for learning Hindi.

The Council had published Persian translations of the *Geeta* and Kalidasa's *Vikram Urvasi*.

The first section of the Maulana Azad Bhavan would be completed by the end of May, 1960. The entire bulding, on completion, would cost Rs. 13,00,000. The first section would house the offices of the Council and a library and have art galleries besides rooms for visiting scholars.

On the same day (February 21), the General Assembly of the Council elected the following as its fellows for their distinguished services in the cause of international understanding through the promotion of closer cultural relations between India and other countries:

Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee (UK), Prof. Zuzuki (Japan), Prof. Norman Brown (USA), Prof. Louis Renou (France), Prof. Von Glasenopp (Germany), Dr. A. A. Hekmat (Iran), Dr. Taha Husain (UAR) and Prof. Guissep Tucci (Italy).

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2553:INI:P]

R. **Acharya Vinoba Bhave On World Government:** Acharya Vinoba Bhave told Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins who had come from New York to know his views on the issue of war and peace that people did not like war after suffering heavy casualties in two World Wars and hoped that a moral World Government would be established in the near future.

Mr. Hollins had asked Acharya Bhave: "Do you not believe that people all over the world are more than ready to create a World Government and that on this subject the political leaders are far behind the people? You often say that man must take the new big step in his evolution and reach a stage of spiritual development never attained so far. Do you think this change will come about within the foreseeable future, or do you believe that while this change is taking place a World Government must be established?"

Acharya Bhave replied: "You are right. People are more ready for peace than Governments or political leaders. Governments, however, also now crave for peace but are unable to find a way out of the situation created by themselves. Similarly, the leaders are sincere in thinking about peace but do not know how to get rid of the fear complex. To establish peace an atmosphere must be created against 'cold war', which is a greater curse than regular war".

By World Government, he said, he meant a "moral World Government" and not a physical government. "If we conceive of a physical government, the world will again be faced with complicated problems which this government will not be able to solve. If it enforces law through military force, it will create tension and new problems and will in no way help establish peace. Laws should be local, and a moral government at the Centre to tender advice should be established. As regards the spiritual development of man, we are not going to supplant but supplement spiritualism. As nations have become closer to each other through science there is the possibility of conveying spiritual thoughts to distant nations and a medium for that purpose is possible. Moral and spiritual weapons can be invented."

He added: "The ego within will have to be killed totally—or, to put it in Indian terminology, one will have to reduce oneself to zero".

He said that spiritual hunger was being felt all over the world; that was evident from the fact that a spiritual movement launched in a remote corner of one country had its reaction at the other end of the world.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2195:PHI:A]

INDONESIA

A. **Parliament Dismissed:** President Sukarno issued a decree on March 5 dismissing Parliament. Djakarta Radio said that the decree was issued after a Cabinet meeting in Bogor.

The decree said that Dr. Sukarno had taken this decision in view of the fact that the present Parliament "had shown that it cannot meet the hope for mutual assistance between the Government and Parliament in accordance with the spirit of the 1945 Constitution, guided democracy and the President's political manifesto of August 17, 1959".

It added that this was "caused mainly by the present structure of Parliament. "It should last no longer because it endangers the unity of the State, the Fatherland and the people and could delay the achievement of a just, prosperous society".

In view of this, the decree said, President Sukarno had decided "to suspend the task and the positions of the present Members of Parliament" and "to renew the organization of Parliament in the shortest possible time".

[The President's decree was vague in that it did not specify what would happen to its present Members who were originally elected to the first Parliament in the 1955 elections. The decree only stated that because of lack of co-operation between Parliament and the Government over the approval of the 1960 Budget estimates President Sukarno felt it necessary to suspend its operation. It was still not clear what further action Dr. Sukarno intended to take in re-constituting Parment which in effect has been dissolved.]

The First Minister, Dr. Djuanda, the Deputy First Minister, Dr. Johannes Leimena, and the National Security Minister and Army Chief of Staff, General Abdul Harris Nasution, were handed a letter from President Sukarno to the Speaker of the Parliament, Mr. R. M. Sartono.

The letter said: "In view of the present situation I deem it necessary to make a decision to renew the organization of Parliament. I hope this decision will be communicated to the Members of Parliament".

On January 12, 1960, President Sukarno took full control of the country's political parties, giving himself the power to dissolve them if he thought it necessary.

He also announced the formation of the National Front, a new mass political organization to be headed by himself, and of a supreme State body—the People's Congress—to which he would be responsible.

Dr. Sukarno called on every citizen to join the National Front which would have the task of co-operating with the Government with three aims: (1) to complete the national revolution in Indonesia; (2) to achieve a just and prosperous society through universal development and construction; (3) to bring West Irian (Dutch New Guinea) into the Indonesian Republic.

The decree was formally passed on to Members of Parliament when it met on March 7.

Speaker's Reaction:

At a closed-door session, the Speaker, Mr. R. M. Sartono, told the House of the Presidential action.

Later, he told newsmen that the Members felt that the House had been treated unjustly.

Parliament, he added, did not regard the decree as dissolution. The Members had been suspended from doing their work but, although they might not be allowed to meet, they still regarded themselves as Members of Parliament.

Asked if the President's action had come as a surprise, he said: "It was unexpected. What surprised me were the reasons given."

He said that Parliament had worked in mutual co-operation with the Government in line with the 1945 Constitution. "We differ only on the issue of state income in the 1960 Budget."

[At the time of dismissal, the House was exercising one of its remaining privileges—debate of the Budget. The Government's financial planning had come under heavy fire during the debate and had the House rejected the Budget, the Government would have been forced under the Constitution to submit the 1959 estimates again.]

The same day (March 7), the Army Command in Djakarta prohibited newspapers throughout the country from commenting on the decree.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay, *The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3124:IND:A]

B. **Mr. N. S. Khruschev's Visit:** The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita S. Khruschev, paid a goodwill visit to Indonesia from February 18 to March 1 at the invitation of the Indonesian Government.

During his 12-day stay in the country, he went through a crowded programme of talks with Indonesian leaders, visits to agricultural, industrial and historical centres and public and State receptions. Large crowds cheered him wherever he went.

On his arrival at Kemajoran airport near Djakarta on February 18, he was greeted by President Sukarno, Cabinet Ministers and other senior officials and non-officials.

Welcoming the distinguished visitor, Dr. Sukarno said: "After you have witnessed yourself the situation in my country, you will use it as material to tell the world, especially the coming 'summit' conference, that Indonesia will continue to fight and eliminate imperialism from the face of the globe. May your visit here bring about closer and stronger relations between the Soviet Union and Indonesia."

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Mr. Khruschev, in his reply, said that both Indonesia and the Soviet Union shared the same ideas on colonialism and world peace.

State Banquet:

In the evening (February 18), Dr. Sukarno gave a State banquet in honour of Mr. Khruschev.

Speaking at the banquet, Dr. Sukarno described Mr. Khruschev as "a world leader who works very hard for world peace and who is consistent in opposing imperialism and colonialism."

Replying, Mr. Khruschev said: "All the difficulties suffered by the Indonesian people can be overcome provided the Indonesian people can organize themselves and provided they can get rid of the remnants of undermined and ruined old systems.

"If any of these remnants remain, they can be very dangerous. It often happens that the remnants are more dangerous than what was there before.

"Our sympathies are always on the side of people who struggle to promote their economy and their culture.

"Our people hate colonialism.

"We are prepared to help Indonesia continually as we do with other countries which we consider as our brothers."

He toasted Dr. Sukarno as "our good friend" and pledged "eternal friendship in their common efforts to liberate all peoples from the chains of colonialism and imperialism, to unite our efforts in building up the economies of our countries for mutual help and for strengthening world peace."

Later, Mr. Khruschev went on a tour of Bogor, Bandung, Jogjakarta, Sorabaya and Bali where he had prolonged discussions with Dr. Sukarno.

Address To Members Of Parliament:

One of Mr. Khruschev's major engagements in Indonesia was an address to Parliament on February 26 when he said that the Soviet Union had insisted on convening the forthcoming 'summit' meeting mainly because UN was unable to protect the world from the danger of another catastrophic war.

He listed disarmament, Germany and West Berlin as most urgent problems to be tackled at the 'summit' meeting and violently attacked Japan for signing the Security Pact with the United States, denounced what he called new collective colonialism in the form of political military blocs, advocated Afro-Asian representation at the 'summit' conference and appealed for general and complete disarmament.

He said that Russia had placed very great significance on his friendly meetings with Mr. Nehru and other prominent statesmen in Asia and Africa.

Attacking Japan's Security Pact with the United States, he warned the Government of Japan that it was a gambling performance which was very dangerous for Japan itself.

Quoting the proverb, "if you sow the wind you will reap the whirlwind," he stated that such a storm could wipe out those people who liked to play with fire.

The Soviet Union, he said, would not forget the measures taken by the ruling circles of Japan "which threaten world peace" and asked whether Japan intended to carry out once more the "Tanaka" plan of World War II days.

He supported Dr. Sukarno's view on wider representation at the 'summit' meeting but said that nevertheless the Soviet Union endorsed the Western view that the time was not yet ripe for wider representation. "We are of the opinion that you should not reject small achievements while striving for greater ones." The time would come when the big Powers such as People's China, India, Indonesia and Japan would take their part in deciding all main international questions.

The Soviet Union would never agree to the disregarding of the interests of small nations by big nations.

He expressed the conviction that the 'summit' meeting would open the way towards a wider meeting "really leading to the achievement of deeper mutual understanding between nations."

He added: "We agree to the convening of the 'summit' conference and firmly insist that the conference should take place because United Nations, where countries are divided into blocs, does not always take effective decisions on vital problems.

"At present, it is unable to protect the world from the danger of another war which can bring about catastrophic consequences."

He re-iterated the Soviet Union's sympathy for Indonesia in her struggle to recover Dutch-held West Irian.

Turning to disarmament, he said that the solving of this question would open a new epoch for all humanity—"an epoch of solid world peace."

Recalling his own disarmament proposals laid before United Nations in September, 1959 and the recent cut in Soviet armed forces, he asked the Western countries to shift from "words to concrete deeds."

He deplored the fact that in the last ten years the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) nations had spent some $500 million on war purposes.

Speaking of Soviet aid to newly independent countries, he said, the Soviet Union would help 22 nations in building 383 different industrial enterprises during 1960.

Ridiculing the Western practice of giving aid in the form of consumer goods, he said that the Soviet Union would, on the contrary, render help for industrialization.

He cited the joint Indo-Soviet steel mill at Bhilai in India as the Soviet way of aid.

Speech At Sorabaya Mass Rally:

Early, on February 23, addressing a mass rally in Sorabaya in West Java, Mr. Khruschev said:

"The Soviet Union is wholeheartedly prepared to extend to countries in the East not only moral or political support but also material support which will grow every year.

"Recently, our competition in the economic field with the United States can be compared to a marathon race. We are still trailing behind the United States, but this does not mean anything, because they started first.

"Now, the speed of the United States is slower. They are exhausted."

Citing common bonds between Indonesia and Russia, he said: "Our nations jointly opposed aggressive blocs, whether it be NATO or CENTO, which form a very dangerous source of tension.

"We both support the efforts to annihilate colonialism. We seek the prohibition of atomic and nuclear weapons. And we support the solution of all international issues by peaceful means."

Speaking from the same platform, Dr. Sukarno called for Asian and African representation at the forthcoming 'summit' conference.

He said: "I am surprised why no representatives of Asian and African nations has been invited to the 'summit' conference. I am very surprised indeed why only four big nations will participate in these peace talks.

"You know the first atomic bomb was exploded in Asia. Where are the most trouble spots in the world? In Viet-Nam, in Algeria—I tell you, in Asia and Africa.

"I tell you Korea is divided. Viet-Nam is divided. Now let me ask you, why are we not invited to participate in the talks toward world peace?

"If all Asian and African territory does not enjoy freedom, there will be no peace in this world. Indonesia will continue fighting towards this world peace, but we have to fight also for our independence.

"We are going to struggle to regain our territory of New Guinea. Let all the leaders who are going to attend the 'summit' meeting be convinced that there will not be world peace without a real solution to the Asian and African problems."

Mr. N. S. Khruschev's News Conference:

In reply to written questions at a news conference, attended by over 100 local and overseas correspondents, in Djakarta on February 29, Mr. Khruschev said that India, Indonesia, China and Japan would have to be represented at the forthcoming 'summit' conference.

He added: "I emphasize the necessity of their participation, but international relations are such that certain countries do not maintain relations with China."

He said that the most urgent task confronting the nations of the world in regard to the 'summit' conference was the strengthening of world peace.

The Soviet Government evaluated the international atmosphere as being favourable for the preservation of peace, but peace depended on the common peoples.

There were "certain stubborn and thick-skulled people" and efforts should be made to soften them up a bit.

He also made the following additional points:

Berlin: He could see no other solution of the West Berlin question than the creation of a free city.

World Peace: The most urgent task confronting the nations of the world in regard to the 'summit' conference was the strengthening of world peace.

Russian Aid: Soviet aid to the underdeveloped countries was different from that provided by capitalist States. Soviet aid had no profit motive—"we want to help countries that are weak."

Power Blocs: On the future of such Power blocs as S-EATO and CENTO, he said: "We are convinced that these blocs are stupid propositions, which, like all stupid propositions, will burst. We will do our utmost to see that that time comes as soon as possible."

Joint Declaration:

On February 28, in Bogor, Dr. Sukarno and Mr. Khruschev signed a Joint Declaration, according to which Russia would give Indonesia a long-term credit of $250,000,000.

The Declaration said that Mr. Khruschev's visit provided him with an opportunity of discussing with Dr. Sukarno various questions concerning the relations between the two countries and international problems in general. These meetings were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

It added that Dr. Sukarno had accepted an invitation from Mr. Khruschev to visit the Soviet Union at a time convenient to him. "Relations between Russia and Indonesia have been developing favourably and it was noted that in these friendly relations both Governments firmly abide by the principles of peaceful co-existence without interference in each other's internal affairs."

Both Governments re-affirmed that all manifestations of colonialism must be liquidated and that their liquidation would be in the interest of world peace.

In this connexion, the Government of the Soviet Union gave its full backing to Indonesia's rights and claims to West Irian.

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The two Governments "expressed their great hope" that the current Soviet-American-British conference in Geneva for stopping nuclear tests "may soon reach a favourable agreement which might contribute to the further relaxation of international tensions."

In the course of the talks, the Government of Indonesia expressed the hope that the 'summit' meeting in Paris in May, 1960 could make a start on real steps towards disarmament and announced its support for the Soviet proposal for general and complete disarmament.

Both Mr. Khruschev and Dr. Sukarno stressed that any differences between States should be settled by peaceful means.

It emphasized the tremendous importance of Mr. Khruschev's recent visit to the United States for easing international tensions and improving relations between States.

Both expressed the conviction that the interests of safeguarding peace called for the advance of technically under-developed countries.

It said that important problems relating to the maintenance of universal peace concerned not only the four Great Powers but also the interests of all other peoples. "That is why they express the hope that to solve problems bearing on the destinies of peace and of all mankind, subsequent 'summit' meetings will also be attended, while the above-mentioned problems are discussed, by other countries including those that are not members of the existing military alliances, among them the respective countries of Asia and Africa."

"The Russians respect the active and independent foreign policy pursued by Indonesia and believed that it is making a major contribution to the consolidation of world peace.

"The two leaders discussed aid to Indonesia and, at the request of the Indonesian Government, the granting of a new Soviet loan for the realization of the projects included in the general plan of Indonesia's development in the near future.

"Provision has been made, specially, for the design and construction of steel foundries, steel works, chemical and other plants, textile mills and other industrial establishments.

"It was agreed that the loan granted will be to the value of $250,000,000.

"The Government of USSR will assist Indonesia in some projects under a programme for the peaceful use of atomic energy. This assistance will include delivery of a nuclear reactor for scientific research and the training of specialists."

Cultural Agreement:

Mr. Khruschev and Dr. Sukarno also signed a Cultural Agreement to "promote as much as possible exchanges in the field of culture for mutual benefit."

The Agreement said that the two countries would promote the "exchange of experiences" in the fields of science, education, health, literature, arts and sports by means of personal visits, missions, concerts, lectures and scientific exhibitions.

They would also promote "on a basis acceptable to both sides" the exchange of books and magazines, radio broadcasts and films.

Facilities were also agreed for students to study in each other's country.

(*Information Service Indonesia, Tass* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2789:IND:A]

IRAN

A. **World Bank Loan:** The World Bank announced in Paris on February 23 its approval of a loan equivalent to $42,000,000 for power development or a multi-purpose project on the Dez river for electric generation and irrigation and flood control in Khuzestan Province.

The First National City Bank of New York and Irving Trust Company were participating in the loan without the World Bank's guarantee to the extent of $6,000,000, representing part of the first three maturities which fall due between August 1, 1964 and August 1, 1965.

[Khuzestan, in south-western Iran, contains most of the country's oil-fields. Abadan, in this region, houses one of the world's largest oil refineries. It was also once a highly productive agricultural area and because of its many river valleys, holds good possibilities for future development.]

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2746:IRN:B]

B. **Screening Of Officials:** It was announced in Tehran on February 29 that in a massive screening programme then under way, the Government had dismissed 48 corrupt Government officials.

In addition, 84 officials had been temporarily retired, 101 suspended, 141 denied promotion and 581 reprimanded.

The announcement added that the screening of 352 officers was continuing.

The Iranian Press had reported that thousands of officers had been dismissed, but the report lacked official confirmation.

The officers against whom action had been taken came from all departments of the Secretariat and attached offices.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

JAPAN

SUMMARY: Soviet Protest On Treaty With USA; Trade Agreement With Russia; Co-operation In Singapore Steel Project; Watch Plant For India; Not To Make Atom Bombs.

A. **Soviet Protest Against Mutual Security Pact With USA And Government's Reply:** The Soviet Government sent a formal Note to the Japanese Government on January 27 protesting against the Japanese-American Mutual Security Pact (see page 3127) and revoked its promise to return two Islands—Habomai and Shikotan—until the evacuation of US forces stationed in Japan was effected.

The islands, which are in the Southern Kuriles, had been in Russian possession since the end of World War II.

The protest Note was contained in an *aide memoire* sent through the Japanese Embassy in Moscow.

In a statement rebutting the Soviet arguments, the Director of the Foreign Office's Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, Mr. Shinichi Kondo, said in Tokyo on January 28 that the Russian Note constituted "a breach of international trust" and "interference in the domestic affairs of Japan."

He pointed out that the Soviet condition that the Islands would not be returned unless foreign troops were withdrawn was "not logical".

He charged that the condition violated the provisions of the Bulganin-Hatoyama Joint *communique* of October 19, 1956.

This *communique* ended the state of war between the two countries and re-established diplomatic relations.

Russia had agreed that the Habomai and Shikotan Islands would be returned after the signing of the Peace Treaty. At the time of signing the *communique*, no other conditions had been attached.

Mr. Kondo also emphasized that the new Security Treaty was not aggressive in purpose, that it was limited to ten years and that it was within the framework of the United Nations Charter.

A similar stand repudiating the Soviet arguments was taken in the Japanese Government's formal reply sent to the Soviet Union on February 7.

In another *aide memoire* sent to the Japanese Government on February 24, the Soviet Government again stated that the new Japan-US Security Treaty was "directed against the Soviet Union, China and other Asian countries."

It said that by concluding the new Treaty, the Japanese Government had ignored the interests of maintaining peace and sound relations between Japan and her neighbours.

It repeated that Japan's present policy, especially the Security Pact with USA had changed the whole situation in the Far East.

The Soviet Union, it stressed, threatened no one with nuclear weapons nor did it want these weapons to be used by anyone ever again.

In its reply sent on March 1, Japan re-iterated that the Treaty was not directed against any specific country.

It said that such a charge "completely ignores the fact that Japan is striving for the development of friendly relations with the countries of Asia."

The Japanese Note pointed out that the Treaty was concluded on the basis of the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter which was clearly recognized by both the countries in their Joint Declaration of 1956. The present Soviet attitude which "completely ignores this fact" was "in itself not conducive toward contributing to the maintenance of world peace."

It denied that Japan had brought up unfounded territorial demands and was wilfully delaying the conclusion of a Peace Treaty between the countries.

The territorial problem, it emphasized, was still unsolved. Kunashiri and Etorofu (Southern Kuriles) had inherently and historically been always Japanese territory and had never belonged to any other country.

It said that contrary to the implications of the Soviet *aide memoire*, Japan was observing the terms of the Joint Declaration and hoped to develop good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union and thus contribute to world peace.

It called upon the Soviet Government also to abide by the Joint Declaration and further to develop relations between the two nations on the basis of this "basic Agreement".

Mr. N. Khruschev's Criticism:

In the meanwhile, the Treaty was denounced in strong terms by the Soviet Premier, Mr. N. Khruschev, during his Indonesian tour (see page 3230).

Commenting on this statement the Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, told a news conference in Osaka on

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February 27 that it was "another in the series of Soviet efforts to neutralize Japan."

He said that Mr. Khruschev's statement was obviously aimed at severing Japan from USA. The threatening tone of his statement was precisely the sort of thing which necessitated the conclusion of the Treaty.

He emphasized that the Treaty was "purely defensive in nature and in no way constituted a violation of the Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration of 1956 ending the State of War between the two countries.

(*The New York Times, Tass* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1094:JAP:A, 3127:JAP:A]

B. **Term "Far East" Defined:** The Foreign Ministry released on February 27 an official interpretation of the term "Far East" in the new Japan-US Security Treaty signed in Washington on January 19.

It read (in part): "The Far East as a general expression cannot be defined in precise geographical terms, but the common concern of Japan and the United States as stated in the Treaty is the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East.

"In this sense, as a practical matter, the area of common concern in the Far East, so far as the Treaty is concerned, is the area to the defence of which against armed attack United States forces based in Japan are capable of contributing by the use of facilities and areas in Japan.

"Such an area is primarily the region north of the Philippines inclusive, as well as Japan and the surrounding area, including the Republic of China.

"In supplement to this underlying concept of the Security Treaty, it is added that should an armed attack be made on this area or should the security of this area be threatened by a development in the surrounding area, the action that the United States may take in response would depend on the nature of the attack or threat and would not necessarily be restricted to that particular area".

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3127:JAP:A]

C. **Trade Agreement With Russia:** The representatives of Japan and the Soviet Union signed in Tokyo on March 2 a long-term Trade and Payments Agreement providing for expansion of trade between the two countries in the next three years.

It replaced the one which expired in December, 1959.

The volume of trade during the three years under the Agreement was estimated by the Foreign Ministry at approximately $230 million for Japanese exports and about $210 million for Japanese imports. This compared with an estimated $35 million each way under the old one-year Agreement.

The new Agreement provides for large increases in Soviet exports to Japan of crude oil, timber and potash.

Japanese exports to the Soviet Union will include a wide range of industrial equipment, ships, railway rolling stock and chemical and industrial plants.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2143:JAP:A]

D. **Co-operation In Singapore Steel Project:** Industrial sources in Tokyo said on March 6 that the Japanese steel industry had decided to agree to a Singapore request for co-operation in erecting an iron and steel mill.

The request had been made in the Summer of 1959 by the Singapore Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew.

The sources said that two high Japanese steel industry executives—Mr. Yuji Tejima, Director of the Japan Steel Industries Federation, and Mr. Hisayuki Ohara, Director of the Kawasaki Iron and Steel Company—would visit Singapore shortly. Concrete plans and terms would be decided after a certain measure of agreement had been reached with the local authorities.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

E. **Clock Manufacturing Plant For India:** The Shin Toyo Clock Factory in Tokyo announced on March 6 that it would export to India in June, 1960 a plant manufacturing 5,000 clocks a month.

The plant, worth 35,000,000 yen, is the first of its kind to be shipped overseas. It would also be the first shipment of its kind to be received by India.

It added that a Japanese engineer would accompany the first consignment in June, 1960, to be followed by two successive consignments.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

F. **Japan Not To Make Atom Bombs:** The Minister of State, Mr. Yasubiro Nakasone, who is also Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, told the Diet on March 4 that Japan could not and would not make atomic bombs at present.

He said that 3,000,000 kw hours of electric power was needed annually to build atom bombs and it was impossible for the country to spare so much power. The rigid international controls over the supplies of plutonium also stood in the way.

He added that even if Japan had the capability of building atom bombs, she did not intend to do so.

(*Tokyo Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2704:JAP:C]

G. **Proposal For Rice Bank:** Tokyo reports said on February 24 that the Minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, had proposed the establishment by Japan of a Rice Bank for Far Eastern nations as a means of promoting economic co-operation within the area.

The proposal called for Japan to purchase surplus rice from the rice-producing countries in the region and then sell grain at low prices to the rice-purchasing countries.

Under the plan, Japan would act as a clearing house for rice transactions by buying grain from surplus countries such as Burma, Thailand and Formosa and selling it to rice-importing countries like India, Indonesia and the Philippines. Japan would buy all the rice any country wanted to export and then sell it at low prices. Japan would pay the freight and other expenses involved. Where necessary a dual price system would be established.

The supply of grain to rice-deficit nations would be in the nature of straight trade transactions, but the possibility is considered of rice sales being included in Japan's reparations payments to the claimant nations such as the Philippines and Indonesia.

Although the plan, if realized, would impose a burden on Japan, it would nevertheless benefit the country in the long-run in establishing markets for Japanese goods in South-East Asia, even taking into consideration the fact that Japan would have to meet the costs of importing and stocking rice which she does not need.

Japan, which was once a big rice importer, imports hardly any rice now as a result of successive bumper harvests in the last several years. But, some rice is being imported from countries like Burma because of political considerations.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3126:JAP:D, 3175:BUR:A]

LAOS

A. **UN Economic Aid:** The Director-General of the UN Special Development Fund, Mr. Paul Hoffman, who was on a tour of East Asian countries, announced in Vientiane on March 6 that the UN Special Fund would contribute $1,326,000 for the economic development of Laos.

[For background on UN report on Laotian economy see page 3169.]

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3169:LAO:A]

MONGOLIA (Outer)

A. **Chinese Gift Of Woollen Mill:** A modern woollen textile mill which China helped to build for the Mongolian People's Republic was handed over to the Mongolian Government on January 15.

The mill was one of the projects constructed under the 1956 Agreement on Chinese economic and technical aid to Mongolia.

Completed in November, 1959, it has an annual capacity of more than 1,110,000 metres of woollen fabric. Trial production had given full satisfaction.

The Presidium of the Great People's Hural and the Council of Ministers of Mongolia conferred orders, medals and diplomas on the 104 Chinese workers who took part in building the mill.

(*Peking Review*)

[Prev. ref. 1033:MON:A]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Trade Accord With Burma; World Bank Missions' Visits; Decimal Coinage; Three-Year Degree Course.

A. **Trade And Financial Accord With Burma:** The Government approved on March 1 the "agreed Minutes" of discussions between the representatives of the Governments of Pakistan and of Burma which were signed in Rangoon on January 9, 1960.

According to a Press Note issued in Karachi, the "agreed Minutes" *inter alia* provided for: (i) the extension of the existing Trade Agreement between Pakistan and Burma for a further period of three years from March 1, 1960; (ii) settlement of the outstanding financial issues between the two countries; and (iii) purchase of 2 to 3 lakh tons of rice every year for a period of three years.

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The "agreed Minutes" also stated that the Government of Burma had agreed to balance the trade as far as possible between the two countries.

It will be recalled that a trade delegation headed by Mr. I. A. Khan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, had visited Rangoon in December, 1959.

The delegation had prolonged discussions with the Burmese authorities, particularly in respect of financial issues which had remained unsolved for a long period. Burma had to pay several crores of rupees to Pakistan as part of her separation debt and pensionary liabilities. She had settled the financial issues with India five years earlier.

As a result of successful negotiations, a mutually satisfactory Agreement had been arrived at under which Burma would discharge her debts to Pakistan in a period of three years beginning from the current year. The payment would be made in the shape of supply of rice which will be utilized in East Pakistan. Burma has also agreed in addition to the payment of arrears of pensions to discharge her current and future liabilities on this account regularly on receipt of certified statements of payments made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Pakistan.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 1342:BUR:D]

B. **World Bank Missions In Pakistan:** The Bankers' Mission made up of Sir Oliver Franks, Mr. Allan Sproul and Dr. Hermann Abs, which toured Pakistan in the middle of February, 1960, had their second meeting in Karachi with the Pakistan Finance Minister, Mr. Mohammed Shoaib, on February 23. The Mission was sponsored by the World Bank.

They had met Mr. Shoaib earlier in Rawalpindi.

In Karachi, the Mission also met Choudhury Mohammed Ali, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, on February 24.

The second Economic Mission sent by the World Bank to Pakistan left Karachi for Dacca on February 24 to survey the existing economic conditions in East Pakistan.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2023:PAK:E]

C. **Foreign Investments:** According to a survey conducted by the State Bank of Pakistan, published on December 31, 1959, India's share of foreign investment in the private sector in Pakistan up to the end of 1956 was about Rs. 35.74 crores.

The share of UK and USA for the same period stood at Rs. 55.83 crores and Rs. 4,00,000 respectively.

The aggregate foreign investment in the private sector up to the end of 1956 amounted to Rs. 111.15 crores, of which the commercial sector comprising trading, insurance and banking accounted for Rs. 47.89 crores. This was followed by the manufacturing industries wherein foreign private investment amounted to Rs. 31.09 crores. Investment in extractive and allied industries was of the order of Rs. 10.74 crores.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2916:PAK:C]

D. **Pakistan Enters "Jet Age":** Pakistan entered the "jet age" on March 7.

On that day, the first jet flight of the Pakistan International Airlines was inaugurated at the London airport when a *Boeing* 707 international airliner took off at 9-30 a.m. (GMT) for Karachi. The plane arrived in Karachi the following morning.

The first west-bound jet flight of the Pakistan International Airlines took off for London on the morning of March 8 from Karachi.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3068:PAK:F]

E. **Adoption Of Decimal Coinage From 1961:** In Rawalpindi on March 2, the Presidential Cabinet decided to introduce the decimal coinage system all over the country on January 1, 1961.

The Cabinet also decided to introduce the metric system of weights and measures from "as close a date to January 1, 1961 as possible".

With the introduction of decimal coinage, a Pakistani rupee will have 100 pice instead of 64 as at present. The intrinsic value of the rupee will, however, remain unchanged.

It was stated that the decimal coinage system would facilitate the adjustment of accounts, especially in terms of foreign exchange, to the lowest possible extent.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 349:PAK:A]

F. **Enforcement Organization Created In West Pakistan:** The West Pakistan Government announced on March 4 the creation of an Enforcement Wing to ensure the sale of controlled articles at controlled prices.

Making this announcement at a news conference in Lahore, the Chief Secretary of the West Pakistan Government, Mr. M. Khurshid, said that the staff would comprise handpicked police officers and would go into action in big towns of the Province, like Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan, Hyderabad, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Mr. Khurshid said that no scheme of distribution could work without the sympathetic understanding and co-operation of the public with the controlling agencies.

He added that the prices of certain articles had gone up. There had been an increase in population; there had been a change in the mode of living of the people; and there was shortage of foreign exchange to import adequate quantities of consumer goods as well as to import raw materials and spare parts to keep the indigenous production at full level. Added to these causes was the inflationary trend. Steps were being taken to combat inflation and to increase foreign exchange holdings, but he uttered the warning that despite gradual and perceptible steps, the spectre of inflation or high prices could not be done away in a day.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3207:PAK:C]

G. **Universities To Introduce Three-Year Degree Course:** It was stated in Rawalpindi on March 4 that the Central Education Ministry had directed all the six universities in Pakistan to make arrangements for introducing the three-year degree course from the next academic year.

The Education Minister, Mr. Habibur Rehman, told newsmen that preliminary steps were being taken for introducing compulsory primary education in East Pakistan.

He said that the three-year degree course was recommended by the Education Commission. A fortnightly report would be received by the Education Ministry from April recording the progress made in the implementation of the reforms. The various parts of the national education programme were being implemented, but results would be visible only after some time.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3130:PAK:I]

H. **New Capital To Be Named "Islamabad":** The Pakistan Cabinet meeting in Lahore on February 24 decided to name the new capital to be built near Rawalpindi as "Islamabad".

It was stated officially that the Federal Capital Commission was working out a master plan for the capital which would be constructed in the Potwar plateau between Rawalpindi and Murree.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2908:PAK:B, 3081:PAK:N]

SUDAN

A. **Central Bank Starts Functioning:** The Central Bank of Sudan started functioning on February 25 when the formal take-over from the National Bank of Egypt took place.

The Bank will be in charge of issuing Sudanese currency instead of the Currency Board which was dissolved.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 1417:SUD:A]

THAILAND

A. **ECAFE Committee On Industry and Natural Resources:** The 12th session of the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Natural Resources met in Bangkok from January 28 to February 5 under the chairmanship of Mr. Porn Srichamara of Thailand. Representatives of 24 Asian and non-Asian countries and UN specialized agencies attended.

The Committee adopted several recommendations, including one for joint projects which might be developed in the ECAFE region.

The Committee took note of the resolution of the UN General Assembly of December 12, 1959 recommending the establishment of a Commission for Industrial Development, and the delegates felt that such a specialized body would be of great benefit to the countries of the region.

It was also of the view that the countries of the region should explore the possibility of developing a series of projects such as:

(a) Field studies of specific industries which are of common interest to two or more countries;

(b) Co-operation in training extension specialists and preparation of demonstration and instruction materials through joint industrial development and service institutes to be established by the countries concerned;

(c) Establishment of a clearing house for technical information and joint training centres in each important field of specialization; and

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(d) Promoting mutual assistance among industries.

The organization and administration of manufacturing and other industrial associations might be singled out for a joint study through a conference of these associations.

It considered that there was great scope for international co-operation for the development of the machine-tool industry and suggested that the countries of the region should start with the production of small and medium-sized machine-tools of light and simple types.

In the field of small industries, it recommended the establishment of joint small industry development institutes to assist countries in preparing overall small industry development programmes. It recommended the compilation of a small industry equipment manual.

It called on its Sub-committee on Mineral Resources Development and the ECAFE Secretariat to examine the proposal made by a study group of Asian geologists and mining engineers who toured USA in 1959 in regard to the feasibility of establishing a Regional Geological Survey Centre for South-East Asia.

It endorsed the proposal for forming a panel of rural electrification experts to visit the countries of the region at the request of the member-Governments and make specific recommendations.

It directed the Secretariat to compile information on the electrical equipment manufacturing industry.

It also requested the ECAFE Secretariat to explore the possibilities of convening a Seminar on the effect of meteorological changes on stream-flow in rivers.

It endorsed the suggestion for a list of public industrial enterprises in the countries of the region to be compiled and circulated by the ECAFE Secretariat with a view to providing opportunities for exchange of experience.

It felt that particular emphasis should be given in the UN Programme of Technical Assistance to the training of local personnel in management at suitable centres within or outside the region.

It recommended the holding of a Symposium on the development of bauxite resources and the organization of a Regional Cartographic Conference by ECAFE in co-operation with the UN Cartographic Office.

(*UN Information Service*, Bangkok)

[Prev. ref. 2560:THI:A]

TURKEY

A. **Budget For 1960-61:** The Grand National Assembly began in February debating the £T7,000,000,000 (£280,000,000) Budget for 1960, which, by Turkish law, must be passed by midnight on the last day of February. The Finance Minister, Mr. Potatkin, claimed that the Budget was balanced, though it was 21.5 per cent higher than the previous year's.

More than £T2,000,000,000, he said, had been allocated to capital investment. The Turkish application to join the European Common Market had been accepted and would contribute to a higher standard of living in Turkey. The economic stabilization programme, which had been in operation since August, 1958, had already increased the value of the Turkish pound (£) in foreign markets and had reduced the price of imported goods.

A spokesman for the Opposition People's Party denied that the Budget was balanced.

It was a breach of the economic stabilization programme which Turkey had undertaken, he added, that the full amount of the Turkish foreign debt had never been disclosed by the Government and nothing had been done to correct the Turkish trade gap, which was getting steadily worse.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2652:TUR:A]

B. **New Technical University:** The Charter of the Middle East Technical University, which was approved by the Grand National Assembly in May, 1959, came into effect on March 2.

This means that the new University will no longer come under Turkish civil administration but will henceforth be autonomous.

The University will function as an independent body governed by a Board of Trustees, all of Turkish nationality, whose chairman will be the Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes.

The Consultant-President of the University, who must be of a nationality other than Turkish, is at present an American, Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, a former President of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in New York.

The idea of a Middle East Technical University was conceived in 1953 when a United Nations Mission visited Turkey. Originally intended merely as a small School of Architecture and City Planning, the enthusiasm of the Turkish Government caused these first ideas to blossom into a project for one of the largest universities in the world, with a student membership of 20,000 by 1980. Two-thirds of them will be Turkish.

The aim is to make the new University a centre for the teaching of all forms of modern technology. At present, about 700 students are working in the Faculties of Architecture, various branches of Engineering, Physics and Administrative Science, installed in temporary premises in Ankara.

There will later be facilities for Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, and other subjects.

A site of nearly 11,000 acres has been reserved for the University outside Ankara. Construction of the first building will begin in the Summer of 1960.

Britain has taken a direct interest in the University, contributing technical assistance through the Central Treaty Organization, laboratory equipment for the engineering department and teaching staff.

The language of instruction, mainly for technical reasons, will be English.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2742:TUR:B]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Trade Protocol With China:** China and the United Arab Republic signed in Peking on February 24 a Protocol for the second year of their Trade Agreement under which the two countries would endeavour to export commodities to each other for an amount of £15,000,000.

China would buy mainly cotton (long staple and medium staple) from UAR, which would purchase from China frozen meat, chemicals, silk, tea, edible oil, iron, steel, paper and other articles.

The Protocol covered the second year of the three-year Agreement between the two countries signed in Cairo in December, 1958.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2463:CHI:A]

B. **Meeting Of Arab League Council—Decisions On Policy Towards Israel:** The Arab League Council began a secret session in Cairo on February 8 to take a collective decision on the Arab attitude towards Israel.

[Relations between the Arab countries and Israel had been tense since the border clashes early in February, 1960 and Israel's earlier decision to divert the waters of the river Jordan to irrigate the Negev desert.]

The Council decided to make another appeal to Iraq and Tunisia to attend the Conference. These two countries did not attend the session because of differences with the United Arab Republic. They also wanted the Conference to be held outside Cairo.

Before the session began, the Arab League Secretary-General, Mr. Abdul Khalek Hassouna, described the meeting as "the most important meeting in the League's history."

He said that if the Arab Governments were able to reach a unified attitude, the Palestine case would realize important achievements both in the Arab and in the international fields, and the way would be open for a top-level Arab Conference.

In Mr. Hassouna's phrase, the Arab League Council meeting was in connexion with "Palestine and its future". One of the most important issues which the Council faced was the question of Israel diverting the waters of the Jordan river to irrigate the Negev desert.

A Technical Committee was formed by the United Arab Republic, Jordan and the Lebanon to report on the Israeli project for the river Jordan and on Arab counter-measures.

According to Cairo Press reports on February 11, the Arab League Council discussed methods of co-ordinating the armies of the Arab countries under a Joint Command in the event of declaration of war on Israel.

Details of the Joint Command plan had been agreed upon but they were kept secret.

Another report concerning the proceedings of the Council on February 11 was that its members were divided over the issue of forming an Arab State for Palestine refugees.

The chief hurdle in the way of forming such a State, according to Conference sources, was Jordan's unwillingness to part with the Arab sector of Palestine which it annexed in 1950 when King Abdullah was the ruler.

It was also said that one of the reasons why King Hussein of Jordan paid a visit to Saudi Arabia earlier in the week was to enlist the support of the Saudi Arabian ruler to Jordan's stand on the Arab part of Palestine.

The Council was reported on February 11 to have decided unanimously to declare a collective war on Israel if Israel diverted the waters of the river Jordan to irrigate the Negev desert.

Another decision arrived at was to build a number of dams across the river to prevent the flow of water into Israel.

Resolutions:

The Council ended on February 29 after passing a number of resolutions.

In one resolution, it called on the Arab countries to co-operate immediately in joint defence against any

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aggression by Israel or Powers supporting Zionism.

It declared that any foreign interference in West Asian affairs would menace West Asian security and world peace.

It postponed discussion on the formation of a Palestine Army and "Palestine Entity" to the next session.

It described the Israeli scheme for diversion of the river Jordan as an aggressive plan against Arabs.

The Israeli scheme, it was said, justified "legal self-defence" in which all Arab countries should co-operate.

It denounced French nuclear tests in the Sahara and supported Algerian self-determination.

In another resolution, the Council decided to form a committee of five to carry on Arab plans on the Palestine issue in national and international fields.

It also accepted a Moroccan proposal that an extraordinary Arab League Council session at Foreign Ministers' level should be held on April 30 to discuss Arab affairs and Arab solidarity.

A Council source said later that the meeting would deal with differences between the United Arab Republic, Tunisia and Iraq.

Gen. A. K. Kassem On Palestine:

The Iraqi Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem, said in Baghdad on December 21, 1959 that the days of using palliatives to intoxicate the Arab people and the people of Iraq were gone. Eleven years had elapsed since the Palestine episode. and the people of Palestine continued to be displaced and homeless.

He went on: "The Palestine issue can only be solved by doing justice to the people of Palestine and by forming a Palestine State comprising all its coveted parts. We will help this Palestine State with money, men and arms and with everything we possess. The day of victory is very near, when the people of Palestine will enjoy in their Republic full freedom, independence and sovereignty."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 465:ISR:C, 2797:UAR:C, 3204:ISR:A]

C. **Construction Of Aleppo-Lattakia Railway Begins:** Work on the first section of the Aleppo-Lattakia railway began on February 18 as part of the ceremonies marking the second anniversary of the formation of the United Arab Republic.

It had been announced four days earlier that the contractor for this 35-mile stretch was an Aleppo firm, whose offer of £S2,850,000 (about £285,000) had been accepted.

The cost of the whole 350-mile railway was estimated at £S500,000,000. [£S9.96 = £1]

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3208:UAR:A]

D. **4,000-Year-Old Necropolis Discovered In Nubia:** According to Cairo reports on February 28, archaeologists excavating in Nubia in Upper Egypt had found a giant necropolis with over 1,000 mummies, many of them of children, dating back to more than 4,000 years.

The condition of the mummies suggested that they had been the victims of a massacre. Some were tied up and some had been strangled.

Egyptian archaeologists expressed the hope that further study would reveal more details of the massacre.

The Director-General of the Antiquities Department of UAR said that the discovery of the necropolis was important as it shed light on Nubia's ancient history, from pre-historic times till the end of the rule of the Pharaohs.

He added that further important discoveries were expected before the area was submerged by the waters of the Aswan High Dam.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3132:UAR:D]

E. **UNESCO's Efforts To Save Egypt's Archaeological Monuments Threatened With Submersion By Aswan High Dam:** Details of the world-wide campaign that UNESCO launched in Paris on March 8 for the defence of archaeological monuments threatened by the Aswan High Dam project were disclosed by its Director-General, Mr. Vittorino Veronese, at a news conference in Milan on March 2.

The Dam will raise the level of the Nile by about 12 metres over several hundred kilometres in its lower and middle reaches. A number of monuments of great archaeological interest would thus be submerged both in Egyptian and Sudanese territory. In April, 1959, the Egyptian Government appealed to UNESCO for help in devising and carrying out a scheme to prevent this. A similar request was addressed some months afterwards by Sudan.

The appeal was promptly taken up by the UNESCO Executive Council. Missions were despatched to make a survey of the zone that would be affected by the project, and in October, 1959 a conference of archaeologists and technicians was convened in Cairo to discuss various proposals. The problem offered four different aspects.

There were some big and valuable monuments such as the Abu Simbel and Philae Temples that must be preserved on the spot.

In the case of Abu Simbel, a project envisaging injections of cement under the foundations that would have gradually raised the whole structure above the new level of the water was discarded because of being too dangerous. It was decided instead to protect these temples by a dyke built at a distance of about 300 metres from them. The same result would be obtained in the case of the Philae Temple by means of a net-work of smaller dykes. In this case, the problem was just the opposite, that is, it was necessary to ensure a constant flow of water around the island to prevent the erosion that would follow drying up.

Smaller monuments of artistic value and historical interest would be moved to a safe place.

Excavations and archaeological research must be speeded up, particularly in Sudanese Nubia, to bring out all that is worthwhile.

The cost of this programme would be high. For the dyke protecting the Abu Simbel Temple only, it is estimated at around $40,000,000 (approximately £14,285,714). About $5,000,000 would be needed for the Philae project.

The Egyptian and Sudanese Governments were not in a position to contribute funds for the purpose. They would, however, take the following measures aimed at encouraging the work of the archaeological missions:

(1) At least 50 per cent of the findings from excavations would be allotted to the missions;

(2) Excavation would be authorized in all regions for which an exclusive concession had not already been granted;

(3) Export to foreign countries of some of the monuments removed from the threatened zone would be authorized;

(4) Pieces now preserved in Egyptian museums would be offered as a token of gratitude to those Governments, Foundations, institutions and individuals which had made substantial contributions to raising the funds needed.

It is with a view to raising this fund that UNESCO launched its campaign. An International Committee has already been set up presided over by the King of Sweden.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3132:UAR:D]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. **Notes On Espionage To Co-Chairmen Of Geneva Conference:** The Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr. Pham Van Dong, sent on March 3 identical Notes to Britain and the Soviet Union (co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference that ended the Indo-China war in 1954) on Laos.

The Notes alleged that the Laotian authorities had been allowing the South Viet-Namese authorities to use Laos as a base for espionage activities against the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

The Notes said: "Most seriously, under US instigation, the Laotian authorities have been organizing General Election campaigning, while the Neo-Lao Haksat leaders, illegally detained, have not been released to contest the Elections. It is crystal clear that their scheme to keep the Neo-Lao Haksat Party away from the General Elections is a brazen violation of the Vientiane Agreements and contrary to the Geneva Agreements."

The Notes asked the co-Chairmen to take appropriate measures to end the US intervention in Laos, to re-activize the International Commission, to ensure the respect and full implementation of the Geneva Agreement on Laos and the Vientiane Agreements, to release Prince Souphanouvong and other Neo-Lao Haksat leaders so that they could contest the General Elections in accordance with the Laotian Constitution and the Articles of the Vientiane Agreements.

(*Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3039:VND:A]

B. **Salient Features Of New Constitution:** The new Constitution, unanimously adopted by the National Assembly in January (see page 3172) consists of ten Chapters, with 12 Articles. Apart from defining the political, economic and social system of the Democratic Republic, it provides a basis for the struggle to re-unify the country.

Elections are scheduled to be held under the Constitution on May 8.

Chapter I of the Constitution says, among other things: "The territory of Viet-Nam is a single, indivisible whole from North to South.

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"All powers in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam belong to the people.

"All organs of the State must rely on the people, maintain close contacts with them, help their opinions and accept their supervision.

"The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam is a united multi-national State.

"All the nationalities living on Viet-Namese territory are equal in rights and duties. The State has the duty to preserve and develop the solidarity between the various nationalities and endeavours to help the national minorities to advance rapidly and to keep pace with the general economic and cultural advance."

Dealing with the economic and social system, Chapter 2 stipulates:

"The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam is advancing gradually from People's Democracy to Socialism by developing and transforming the national economy along socialist lines, by turning its backward economy into a socialist economy with modern industry and agriculture, and an advanced science and technology.

"All mineral resources, waters, forests, undeveloped land and other resources, which the State owns by law, belong to the whole people.

"The State particularly encourages, guides and helps the development of the co-operative sector of the economy.

"It is the economic policy of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to unceasingly develop production in order to continually raise the material and cultural standards of the people."

As regards the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, Chapter 3 provides that all citizens are equal before the law, that women enjoy equal rights with men in all aspects of life—political, economic, cultural and social.

"For equal work, women enjoy equal pay with men. The State protects the right of mothers and children and ensures the development of maternity hospitals, *creches* and kindergartens.

"Citizens enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of Press, freedom of assembly, freedom of association and freedom of demonstration. The State guarantees all the necessary material conditions for citizens to enjoy these freedoms. They also enjoy freedom of belief.

"Working people have the right to work, to rest and to material assistance in old age, in case of illness or disability. To guarantee the enjoyment of these rights by working people, the State gradually improves working conditions and wages, gradually expands material facilities to enable working people to rest and build up their health and gradually expands social insurance, welfare and health organizations.

"To guarantee the enjoyment of the right to education by citizens, the State introduces step by step the system of compulsory education, gradually develops various types of schools and cultural institutions and expands the various forms of supplementary cultural, technical and professional education in public services and factories and in the basic organization in the cities and countryside."

Background:

In March, 1946, the National Assembly held its first session and on November 11, 1946 it adopted the first Constitution for the whole of Viet-Nam.

The 1946 Constitution which suited the conditions and revolutionary tasks at that time was now said to be no longer compatible with the new situation and new tasks. It had now fulfilled its historic task.

The draft amended Constitution had been submitted for discussions by members of Parliament, political parties, mass organizations and Government services since July, 1958. For four months beginning April, 1959 there were discussions by several sections of the people on the draft.

The Constitution Amendment Committee, presided over by President Ho Chi-Minh, met on 27 occasions to study the suggestions.

Electoral Law:

The Electoral Law having nine Chapters provides for Election Committees and detailed electoral procedure.

Its general provisions state that the members of Parliament of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam shall be elected on the principle of universal suffrage, equal, direct and secret ballot. All the citizens who have reached the age of 18 shall have the right to vote and all those who have reached the age of 21 shall have the right to stand for election, irrespective of nationality, race, sex, social origin, religious belief, property status, education, occupation and the length of residence.... Citizens serving in the Army also have the right to vote and stand for election. Election expenses shall be borne by the State.

(*Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3172:VND:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: UN Economic Commission For Africa Meets; Safety Precautions For Operation Of Nuclear Merchantships; Friendship University In Moscow.

A. **UN Economic Commission For Africa—Second Session:** The second session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa concluded in Tangier on February 6.

The Commission decided that its next session should be held in January or February, 1961 in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

It also approved a number of resolutions on February 5. These dealt with, among other things, multilateral economic and financial assistance to Africa, international co-operation in respect of former United Nations Trust territories, development of sea fisheries and an inventory of Africa's natural resources.

It also approved its work programme for 1960 and adopted resolutions relating to the training of African economists, facilitation of attendance by the Federal Republic of Germany at the Commission's sessions and recruitment of staff.

The first resolution, jointly sponsored by Ethiopia, Ghana and Guinea, welcoming the UN General Assembly resolution on the study of opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of the former Trust territories which had become independent was unanimously adopted.

It recommended that the United Nations Economic and Social Council take advantage of the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa and requested the UN Secretary-General to use to the fullest possible extent the Commission's Secretariat in carrying out such tasks as the Council may entrust to him to carry out this resolution.

The second resolution dealing with the recruitment of staff for the Commission was also adopted unanimously.

It was jointly sponsored by Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Morocco.

Under this resolution, the Governments of member- and associate-member-States would be asked to give every assistance to facilitate the task of the Commission's Executive Secretary in recruitment, particularly of Africans and including a number of young officers, for in-service training either on secondment, or career appointment to the staff of the Commission.

Another resolution, jointly sponsored by Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Tanganyika and Tunisia, adopted by 12 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, expressed the belief that the Commission should play an important role in consideration of any new proposal that may be made for multilateral economic and financial assistance to Africa, and hoped that any new multilateral machinery which might be considered necessary for the implementation of such proposals should consult and collaborate closely with ECA and its Secretariat in co-ordinating aid directed to Africa.

The fourth resolution, jointly sponsored by Guinea and Morocco, unanimously adopted, took note of the report of the Executive Secretary on ways of helping the Governments of North Africa to develop their sea fisheries and requested him to get in touch with the appropriate specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization, with a view to the establishment by FAO of a General Fisheries Board for the North-eastern Tropical Atlantic (Cape Spartel to the Gulf of Guinea).

Another resolution, also unanimously approved, dealt with the subject of an inventory of Africa's natural resources. This was jointly sponsored by Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Somalia, Sierra-Leone and Tunisia.

It requested the ECA Executive Secretary that, in carrying out mineral resources surveys of the African countries, he may bear in mind the possibility of establishing industries based on such resources and to orientate such surveys in that direction.

On previous day (February 4), the Commission unanimously adopted two resolutions aiming at promoting the training of African economists at UN Headquarters, at the Commission's headquarters in Addis Ababa, and at various institutions throughout the African continent.

The first resolution, on in-service training, was jointly sponsored by Ghana, Guinea, Ethiopia and Liberia.

Under it, the Commission welcomed the establishment, at UN Headquarters, of a training course for African economists, now in its second year of operation, and noted that the other UN regional economic commissions, together with their Secretariats, had already accumulated considerable knowledge and experience in the programming of economic development and techniques of international co-operation in economic, statistical and social fields.

It expressed the hope that the in-service training courses of African economists at UN Headquarters would be continued and requested the Executive Secretary to arrange, in agreement with the Executive Secretaries of the other UN Regional Economic Commissions, the in-service training of African economists and statisticians. The establishment of in-service training at the Commission's Headquarters was also mentioned.

The other resolution, on the subject of training facilities for African States, expressed appreciation for the study made by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) of the facilities available for the training of Africans in economics, statistics and related fields of study.

Jointly sponsored by Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Libya, it also noted that the rate of progress of economic development in Africa required an increasing number of economists, statisticians, public administrators, managers of industries and other professional, technical and skilled personnel at all levels.

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It stated that it was more desirable and practical to train Africans in these fields on the continent of Africa.

Referring to the availability of the facilities of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programmes as well as the UN Special Fund, it requested the ECA Executive Secretary to take steps at the earliest opportunity to consult with colleges, universities, research institutions and other appropriate organizations in Africa regarding arrangements for the training of African staffs in the field of economic development.

The Executive Secretary was further requested to study the possibility of enlarging and strengthening the existing institutions or establishing new institutions at the regional level for the purpose of undertaking the accelerated training of African staffs at all levels.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2513:AOA:E]

B. **Safety Precautions For Operation Of Nuclear-Powered Merchantships—British Committee's Report:** A Committee appointed by the British Government to investigate safety precautions for the operation of nuclear-powered merchantships urged stringent safety precautions.

The Committee's report was made public in London on February 27.

The precautions urged by the Committee included the establishment of emergency committees in every port and a central salvage team of atomic, naval and other experts.

It also recommended that the nuclear ships should not be berthed near large numbers of people.

It concluded from an examination of shipping casualties that with certain exceptions no accident to a nuclear ship of the size and type envisaged at present would result in a discharge of fission products to the sea or atmosphere "subject to the criteria for design, construction and operation proposed to be followed".

Possible exceptions were where the containment structure and primary circuit were simultaneously breached either in a severe collision—which the Committee considered as the greatest hazard—or in a violent explosion caused by high explosives.

Such an event could lead to the death of all people closely associated with the accident. Also vessels within a mile and to leeward of the accident might suffer contamination with dangerous exposure of those on board.

If the catastrophe occurred within 25 miles of land, the spread of fission products could have a direct effect on people living in the affected area, which, in some coastal regions, could number well over 100,000.

Within ten miles of land, the consequences would be much more serious.

Nuclear ships should have the right of passage through territorial waters, but entry into ports should be subject to the permission of the Governments and Port authorities concerned.

The ships should be designed, constructed, surveyed and operated in accordance with certain principles.

But, its broad conclusion was that nuclear-powered ships could be built and operated within acceptable standards of safety. "It can be stated categorically that it is impossible for an explosion of the atomic bomb type to occur in any nuclear reaction from any cause whatsoever."

(*The Times*, London and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

C. **New Low-Priced British Nuclear Research Reactor:** It was made known on February 23 that a low-priced nuclear research reactor, to meet particularly the specialized research and training requirements of universities and colleges in any part of the world, would be marketed by the British General Electric Company Ltd. shortly.

The reactor is named *Consort*. It is the only completely British-designed research reactor in the 10-kilowatt range. It was designed jointly by the G.E.C.-Simon-Carves Atomic Energy Group and the Nuclear Power Group at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

It was stated in London on February 23 that plans for the reactor were originally produced for an installation to be operated by the Nuclear Power Group of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. This proposal was an integral part of the College's programme for the expansion of nuclear engineering, training and research facilities.

The cost of the reactor is about £50,000.

The General Electric Company said that the new reactor was designed with a view to combining some of the principal advantages of the two well-known existing types of water moderated research reactors, namely the "Swimming Pool" type and the "Enclosed Tank" type.

It added that the *Consort* would provide a most effective compromise between these designs, combining ease of fuel handling with compactness and good accessibility to the core for experimental facilities.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3042:AOA:D]

D. **Rice Production In 1959-60:** The Commonwealth Economic Committee, in its February Rice Supplement released in London on February 24, said that world rice production for 1959-1960 would probably be around the same high level as in the previous season.

Large crops, it said, had been reported in Japan, Formosa, Thailand and Burma, while increases in acreage were indicated in India and Pakistan.

It added that trade in 1959 outside Russia would probably be around the 1958 level. Shipments from the main Asian exporters were well maintained, while those from the United States registered an increase. Ceylon's imports rose together with Malaya's, but most other Asian importers showed a decline. However, consignments to Western Europe rose substantially.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2854:AOA:L]

E. **People's Friendship University To Be Established In Moscow:** It was announced in Moscow on February 23 that the Russian Government had decided to set up a People's Friendship University in Moscow with the object of helping the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in training their own specialists.

The University would train engineers, specialists in agriculture, teachers, doctors, economists and specialists in other branches of knowledge.

A four-year term has been established for all faculties, except the medical, where it is five years. There will also be a preparatory department for one to three years for general subjects and the Russian language.

The Moscow announcement said: "The decision to open the University has been taken because the progressive public and Government quarters, as well as individual persons from many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, have repeatedly asked for broader facilities to train their national cadres at scientific institutions in the Soviet Union.

"The University will enlist persons of both sexes of ages up to 35 regardless of race, nationality or religion.

"Tuition will be provided free of charge. All the students will be granted scholarships, free medical services and housing accommodation. The students' fares to Moscow and back will be paid for.

"It is planned to enlist 500 students this year (1960) and raise the student body to 3,000 or 4,000 in the next few years.

"The University will enlist the services of prominent scientists of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other countries."

On February 22, in a statement made during his tour in Indonesia, Mr. N. S. Khruschev had disclosed the Soviet Government's plan to build such a university.

The decision was said to have been taken at the request of "socialist progressive Government circles and private citizens in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America".

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3230:IND:B]

F. **Princess Margaret Engaged:** It was announced from Clarence House, London, on February 26 that Princess Margaret, sister of Queen Elizabeth, was engaged to be married to Mr. Anthony Armstrong-Jones, a society photographer.

Both the Princess and Mr. Armstrong-Jones are 29. They met at a party in London two years previously.

The Clarence House Press Secretary, Major John Griffin, said: "They have met continuously since that time at various places and they have been together at Balmoral and at Sandringham."

Queen Elizabeth gave her consent to the proposed marriage.

(*The Times*, London)

G. **First All-British Nuclear Submarine Planned:** A reference to the development of nuclear-propelled submarines was made in the Explanatory Statement accompanying the British Navy Estimates for 1960-61 presented to the House of Commons on February 17 by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Carrington.

The First Lord's statement said that progress was being made in the construction of the Royal Navy's first nuclear submarine, *Dreadnaught*. The keel of the vessel was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh in June, 1959. It would be launched in 1960.

An order was also expected to be placed in 1960-61 for a second vessel, which would be the first all-British nuclear submarine.

Lord Carrington said: "Its design will be basically the same as for the *Dreadnaught*, but British propulsion machinery will be installed."

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1832:AOA:C]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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AFGHANISTAN

A. Visit Of Mr. N. S. Khruschev:

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita S. Khruschev, arrived in Kabul from Calcutta on March 2.

There was a large gathering at the airport to greet him. As he landed, a 21-gun salute was fired.

He was greeted at the airport by King Mohammed Zahir Shah, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan, other Cabinet Ministers and distinguished citizens.

King Zahir Shah said in his welcoming speech that he was convinced that the Soviet leader's visit would strengthen relations between Afghanistan and USSR.

He assured him of the good wishes of the Afghan people towards the Soviet Union.

Mr. Khruschev, in his reply, praised Afghanistan's policy of independence and neutrality which enabled it to develop her economy under peaceful conditions.

He said he had arrived in Kabul at a very important and historic time. Thirty-nine years ago, in 1921, the Soviet Union, which was then a young country, had signed an Agreement with Afghanistan which laid the foundations of mutual respect and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries. These relations constituted an example of peaceful co-existence and co-operation inspite of the fact that Afghanistan and the Soviet Union had different ways of life.

He said that the Soviet Union was a faithful friend of the Afghan Government and people.

Great crowds lined the road as Mr. Khruschev drove into Kabul from the airport. An estimated half-a-million people gave him a tumultuous welcome.

Afghanistan's Women's Army Corps was seen for the first time in the Afghan capital when, with white-gloved cadets, they lined the streets to the Royal Palace.

When the car carrying King Zahir Shah and Mr. Khruschev reached Pushtoonistan Place, a dense crowd halted the car. Mr. Khruschev then got to his feet arm-in-arm with the King, and security precautions went by the board as the crowd surrounded the car.

State Banquet:

The Afghan Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan, gave a State banquet in honour of Mr. Khruschev in Kabul on March 2.

Speaking on the occasion, Sardar Daud Khan said that the opportunity afforded by Mr. Khruschev's visit was, to him, another positive step for the strengthening and consolidation of friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

He went on: "I have the greatest pleasure in assuring Your Excellency that the fruits of this friendly co-operation have been sincerely appreciated by the Government and people of Afghanistan.

"Our history bears witness to the fact that the continuous struggle of our people against colonialism has placed the Afghan nation in the vanguard of the struggle against colonialism in Asia and has turned freedom into an indivisible part of Afghan nationalism.

"The Government of Afghanistan, by adhering to a policy of neutrality, has kept away from political and military alignments. The real meaning of this policy is the preservation of peace through friendship and co-operation with all nations.

"Your Excellency's proposal in the United Nations General Assembly concerning general disarmament and banning of nuclear weapons is a step upon which firm foundations of a stable and lasting peace can be laid. If this task is effectively accomplished, then it will surely save mankind from destruction and will help in realizing the ultimate goal of human prosperity and contentment. By appreciating and supporting this far-sighted proposal, the Government of Afghanistan hopes that it would receive the close attention of the Great Powers.

"The economic and technical assistance given by our friend, the Soviet Union, has an important role in the reconstruction of our country. A number of beneficial projects have been undertaken within the framework of this assistance. Some of these have been completed and work on others is progressing satisfactorily.

"The mis-interpretation and malicious actions of those who cast unfriendly glances upon Afghanistan cannot prevent us from advancing towards this vital objective."

Replying, Mr. Khruschev said: "We are pleased to state that the expansion of personal contacts between USSR and the Afghan Government helps to create better understanding and gives further strength to the future friendship and co-operation between our two countries. There had never existed any differences between USSR and Afghanistan, nor do such differences exist today. Our countries have separate governmental and social systems. But, this fact does not stand in the way of our being good neighbours and sincere friends.

"Our friendly relations are based on the desire of our nations and Governments to preserve and strengthen peace and to establish relations on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The Governments of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are following a peaceful policy in order to attain the expansion of a peaceful economy. Afghan-Soviet relations can furnish a satisfactory example of peaceful co-existence and co-operation between two countries possessing different political and social systems. It would have been very good if other countries too followed this example.

"Numerous false and malicious allegations are made regarding the relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Special effort is made in this connexion by certain circles of countries which have unfriendly sentiments towards USSR and Afghanistan. But, we have just the right medicine for these forces. The Soviet Union unwaveringly pursues one foreign policy—a policy of equal rights among all nations and Governments, of peace and non-interference in other Governments' internal affairs and of friendship between all nations. Afghanistan continuously follows the policy of neutrality for strengthening her independence and co-operation with other Governments in the interests of peace.

"From the very first moment of Afghanistan's independent existence, our young Soviet Government, headed by the great Lenin, supported Afghanistan in her just struggle for national freedom. Many Asian and African nations also attained their national independence in those years and the years following the War. The time is not far off when disgraceful colonialism will be for ever wiped out, but the attainment of political freedom is only the beginning of liberty from the imperialists' yoke.

"We have sincerely helped the Eastern countries including Afghanistan and will continue to do so in future in order that they may quickly reach the level of the economically more advanced countries. The Soviet Union and all the socialist countries continually follow the principle of aid to the economically backward countries.

"We are aware that the Afghan Government and nation are undertaking definite measures for the development of their national economy and the raising of their people's cultural standards. The Government and the nation of the Soviet Union welcome these efforts of the Afghan Government and nation with deep understanding and give them their most friendly support.

"Women play an important role in the raising of the young generation, whose duty is to toil for securing their nation's prosperity and defence of their freedom. Permit me to congratulate the Afghan women, some of whom are here with us, and wish them great progress in their noble and valuable undertakings.

"The Soviet Union has never left her good and friendly neighbour alone in adversity. We were always aware of Afghanistan's needs and are prepared to assist her in future also. If you so wish, we are ready to share our experiences with you in order that the Afghan nation may quickly further her economy and culture. Our friendship and co-operation will be further strengthened in future.

"We fully appreciate the anxiety created in Afghanistan by the attitude of certain circles in some countries which are oblivious of the respect demanded of the people by other peoples' justifiable rights. It must be mentioned that these circles are situated in countries which have only recently attained their independence. It would seem that they want the legal rights of other peoples to have their special sanction. A question arises. Cannot the Soviet Union, opposed that she is to all oppression, raise her voice in support of all the peoples' justifiable demands?

"We forcefully denounce a policy which gives rise to seriously deteriorated relations between countries, specially the neighbouring ones. It is impossible to think that the gravity of conditions and the threat of difference between them will not attract the attention of other countries including the Soviet Union which not only supports the legal interest of all nations as the inalienable right of independence but is also the most devout and steady campaigner of peace the world over."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Khruschev presented Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan with a replica of the rocket launched by Soviet scientists to the Moon—*Lunik II*.

On the following day (March 3), Mr. Khruschev inspected the silo and bakery which were built with Soviet aid. It was raining hard at the time.

The silo, begun in 1953 and finished in 1957, is the highest building in Kabul. It has a 20,000-ton capacity.

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Also on March 3, Mr. Khruschev visited the airfield on which Russian engineers began work about three months previously and subjected it to close inspection.

Later in the night (March 3), he dined with King Zahir Shah and Cabinet Ministers.

Civic Reception:

Thousands of Kabul residents and peasants from the neighbouring villages gathered on March 4 in the Gazi Stadium, which was decorated with Afghan and Soviet flags, to attend a Civic Reception in honour of Mr. Khruschev.

The Mayor of Kabul, Mr. Mohammed Sadyk, greeted Mr. Khruschev on behalf of the people of the Afghan capital.

He said: "The Soviet Union is an old friend of the Afghan people. The Soviet people and their Government firmly abide by a peaceful foreign policy aimed at the strengthening of friendship between all the peoples of the world.

"Our people enthusiastically welcome Mr. Nikita Khruschev's visit to Afghanistan which, we are confident, will further strengthen the friendly good-neighbourly relations between our countries.

"Our people will never forget that it was the Soviet people and their Government that first recognized our independence. We trust that the friendship, the good-neighbourly relations between our nations will continue to grow stronger because the Soviet and Afghan peoples march together along the road of peace."

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Khruschev noted that in the relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan there had never been even a trace of superiority of a big nation over a small one. On the contrary, their relations provided a convincing example of sincere co-operation between a big and a small State on an equal footing.

He went on: "We value our friendly relations. We appreciate the fact that throughout the existence of the Soviet State and your State which gained independence in the struggle against the colonialist and imperialist vultures, not even small clouds of conflict darkened the sky of our relations and nothing marred our friendship. I want to say once more that we highly appreciate this, because the whole world sees that, given goodwill and joint effort, countries with different social systems can happily co-exist without conflict or strain, and even be on the most friendly terms.

"USSR has been and will be rendering Afghanistan many-sided assistance in building different enterprises, roads and housing, in promoting the economy and raising the cultural level of the Afghan people. We do it in a way in which a good man helps his neighbour. The Afghan people may rest assured that in their efforts for the further development of their country, in their struggle for consolidating political and economic independence they will always have the reliable support of the Soviet people.

"With the present level of science and technology when such frightful weapons have been developed as hydrogen and atomic bombs, when inter-continental rockets have been produced capable of taking a lethal cargo to any point on the globe and when it is impossible to halt or prevent their flight, special importance is acquired by a new, realistic, reasonable diplomacy.

"To direct his efforts towards peace—this is the duty of every statesman and political leader, of every honest-minded person, irrespective of the post he holds, or the political or religious views he professes. This means that in conditions when there are differing social systems in the world only the people themselves have the right to decide upon the social system they like best. We must live in peace because we walk on one planet, and there is no getting away from it. We must learn to co-exist peacefully."

Mr. Khruschev recalled his proposals for general and total disarmament put forward before the UN General Assembly in September, 1959 (page 3088) and said: "We have done so not because of our weakness. It is generally known that, militarily, the Soviet Union is the world's most powerful State. It was the Soviet rocket—*Lunik II*—that carried a pennant with the USSR coat-of-arms to the Moon. It was the Soviet super-powerful rockets that hit with marvellous precision a pre-set square in the Pacific. But, we do not want to use these dreadful weapons and we do not want to attack anyone. We were the first to lift our voice in favour of total and complete disarmament. The Governments and peoples of most countries of the world have supported this humanitarian proposal of the Soviet Union.

"Without waiting for a practical agreement to be achieved with other States for adopting our proposal, we have undertaken another unilateral reduction of the Soviet armed forces by one-third or by 1,200,000 men.

"Afghanistan approves our foreign policy because she is our friend. But I think that those Governments, too, which regard us with reserve or, to put it plainly, coolly, cannot ignore, cannot pretend, that they do not see our goodwill because they will thereby increasingly isolate themselves from their own peoples."

Joint Communique:

Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan and Mr. Khruschev signed a joint *communique* on March 4.

After referring to the talks which Mr. Khruschev had with King Mohammad Zahir Shah, Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan and other members of Government, the *communique* said:

"During these talks which took place in an atmosphere of sincerity and complete mutual understanding, Mr. Khruschev exchanged views in a friendly way on matters regarding relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and on important international problems, including conditions in West Asia and South-East Asia.

"The Prime Minister of Afghanistan and the Soviet Prime Minister expressed deep satisfaction at the continuation of friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union which are resting on the principles of peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and friendly co-operation. Both sides also expressed the conviction that the existing friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are a positive and useful factor in the interests of peace in West Asia and South-East Asia.

"The Prime Minister of Afghanistan once again re-affirmed Afghanistan's policy of neutrality and non-alignment in military blocs. The Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said that this policy of Afghanistan was a useful factor in the relaxation of international tensions and the strengthening of peace and enjoyed the deep respect of the Soviet Union. Both sides expressed the opinion that military blocs did not in any way help to strengthen peace and that this great desire of humanity can only be attained by the joint efforts of big and small countries and friendly co-operation between them.

"The Prime Minister of Afghanistan and the Soviet Prime Minister expressed strong hope during their discussions that those nations which have not still attained their aim of rightful independence may do so as quickly as possible.

"In this connexion, both sides exchanged opinions on the fate of the people of Pakhtoonistan and expressed agreement that in order to relax tensions and to establish peace in West Asia and in accordance with the UN Charter, the application of the principle of self-determination is a reasonable way of solving the problem.

"The Prime Minister of Afghanistan and the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers re-affirmed that the establishment of personal contacts between statesmen and the friendly exchange of opinions help strengthen friendly relations and co-operation between nations.

"Both sides expressed their belief that all differences between States must be solved through peaceful negotiations and not by resorting to force.

"Both sides also expressed their satisfaction at the movement of the present international conditions towards the removal of tensions and an end of the 'cold war'. Both sides expressed high hopes that the forthcoming visit of President Eisenhower to the Soviet Union and the exchange of opinions between the leaders of the two countries would prove to be another useful stage in mutual understanding between nations and the strengthening of peace.

"Both sides jointly expressed the opinion that the forthcoming conference of the Heads of the Great Powers ('Summit') in May, 1960 would be another important and useful step in the direction of solving important disputed international problems and the establishment of an atmosphere of better understanding.

"The Governments of USSR and Afghanistan believe that the question of general and complete disarmament is the most vital problem of our time and that all people are interested in its solution. Both sides agreed that the means and great energies now being used for the manufacture of destructive weapons should be used for the raising of the living standards of the world's peoples, especially for the assistance of under-developed countries.

"The Prime Minister of Afghanistan expressed the confirmation and appreciation of the Afghan Government regarding the proposal for the general and complete disarmament made by the Soviet Prime Minister at the UN General Assembly and expressed the hope that the proposal may attract the serious attention of nations and receive their acceptance in order that the fear of war may be eliminated for ever.

"They expressed the hope that the talks on banning nuclear weapons tests would ultimately lead to an agreement and that the nuclear explosions poisoning the Earth's atmosphere would be stopped for ever.

"Mr. Khruschev, during his stay in Kabul, saw some of the important projects situated in Kabul and constructed with USSR assistance. He expressed pleasure at Afghanistan's economic progress.

"The Prime Minister of Afghanistan expressed appreciation regarding the economic assistance of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan towards the development of the latter's national economy.

"Mr. Khruschev said that USSR realized Afghanistan's economic needs and she should and would also help her in her economic development.

"Both sides agreed that the fruitful progress of economic co-operation between the two countries explained the good-neighbourly and friendly relations existing between the two nations."

Mr. Khruschev left Kabul for Moscow on March 4.

Sardar Daud Khan's News Conference:

Sardar Daud Khan referred to the visit of Mr. Khruschev at a news conference in Kabul on March 7 and said that the visit had been a good-will gesture and there was nothing secret about it. Its aims had been set forth in the *communique* published simultaneously in Moscow and Kabul on March 5.

He added that he did not understand the Western Press labelling his country as 'communist' for accepting Soviet aid. Afghanistan needed aid urgently and was willing to accept assistance from all countries, provided no conditions were attached.

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One correspondent suggested that a difference existed between India's interpretation of non-alignment and Afghanistan's, as Mr. Nehru refused military aid, and he replied that defence was the first duty of any country. Afghanistan, as a non-industrial country, must buy arms from where she could. All weapons so far received had been purchased.

Answering questions on Pakhtoonistan, he said that Afghanistan wanted the question solved according to the UN Charter by self-determination.

Asked what territories Afghanistan included in Pakhtoonistan, he said that Pakhtoonistan had been separated by force from Afghanistan. "We have not invaded it; others came and invaded our territories." Pakhtoonistan meant all areas where Pakhtoons lived.

(*Tass, Dawn*, Karachi and *Kabul Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 573:AFG:A, 2867:AFG:A, 3129:PAK:A, 3139:AFG:A, 3175:INI:A]

BURMA

A. **Mr. B. P. Koirala's Visit:** The Nepal Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, paid a visit to Rangoon from March 7 to 9 at the invitation of the Burmese Government.

During his visit, he fulfilled a fairly heavy schedule of political talks, State receptions and sight-seeing.

On the conclusion of the visit, Mr. Koirala and the Burmese Premier, Gen. Ne Win, issued a joint *communique* which announced their decision to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at embassy level.

The *communique* said: "On the invitation of the Government of the Union of Burma, His Excellency Mr. B. P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, accompanied by Madame Koirala, His Excellency Mr. Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, Minister of Home and Law Affairs, His Excellency Mr. Ganeshman Singh, Minister of Works and Communications, and other senior officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, paid an official visit to the Union of Burma from March 7 to 9, 1960.

"During his stay in the Union of Burma, the Prime Minister of Nepal had discussions with the Prime Minister of the Union of Burma. These discussions, which were conducted in a most friendly atmosphere, afforded opportunities for a free and frank exchange of views on the present international situation as well as on matters of direct interest to the two countries.

"The two Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction that there is a strong similarity between the foreign policies of the Union of Burma and Nepal and that the two countries have, therefore, been able to work closely in the past on many international problems both within and outside United Nations. They also expressed their desire to continue to work closely in the cause of peace and for the promotion of good-neighbourly relations and co-operation among nations.

"The two Prime Ministers welcome the efforts now being made by the Great Powers for the reduction of tensions in the world and for the settlement of outstanding world problems by peaceful means. It was hoped that the spirit of negotiation and conciliation would prevail and that these efforts would succeed and eventually bring about a just and durable peace in the world.

"Prime Minister Ne Win and Prime Minister Koirala also reviewed the relations between the Union of Burma and Nepal and noted with satisfaction that these relations have developed satisfactorily over the past years. In order to promote further development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries, it was agreed that diplomatic relations should be established between them at embassy level.

"The two Prime Ministers agreed that the most important task facing their countries was the raising, through democratic means, of the living standards of their peoples. The General Elections recently held in both countries—that in Nepal for the first time in her history—reflect their belief in the democratic way of life.

"The two Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction at having established personal contact and they believe that their talks will go a long way towards consolidating and further strengthening the existing ties of friendship between the two countries.

"The Prime Minister of Nepal has extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of the Union of Burma to visit Nepal at a convenient time. The Prime Minister of the Union of Burma has accepted the invitation."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3156:INI:B]

B. **Army Investiture:** President U Win Maung held an investiture at the President's House in Rangoon on March 10 at which he presented military decorations and awards to members of the Armed Forces.

The *Aung San Thuriya* award was given to four persons (three posthumously), the *Thiha Thura* to 16 persons and the *Thiha Bala* to 14 persons.

One hundred and forty-three persons received the *Thura* award.

This was the first time since 1949 that an investiture was held to decorate members of the Armed Forces for gallantry.

President U Win Maung eulogized the devotion to duty and gallantry displayed by the members of the Armed Forces in dealing with the enemies of the country. He made special mention of the fact that only six persons had earned *Aung San Thuriya* and only one person had lived to receive the decoration personally. All others had died in action.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

CHINA

A. **New Chairman Of Journalists' Association:** Mr. Wu Lenghai, General Manager of the *New China News Agency* was elected Chairman of the All-China Journalists' Association in Peking on March 11.

Mr. Wu replaced as Chairman of the Agency Mr. Teng To, formerly chief editorial writer of *New China* whose name did not figure on the list of new Vice-Chairmen and members of the Secretariat.

The new Chairman, who already combines the direction of the official news agency handling all news to and from foreign countries, with the editorship of the Government organ *People's Daily*, thus takes charge of all information media throughout China—becoming Minister of Information and Propaganda in all but name.

The Journalists' Association controls the employment and "ideological correctness" in the Chinese Press and promotes relations with foreign newsmen through invitations and organized tours of the country.

(*Hsinhua News*)

INDIA

SUMMARY: Letter To UN On Pakistan's Note On Kashmir; New Administrative Set-up In Ladakh; Bhutan Ruler On China's Claims; Supreme Court Opinion On Berubari Union's Transfer To Pakistan; Reserve Bank's Credit Control Measures; Chambal Bridge Opened.

A. **Pakistan's Facts About Kashmir "Misleading"—India's Letter To UN Security Council:** India told the Security Council on March 2 that the Pakistan Representative at UN was persisting in "misleading the Council about the basic facts of the Kashmir situation."

The acting chief delegate of India, Mr. T. J. Natarajan, transmitted the following letter to the Security Council President, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (United States):

"I have the honour to refer to the letter of the acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan dated January 22, 1960 and to state that it is a matter of deep regret that the acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan should continue to make sweeping statements unsupported by any authority and persist in misleading the Council regarding the basic facts of the Kashmir situation.

"The following comments on the statements made by the acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan would show that it is the Pakistan representative and not the representative of India who had made statements which are entirely baseless.

"(I) Para 2 (8) of the Pakistan Permanent Representative's letter on the status of Jammu and Kashmir:

"That Jammu and Kashmir is a constituent State of the Indian Union has been recognized in the debates in the Security Council on the Kashmir situation from the very beginning—

" 'The external sovereignty of Jammu and Kashmir is no longer under the control of the Maharaja. This is an affair between nations, and with the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India, this foreign sovereignty went over to India and is exercised by India, and that is how India happens to be here as a petitioner.' (Mr. Warren Austin, US representative on the Security Council at the 240th meeting of the Council.)

" 'It is generally accepted that the right of maintaining an army for the security of a territory is an essential attribute of sovereignty over that territory. Neither the Security Council resolution of January 7, 1948 nor the UNCIP resolutions of August 13, 1948 and January 5, 1949 permit Pakistan to maintain any armed force in Kashmir. On the other hand, these resolutions specifically recognize India's right to maintain its army in Kashmir and, at the same time, require Pakistan to withdraw its armed forces completely from the State.

" 'As the presence of the troops of Pakistan in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir constitutes a material change in the situation, the Government of Pakistan agrees to withdraw its troops from that State. (UNCIP resolution of August 13, 1948).

" 'Pending the acceptance of the conditions for a final settlement of the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian Government will maintain within the lines existing at the moment of the cease-fire the minimum strength of its forces which, in agreement with the Commission, are considered necessary to assist local authorities in the observance of law and order' (UNCIP resolution of August, 1948).

"(II) Para 2 (2) of the Pakistan Permanent Representative's letter on the basis of UN Commission's resolutions:

"That these resolutions were framed on the basis of India's complaint to the Security Council is clear from the fact that the Commission itself has recorded that its approach to the task entrusted to it by the Security Council's resolution of April 21, 1948 'was initially based on the complaint of the Government of India,' and 'on the reply and

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counter-complaints of the Government of Pakistan.'

"(III) Para 2 (3) of Pakistan Permanent Representative's letter regarding the assurances given to the Prime Minister of India by the UN Commission being extraneous etc:

"These assurances are part of the Security Council record (Annexure V) on pages 57-63 of Security Council official records for the 12th year, supplement for January, February and March 1957). The Government of India accepted the UN resolutions only on the basis of these categorical assurances and the resolutions cannot, as the Government of Pakistan repeatedly thought, be interpreted except in conformity with them.

"(IV) Para 2 (4) of Pakistan Permanent Representative's letter that the withdrawal of forces should be 'synchronized etc.

"This point has been dealt with and categorically rejected by the UN Commission some years back.

"The Pakistan Government could not in reason accept nor could the Commission have granted a 'synchronization' which would have been incompatible with the terms of the resolution of August 13, 1948. That resolution does not suggest that Pakistan should be entitled to make its withdrawals conditional upon the fact of the consultations envisaged between the Commission and the Government of India having led to an agreed schedule of withdrawal of Indian troops.

"(S|1430, Para 243). Pakistan's objective in pursuing these obstructive tactics was to consolidate its own position in the area which it had unlawfully occupied. It is clear that Pakistan has succeeded in its objective and has violated and continues to violate the assurances given by the Chairman of UNCIP to the Prime Minister of India that Pakistan would not be permitted to consolidate in any way the territory it has unlawfully occupied to the disadvantage of the State.

"(S|1100, Paras 78 and 79). Pakistan armed forces are still in Jammu and Kashmir; 12 years have passed since Pakistan accepted the resolution which required total withdrawal of its forces.

"(V) Paras 2 (5) and 3 of the Pakistan Permanent Representative's letter casting malicious aspersions on the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir:

"It is well known that UNCIP not only refused to recognized the so-called 'Azad Kashmir Government' but also specifically agreed not to 'bring into question the sovereignty of the Jammu and Kashmir Government over the portion of their territory evacuated by the Pakistan troops.'

"(S|1100 paras 78 and 79). The Commission specifically recorded: 'nor did it put into question the legality of the Jammu and Kashmir Government' (S|1430, para 265). It is because of this view of the Commission that the UNCIP resolution of August 3, 1948, part 11 para B3 makes a pointed reference to this Government and its authority:

" 'The Government of India will undertake to ensure that the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will take all measures within its power to make it publicly known that peace, law and order will be safeguarded and that all human and political rights will be guaranteed.'

"The extent to which the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has, despite the continuance of Pakistan aggression, safeguarded peace and law and order and carried out the guarantee of human and political rights, can be judged by statements made by independent observers who have visited this part of India from time to time: Mr. Khruschev, Soviet Prime Minister— ....'The peoples of the State who belong to different nationalities and different faiths live as friends and ought to work for the well-being of their beloved State—the Republic of India. (Srinagar, December 10, 1955). Earl Attlee— 'Certainly they are very busy with development plans which were badly needed in this formerly backward State. Education is making great strides, both primary and advanced. We visited a girls' college with 600 students. We saw also hospitals and had detailed statistics as to social progress which, considering the difficulties, were very impressive....although my impression is that, judging by results, the present *regime* is successful. It is also thoroughly democratic with local self-government all the way up from the village.' (*Indian Express*, November 28, 1956). Gen. Nadir Batmanzhlidj, then Iran's Minister of the Interior— 'I and my companions are carrying unforgettable memories of our stay in Kashmir, though of a short duration. Wherever we went, we found practical and earnest efforts being made for the betterment of life and welfare of the people. The steps that have been taken during such a short period in Kashmir are commendable and augur a very bright and glorious future.... We hope the people of Kashmir will march ahead steadfastly towards progress and prosperity under the inspiring guidance of its Government and leadership.' (Srinagar, April 21, 1959).

"I request that this letter be circulated to the members of the Security Council as a Security Council document."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3036:INI:D]

B. **Trade Agreement With Chile:** A new Trade Agreement was signed at Santiago on March 10 between India and Chile, replacing the earlier Agreement of 1955.

The new Agreement, which would be valid up to the end of 1962, envisages import by India of 75,000 tons of Chilean nitrate during the next three years. Chile is expected to take larger quantities of India's jute manufactures, tea and coir products.

Other important items included in the schedule of imports from Chile are sulphur, copper (raw), lead and newsprint. The main items included in the schedule of Indian exports to Chile are tea, jute manufactures, coir products, shellac, light engineering goods, cotton textiles, paraffin wax, vegetable oils, sports goods and hosiery.

India's imports from Chile in 1958 amounted to Rs. 17,00,000. Exports to Chile were valued at Rs. 97,00,000. During the first 11 months of 1959, imports from Chile were of the order of Rs. 78,00,000 while exports from India to Chile amounted to Rs. 82,00,000.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

C. **Cultural Agreement With Yugoslavia:** A Cultural Agreement between India and Yugoslavia was signed in New Delhi on March 11.

The Central Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Humayun Kabir, signed the Agreement on behalf of India and the Yugoslav Ambassador in India, Mr. Dusan Kveder, signed on behalf of his country.

Under the Agreement, the two Governments will promote the exchange of representatives and delegations in the fields of education, science, culture and arts, arrange reciprocal visits by professors and research workers as well as exchange of students on scholarship basis as well as reciprocal visits and attendance in congresses and conferences between literary, scientific, artistic, sports and journalists' associations and organizations, arrange the exchange of cultural, scientific and educational material and equipment, translation and exchange of books, periodicals and other scientific, cultural and technical publications, and, as far as feasible, the exchange of copies of archaeological specimens and of ancient manuscripts, organization of scientific and artistic exhibitions, theatrical and artistic performances, film shows including documentary films and newsreels and the dissemination of knowledge of each other's culture through radio, press and other means.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2464:INI:A]

D. **Heavy Engineering Corporation—Agreement With USSR:** An Agreement between the Heavy Engineering Corporation and Promaschexport of Moscow for the supply of machinery and equipment for heavy machine-building and coal-mining machinery plants was signed in Ranchi on March 12.

The heavy machinery building plant would be located at Hatia near Ranchi and the coal-mining machinery plant at Durgapur.

The contract for the supply of machinery and equipment from USSR to the heavy machine-building project is to the value of Rs. 12.8 crores. This will cover the 45,000-ton stage of the project.

Negotiations are being carried on for increasing the capacity of the project for producing 80,000 tons of machinery every year.

The contract for the supply of machinery and equipment for the coal-mining machinery plant is of the value of Rs. 7.5 crores. The plant will produce 30,000 tons of machinery annually.

The two projects are being financed from a 500-million rouble credit given by USSR.

(*The Hindusthan Standard*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2901:INI:A]

E. **New Ladakh Administrative Set-up:** It was stated in Srinagar on March 13 that the entire frontier district of Ladakh, vast stretches of which had been unadministered regions so far, would soon have a N-EFA-type set-up, manned by the Indian Frontier Administrative Service personnel.

The first step in strengthening and extending administration in this border district skirting Chinese Sinkiang in the north and Tibet in the east was the appointment of a senior political officer of N-EFA, Col. K. A.A. Raja, formerly Paratroop Commander, to the post of Deputy Commissioner. He would also hold the posts of District Magistrate and Development Commissioner.

Col. Raja's services were loaned by the Government of India to the Kashmir State Government in October, 1959. Under the Administration Extension Scheme, it was proposed to appoint at least three Additional Deputy Commissioners to be stationed at Leh, Khalsi (mid-way between Kargil near the cease-fire line with Pakistan and Leh town) and Zanskar Division (north of Lahaul).

These Additional Deputy Commissioners would be assisted by a number of Assistant Commissioners to be posted in all major regions of Ladakh. All these officers would be from the Indian Frontier Administrative Service.

Before the border trouble with China, Ladakh, with an area of 22,000 square miles and a population of about 40,000, was administered by a Deputy Commissioner stationed at Leh. He was assisted by a tehsildar posted in Kargil and one nalb tehsildar posted in Zanskar Division. The tehsildar and nalb tehsildar had also the rank and powers of an inspector and sub-inspector of police respectively. A small force of constabulary armed with antiquated equipment assisted them in the maintenance of law and order.

At the turn of the first quarter of the 20th century, the British Government also maintained a nucleus of political agency in Ladakh.

Areas like Nubra and Hanle have practically remained outside the administration since the conquest of Ladakh by Maharaja Gulab Singh, founder of the Dogra dynasty of Kashmir. The police administration which is now headed by an Assistant Superintendent of Police stationed at Leh will also be strengthened and headed by a Superintendent of Police with police posts and chowkis all over the district.

During the last few years, the State Government has opened a number of hospitals and schools in the district, besides branches

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of the State-owned Jammu and Kashmir Bank.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3118:INI:A, 3202:INI:L]

F. Maharaja Of Bhutan On Chinese Claims: The Maharaja of Bhutan told newsmen in Calcutta on March 16 that he hoped that China's unjust claim for over 300 square miles in north-eastern Bhutan would be taken up by Mr. Nehru at his forthcoming meeting with the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, in New Delhi in April.

[The questions put to him were answered by his Prime Minister, Mr. Jigme Dorji.]

He said that he had already written to Mr. Nehru explaining Bhutan's position and a protest against the Chinese claim had been lodged through the Government of India.

Bhutan's future relations with China, he said, would largely depend on how India and China got on. China's refusal to accept the MacMahon Line as the border between India and China constituted a potential threat to the security of Bhutan.

The operation of Chinese troops on the northern border, he added, was a threat to Bhutan.

In reply to another question, he said that his Government would do its best to defend the frontiers against aggression. "But as yet we do not propose to raise the question of making a comprehensive Defence Treaty with the Government of India or any other Government, nor are we asking the Government of India to station Indian troops in Bhutan."

A fairly strict watch was being kept on the border and so far no subversive activities had been detected inside Bhutan.

The Government of Bhutan did not intend at present to enter into any direct Treaty negotiations with China or any other State nor had there been any move by China for direct diplomatic relations with the Government of Bhutan.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2903:INI:D]

G. Berubari Union's Transfer To Pakistan—Supreme Court's Opinion: A Special Bench of the Supreme Court gave its opinion on March 14 that the Agreement of September 10, 1958 between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan regarding the transfer of a part of Berubari Union No. 12 and the exchange of Cooch-Behar enclaves amounted to cession of territory in favour of Pakistan.

It added that Parliament was not competent to make a law under Article 3 of the Constitution for the implementation of the Agreement. The implementation of the Agreement could only be effected by an amendment of the Constitution under Article 368.

[This matter had been referred to the Supreme Court for its opinion by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution. The Indo-Pakistan Agreement was entered into with a view to removing the causes of tension and resolving disputes and problems relating to Indo-Pakistan border areas and establishing peaceful conditions along these areas.]

Subsequently, a doubt arose whether the implementation of the Agreement relating to Berubari Union and the exchange of enclaves required any legislative action either by way of a suitable law of Parliament under Article 3 of the Constitution or by way of amendment of the Constitution under Article 368, or both.

Three Questions Answered:

The President, accordingly, referred the following three questions to the Supreme Court for consideration and report:

"(1) Is any legislative action necessary for the implementation of the Agreement relating to Berubari Union?

"(2) If so, is a law of Parliament relatable to Article 3 of the Constitution sufficient for the purpose, or is an amendment of the Constitution necessary, in addition or in the alternative?

"(3) Is a law of Parliament relatable to Article 3 sufficient for the implementation of the Agreement relating to the exchange of the enclaves, or is an amendment of the Constitution in accordance with Article 368 necessary for the purpose, in addition or in the alternative?"

Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, who delivered the opinion of the Court, answered the three questions as under:

"(1) Yes.

"(2) (a) A law of Parliament relatable to Article 3 of the Constitution would be incompetent; (b) A law of Parliament relatable to Article 368 is competent and necessary; (c) A law of Parliament relatable to both Article 368 and Article 3 would be necessary only if Parliament chooses first to pass a law amending Article 3. In that case, Parliament may have to pass a law on those lines under Article 368 and then follow it up with a law relatable to the amended Article 3 to implement the Agreement.

"(3) Same as answers (a), (b) and (c) to question (2)."

Background:

Before dealing with the above questions, Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar set out the historical, political and constitutional background of the Prime Ministers' Agreement and said that since the date of the Radcliffe Award Berubari Union No. 12 had in fact formed part of the State of West Bengal.

Berubari Union has an area of 8.75 square miles and a population of 10,000 to 12,000. The question of Berubari Union was raised by Pakistan two years after the Bagge Award of January 26, 1950. Pakistan thought that this area should have formed part of East Bengal.

The State of Cooch-Behar merged with India and later became a part of West Bengal. But certain areas became enclaves in Pakistan and certain Pakistan enclaves were found in India. These enclaves became a constant source of tension and conflict between the two countries. With a view to removing these causes of tension, the Prime Ministers of India and of Pakistan agreed to solve the problem and establish peaceful conditions along the border.

On behalf of the Government of India it was contended before the Supreme Court that no legislative action was necessary for the implementation of the Agreement relating to Berubari Union as well as the exchange of enclaves.

The Agreement, it was said, was really a recognition or ascertainment of the boundary which had already been fixed and in no sense was it a substitution of a new boundary or the alteration of the boundary implying any alteration of the territorial limits of India.

It was emphasized that this did not amount to alienation or cession of Indian territory even if some territory was yielded in the process of settlement of the boundary. It was further contended by the Attorney-General that the true boundary could be settled by executive action, and as such the Agreement could be implemented without any legislative action.

The Judge examined Entry 14 in List 1 of the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution and said that there was no doubt about the competence of Parliament to legislate about any Treaty, Agreement or Convention with any other country and to give effect to such Agreement or Convention. The question for determination was whether the Agreement purported to determine the boundaries in the light of the Award, or whether it sought to settle the dispute amicably on an *ad hoc* basis by dividing the disputed territory half-and-half.

Reading the relevant portions of the Premiers' Agreement, he said, it was difficult to escape the conclusion that the parties to it came to the conclusion that the most expedient and reasonable way to resolve the dispute would be to divide the area half-and-half. There was no trace in the Agreement of any attempt to interpret the Radcliffe Award or to determine what the Award really meant. In other words, the Agreement said that, though the whole of the area of the Berubari Union No. 12 was within India, India was prepared to give half of it to Pakistan in a spirit of give-and-take in order to ensure friendly relations between the parties and remove causes of tension between them.

He said that in their opinion every one of the clauses in the Agreement clearly and unambiguously showed that apart from, and independently of, the Award, it was agreed to divide the area half-and-half and the method of effecting this division was specifically indicated by making four material provisions in that behalf. If that be so, it was difficult to accept the argument that this part of the Agreement amounted to no more than ascertainment and delineation of the boundaries in the light of the Radcliffe Award.

He said: "We have carefully considered all the clauses in the Agreement and we are satisfied that it does not purport to be, and has not been reached as a result of any interpretation of the Award and its terms; it has been reached independently of the Award and for reasons and considerations which appeared to the parties to be wise and expedient.

"It is an Agreement by which a part of the territory of India has been ceded to Pakistan and the question referred to us in respect of this Agreement must, therefore, be considered on the basis that it involves cession or alienation of a part of India's territory."

What was true about the Agreement in respect of Berubari Union No. 12, he said, was still more emphatically true about the exchange of Cooch-Behar enclaves. Since they had held that the Agreement in respect of Berubari itself involved the cession of Indian territory *a fortiori*, the Agreement in respect of the exchange of Cooch-Behar enclaves did involve the cession of Indian territory.

He held that the Premiers' Agreement amounted to cession or alienation of a part of Indian territory and was not a mere ascertainment or determination of the boundary in the light of, and by reference to, the Radcliffe Award.

The Judge next considered the Treaty-making power of a sovereign State and said that it was an essential attribute of sovereignty that a sovereign State could acquire foreign territory and could, in case of necessity, cede a part of its territory in favour of a sovereign State, and this could be done in exercise of its Treaty-making power. There could be no doubt that such cession was possible and indeed history presented several examples of such transfer of sovereignty. But this Treaty-making power would be exercised in the manner contemplated by the Constitution and subject to the limitations imposed by it. Whether the Treaty made could be implemented by ordinary legislation or by constitutional amendment would depend on the provisions of the Constitution itself.

Article 1 of the Constitution described India as a Union of States and specified its territories. Article 2 provided that Parliament by law might admit into the Union of India or establish new States. Article 3 dealt with the formation of States and alteration of areas. The crux of the problem was: could Parliament legislate in regard to the Premiers' Agreement under Article 3?

The Judge came to the conclusion that even if Article 3(c) received the widest interpretation it would be difficult to accept the argument that it covered a case of cession of a part of the national territory in favour of a foreign State.

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He, accordingly, had no hesitation in holding that the power to cede national territory could not be read in Article 3(c) by implication. An Agreement which involved cession of a part of the territory of India in favour of a foreign State could not be implemented by Parliament by passing a law under Article 3.

"Therefore, our conclusion is," he said, "that it would not be competent for Parliament to make law relatable to Article 3 of the Constitution for the purpose of implementing the Agreement. It is conceded by the learned Attorney-General that this conclusion must inevitably mean that the law necessary to implement the Agreement has to be passed under Article 368."

So it followed, he added, that acting under this Article Parliament might make a law to give effect to, and implement, the Premiers' Agreement covering the cession of a part of Berubari Union No. 12 as well as some of the Cooch-Behar enclaves which by exchange were given to Pakistan. Parliament might, if it so chose, pass a law amending Article 3 so as to cover cases of cession of the territory of India in favour of a foreign State. If such a law were passed, Parliament might be competent to make a law under the amended Article 3 to implement the Agreement in question. On the other hand, if the necessary law was passed under Article 368 itself, that alone would be sufficient to implement the Agreement.

The Bench, which heard the reference, comprised the Chief Justice (Mr. B. P. Sinha), who presided, Mr. Justice S. K. Das, Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, Mr. Justice A. K. Sarkar, Mr. Justice K. Subba Rao, Mr. Justice M. Hidayatullah, Mr. Justice K. C. Das Gupta and Mr. Justice J. C. Shah.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2612:INI:E]

H. **Credit Control Tightening Measures:** With a view to ensuring effective implementation of the already prevailing selective credit control measures, the Reserve Bank announced a number of steps further to tighten credit on March 11.

Observing that the substantial liquidity of the banking system, the marked expansion of money supply and bank credit and their impact on the price level have been causing concern to the Bank, a Press *communique* issued by the Reserve Bank said that it had decided for the present to take the following steps:

"(1) Impounding with the Reserve Bank, by way of additional deposits by all scheduled banks, 25 per cent of any addition to the demand and time liabilities after March 11, 1960. These are over and above the deposit required at present, namely, five per cent of demand liabilities and two per cent of time liabilities. The additional deposits will, however, be entitled to a reasonable rate of interest unlike in other countries.

"(2) A directive to all banks to keep a minimum margin of 50 per cent in respect of all advances against shares (other than preference shares) above Rs. 5,000.

"(3) Banks are forbidden to engage in direct financing of *badla* transactions (purchase of shares in their name for the current settlement and sale for the next settlement).

"(4) A ceiling on the clean loans of scheduled banks, so that the proportion of such advances to total advances of each scheduled bank in any month may not exceed the proportion for the corresponding month in 1959."

The *communique* added: "The trend of activity in the stock market in recent months has also been a source of some concern to the Reserve Bank. In this respect, the growth in bank credit in respect of advances against stocks and shares in recent months has been high, and the situation appears to call for a measure of caution on the part of the banks in extending credit against stocks and shares. "By a directive, the Reserve Bank is, therefore, directing banks to keep a minimum margin of 50 per cent in respect of all advances against shares other than preference shares, above the amount of Rs. 5,000. The latter exemption is intended to assist small investors. A period of one month has been given to comply with the new margin requirement generally and a period of three months to brokers of recognized stock exchanges."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2891:INI:L]

I. **Railways Adopt Metric System Of Weights And Measures:** The commercial departments of the Railways adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1.

From that date, passenger fare tables gave fares in terms of kilometres instead of miles, one kilometre being equal to about 0.62 miles.

The passenger fares tax, instead of being based on the distance zones of up to 15, 30 and 500 miles, would now be based on distance zones of 25, 49 and 805 kilometres.

The unit of weight for purposes of freight charges, for goods, parcels and other traffic would be a quintal (100 kilograms), one quintal being equivalent to about two maunds and 27 seers.

The rates for coal would similarly be notified per metric "tonne" instead of per ton as at present, the metric "tonne" representing the weight of 1,000 kilograms, equal to approximately 0.98 ton.

The change-over to the metric system of weights and measures is expected to result in slight variations in fares and freight due to rounding off rules. The variations which will be upward or downward are inescapable and have been kept down to the minimum.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3178:INI:B]

J. **Chambal Bridge Opened:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, inaugurated in Dholpur (Rajasthan) on March 15 the Rs. 43,00,000 submersible type of bridge across the Chambal river on the Agra-Bombay national highway.

Completed in about five years, this 2,432-ft. long bridge, with its deck 90 ft. above the deepest river-bed level and fitted with collapsible railings, is said to be perhaps the tallest of its kind in the world.

Known to be one of the most turbulent rivers, the Chambal is liable to sudden floods, when communication between the two banks often remains interrupted for days together. The existing pontoon bridge and the ferry system have proved inadequate for the heavy traffic that passes this point.

The submersible bridge will now eliminate the traffic bottle-necks on the Agra-Bombay national highway and will provide another direct road link between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. It will also permit uninterrupted traffic between Delhi and Bombay.

After declaring the bridge open, Mr. Nehru walked over the bridge for about a furlong and then motored to the other end in the Madhya Pradesh territory. He then boarded *Hansa*—a motor boat—and cruised in the river for a few minutes.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2666:INI:L]

K. **Kerala Legislature—Governor's Address:** The Governor of Kerala, Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, in his address to the State Legislative Assembly on March 12, said that the first need in the circumstances in which the present Government assumed office was to restore normalcy in the State and he was happy to say that this had been in a large measure achieved.

He added: "But my Government is conscious that eternal vigilance is called for. No disruption of the life of the community will be permitted. At the same time, no class of persons will be allowed to dominate or exploit any other class."

He referred to the events leading to the mid-term Elections and said that the recent changes had been brought about "in an orderly manner". It was now up to all of them to work together to create a Kerala "where the common man comes into his own, where there is safety and security of the property and person of citizens, where human dignity is not allowed to be trampled in the dust. My Government is determined that there shall be no political vendetta. Let us all now join together, all of us, in the immense tasks that await us".

He announced the extension of free education to the eighth standard and reduction of the price of rice distributed through fair-price shops from 56 nP per measure to 30 nP. [At present there is free education up to the seventh standard.]

He also announced that the Government proposed to restore the system of noon-day meals for students.

The Government also proposed to initiate studies for drawing up schemes for the special protection of the very old and the very young in the State.

Mr. P. T. Pillai On Government's Policy:

Addressing a news conference in Trivandrum on March 10, the Chief Minister, Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, said that the new Government was "determined to see that the rule of law is firmly re-established and maintained in the State."

Under the Constitution, he said, no Government was called upon to make a new policy in regard to matters like the rule of law. "It is only as a consequence of the inroads made into our Constitution by the wrong policies of the previous (communist) Ministry that such a necessity has arisen."

The consequences of the wrong policies were disastrous to the common man—"indeed, to all except those who submitted to the party in power".

To the officers and men of the police force and the magistracy "who have been subjected to the greatest strain on account of the double standards evolved by the Communists", he said, "do your duty fearlessly, impartially and strictly according to law, without favour to anyone, without spite or hatred to anyone. The Government does not want to interfere with the discretion vested in you by law".

He said that no harm would come to any public servant for enforcing the law and added: "But we shall not hesitate to take the most stringent action against those who act with a partisan spirit, who are motivated by considerations extraneous to the provisions of law.

"It is an unhappy fact that a number of officers and men who comprise the police force were so misguided as to fall into the communist trap and had allowed themselves to be used as tools of the Communist Party. We believe they did so under the greatest pressure.

"We are sure that now that the rule of law is firmly enforced they will forget their past efforts and again become ideal citizens and servants of the people. If they do so the Government and the people will forgive their past sins. If they persist in actions based on false standards unacceptable to the people and the Constitution they will be severely dealt with."

He referred to the policy statement made by Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad in July, 1957 on the role of the police and said: "In order to introduce ideas and ideologies repulsive to our Constitution, an elaborate thesis was propounded to make it appear

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that some wonderful new benefit was being conferred by the communist Government, while in reality the object was to suppress all freedoms".

The premises on which that thesis was sought to be built up, Mr. Thanu Pillai said, were themselves false. A close examination of the statement would reveal that the entire argument was based on the false premise that the law of the country was designed to give different classes of people. "This is obviously wrong. The law in no case differentiated as to whether the offender was a capitalist or a communist, or whether he was an employer or an employee. The duty to maintain peace and tranquillity is a duty imposed by statute and anyone overriding it by an executive order is guilty of subverting the Constitution".

Mr. K. M. Seethi Sahib Elected Speaker:

Mr. K. M. Seethi Sahib (Muslim League) was unanimously elected Speaker of the Kerala Legislative Assembly on March 12.

The election result was declared immediately after the swearing-in of the new members of the Assembly by Mr. N. Kunjuraman, who acted as the Speaker.

Mr Seethi Sahib's was the only nomination for the post. He had been proposed by Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, Chief Minister, and seconded by Mr. P. T. Chacko, Home Minister.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2539:INI:J]

L. **Akali Dal Members To Quit Congress In Punjab:** The Akali Dal passed a resolution at Anandpur Sahib (about 8 miles from Nangal) on March 14 directing its members to quit the Congress, thus revoking the permission given to them to join the Congress just before the last General Elections.

The resolution blamed the Congress for upsetting the very basis of the Regional Formula Pact by increasing its interference in Gurdwara affairs.

The Regional Committees, it complained, had been left with only nominal powers. The only provision of the Pact—on language—that was being respected was now sought to be changed unilaterally through the agency of the 27-member Committee recently set up.

Though the Akali Dal leadership fell out with the Congress soon after the General Elections, Akalis, including their legislators, continued to be members of the Congress.

This decision linked the Akalis with the opposition for the first time after the Regional Formula Pact (see page 1916).

The Akali members of the Congress parties in the Legislature and the committees were told to organize separate Panthic groups in the Opposition. In the Punjab Legislative Assembly, at least five members, who have been openly advocating Master Tara Singh's policies, would now sit with the Opposition.

Master Tara Singh told newsmen that the resolution was the acceptance of the challenge thrown by the Congress that it would oppose the formation of a Punjabi Subha.

The Akali legislators had decided to join the Congress about four years ago following a compromise between the Congress and the Akali Dal on the basis of the Regional Formula.

Although Master Tara Singh had in the past repudiated the alliance between the Congress and the Akali Dal, his stand prior to the SGPC elections was that the Akali legislators should fight the Congress from within and prefer expulsion to quitting it.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2522:INI:U]

M. **Mr. C. Rajagopalachari On Socialism:** The Swatantra Party leader, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, told the Eastern Study Group in Calcutta on March 15 that the socialism which the Congress Government had adopted as the basis of its policy, would make the whole country a prison house.

He said that socialism should not be confused with social happiness, social equality and general welfare. "It pretends to be an economic means to general welfare. I do not think it is. Without compulsion, without forced labour, socialism could not produce what India needed today. We must work for the prosperity of the country by private individual effort, with freedom and with minimum overlordship of the Government. Socialistic policy cannot bring prosperity to the country. It is putting the cart before the horse. It is putting distribution before production which is not only disorder but fatal to production itself.

"We want production and for production we want investment of capital. But distribution before production, according to the socialistic plan, will not allow that accumulation of capital which is necessary for real production."

It was known to all what socialism meant in other countries. If, therefore, there was no party in opposition to this policy the Government would go on doing one wrong after another. To achieve the goal of prosperity, he added, only incentives to private capital, private energies and enterprises were necessary. The State would not be able to do it. It would make matters worse and worse.

He added: "Once wedded to socialism, Congress cannot give it up. They may withdraw the rigours of socialism only to get on with the next General Elections but they are bound by the dogma. The Swatantra Party does not want socialism. We want general welfare but not through socialism. Even if it succeeds in slowing the process of socialism, it would do good to the community."

United Front In Asia:

Later, on March 15, Mr. Rajagopalachari told newsmen in Calcutta that his party would organize a United Front in South Asia to deal with the neighbours in a more satisfactory way than the present Government was doing.

Recalling the foreign policy of the Swatantra Party, as defined at its Hyderabad Conference (page 3064), he said: "We hitherto did not want to take sides in the 'cold war'. But now one of the important nations in the communist bloc had displayed a spirit of aggression. "We are, therefore, compelled to drop the non-alignment policy as one side of the bloc has made it impossible.

"It does not mean that we give up our goal of peace. American and other Western assistance is essential to cope with any communist aggression and our strength is not enough. We cannot get that assistance unless we have a united front.

"I greatly appreciate the difficulties of the Western Powers so long as we are divided against one another. Their assistance to any single nation is looked upon by other nations as dangerous. This is best illustrated by the discontent exhibited in regard to assistance to Pakistan.

"If we have a united body of nations in Asia ranged against communism, then the Western assistance on honourable terms can be brought about easily without creating any mutual tension among ourselves. I think the present Government does not accept this policy which it should."

On Communist Party:

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari told a public meeting in Calcutta on March 16 that the Congress was only his "enemy No. 2" and that the Communist Party, which was actually ruling India through Mr. Nehru, was his "enemy No. 1."

He added that the present policy of the Government of India was identical to communism.

He said: "As far as I am concerned, the Congress has adopted communism, I am opposed to both and while communism is my No. 1 enemy, the Congress is enemy No. 2."

Mr. Nehru was following this "communistic policy" not because he wanted to do so but because he was compelled to do so. The people around him wanted to be in office at any cost. At one time, the Government used to depend on the Congress, but today the Congress depended on the Government.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3145:INI:O]

N. **New Shankaracharya Of Puri:** It was stated in Banaras on March 12 that Shri Kashi Sachidanand Saraswati of Hanuman Ghat, Banaras, would succeed the late Jagadguru Shankaracharya Shri Bharati Krishna Tirth of Govardhan Peeth, Puri, to the Shankaracharya "gadi" at Puri.

He was nominated by the late Jagadguru Shankaracharya to succeed him, according to the Will.

(*National Herald*, Lucknow)

O. **No Constructional Defects In Taj Mahal:** According to an official report of the Director-General of Archaeology, an examination by experts had revealed no inherent constructional defects in the Taj Mahal.

The report denied some recent Press reports that the monument had developed cracks.

The sinking of the floor of the court-yard in front of the mosque attached to the Taj Mahal was explained by the decay of the concrete bed, over which the stone flags are laid. The brick-work under the concrete was said to be quite sound.

It added: "It is also not a fact that the authorities have been faced with the problem of cracks and crevices in the Taj Mahal building. The mausoleum and the connected buildings are in a normal and sound condition."

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 621:INI:N, 700:INI:A]

P. **Lothal Excavations Reveal Harappan Culture:** A team of archaeologists of the Government of India has uncovered the remains of the biggest settlement of the Indus Valley civilization at Lothal, 50 miles from Ahmedabad, and placed this little known site on India's archaeological map after excavations lasting five years. Lothal conveys the same meaning as Mohenjo Daro, the mound of the dead.

The team was led by Mr. S. R. Rao, Superintendent of the Excavation Branch of the Archaeological Department.

As early as in 1935, Rangpur, near Dhandhuka in Ahmedabad district, was found to yield painted pottery similar to the ones found at Harappa and Mohenjo Daro. The site was excavated four times by different organizations.

In 1953-54 the excavations by the Archaeological Department established that Rangpur was a Harappan Settlement. This appeared to have served as an incentive for a thorough

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exploration of the area in order to trace the route followed by the Harappans in their southward march from Sind.

This search led the archaeologists to Lothal where after over five years the remains of the old township lay exposed. A visitor finds the remains spread over an area about a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. There are nearly 50 Harappan sites in Gujerat, Saurashtra and Kutch. Two sites in the Ambala district of Punjab have been located and the Bikaner Division of Rajasthan claims 20 sites. Among these, Lothal is the largest known Harappan town.

Lothal rises to a height of 12 to 15 feet above the surrounding flat and featureless area. Till recently, it was surrounded by water for several miles in Monsoon. An approach road is now being constructed for the benefit of visitors.

Lothal was an important port on the western cost of India in the 3rd millennium BC. Small ships could reach the port through the Sabarmati estuary and take shelter in the harbour. The find of a dockyard at Lothal throws lights on the maritime activities of the Harappans. It is a brick structure about 710 feet long and 116 feet wide. The dockyard is comparable to the modern dockyard at Gogha except that the former is bigger and has brick walls instead of the mud bund at Gogha.

This season's excavations have revealed channels going into and out of the dockyard, the latter being cut into the bedrock at a depth of 19 ft. below ground level. Ships, it appears, were brought in at high tide and the spill channel allowed excess water to escape exactly on the same lines as at Gogha.

Lothal imported raw material such as agate from smaller ports such as Bhagatrav and Mehgam, the two other Harappan sites in the estuaries of the Kim and Narbada rivers. It manufactured stone blades and beads which must have been exported to the Indus Valley cities and other places.

Contact With Foreigners:

There is evidence at Lothal to show that it had contacts with countries such as Mesopotamia and Egypt. One of the terracottas represents an Assyrian with his square-cut beard, while another suggests an Egyptian mummy.

Painted pottery includes some sherds closely resembling those from Uruq and Brak, sites of the 3rd millennium BC in the Euphrates-Tigris Valley. The main reason for finding the "black and red ware" in Lothal may, according to archaeologists, be that it had contacts with Egypt where also black topped wares are found.

Another outstanding Lothal contribution is that the terracotta seals—baked clay objects bearing impressions taken from steatite and copper seals—have thrown light on the famous Indus seals. Before the discovery of Lothal seals, it was presumed that the seals bearing pictures of animals or human figures and pictographic writings were meant to be used as amulets. But now it is certain that they were meant for sealing packages of goods exported or to seal documents. In some cases, even the string marks and impressions of packing material can be seen.

The use of trade marks and a uniform system of weights indicate a very high degree of trade development in those days. Cubical stone weights found at Lothal conform to the standard then obtaining in the Indus Valley.

Visitors are impressed by the elaborate arrangements of public and private drains for carrying sullage. It is stated that no other ancient civilization had so well planned a city as Harappa, Mohenjo Daro or Lothal. The excavations at Lothal have brought to light four streets. One of them must have been a bazaar with shops of bead makers and copper smiths, for beads and raw materials for beads and a copper-smith's workshop and other instruments have been found there.

The intricate system of surface and underground drains reveals a well planned sewage system with arrangements for easy flow of water into cess-pools through small control holes and manholes. It appears that the people sometimes used soakage jars too. Floods presented a danger to the town which was washed away in 1500 BC.

Post-flood Story:

Lothal shows different building periods. At Harappa and Mohenjo Daro, the civilization is said to have come to a sudden end in 1,500 BC, but it survived for another 500 years at Lothal. Thus, it has helped to throw more light on the Dark Age of Indian history.

The civilization gradually degenerated after the destruction of Lothal by a flood in 1,500 BC. The pre-flood period shows the maturity of a civilization similar to the maturity at Harappa and Mohenjo Daro. The post-flood period reveals that the people were not, prosperous, the town was dirty and the people had lost contact with other parts of the sub-continent.

Lothal which narrowed the gap in Indian history between 1500 BC and 600 BC has indirectly helped to understand the vague Harappan affinities that have come to notice at the late Chalcolithic sites of the first millennium BC such as Prakash and Bahal in the Tapti Valley and Nasik and Newasa further south. In Central India too, the late Chalcolithic sites such as Maheswar and Ahar had contact with the successors of the Harappans.

The tools and weapons of the Lothal folk consist of copper and bronze knives, daggels, axes, bone pins and awls, stone blades and terracotta sling balls. Copper fish, hooks and terracotta fish nets and a rivetted copper jar have also been found.

Among the objects of amusement, cut objects and personal ornaments are terracotta animal and human figures, miniature vessels, beads of gold, steatite, copper, shell, ivory, faience and semi-precious stones. The micro-gold beads of a necklace bear testimony to the skill of the craftsmen. The Lothal people used acids for etching on carnelian bead, alkali for providing a coating on steatite seals and lime and gypsum for plaster. Their knowledge of engineering is stated to be really astounding.

Light has also been thrown on the religion of the people. The excavations brought to light at several places rectangular brick enclosures used as places of fire worship. The unique system of double burial has also been observed. In some graves two bodies have been found suggesting that the people followed a custom similar to *sati*. The excavations have confirmed that this practice was given up later.

Extent Of Empire:

Other interesting finds include a terracotta model of a boat, an ivory scale marked in one-tenths and a right angle measuring instrument in shell.

Lothal has established that the Harappan Empire extended 500 miles south of Mohenjo Daro and that the Harappans survived there longer than they did in the Indus Valley. Gujerat and Saurashtra, which played no less an important part than the Indus Valley in developing the most ancient civilization of India, hold the key to the deciphering of the Indus Valley script too. It is here that the Harappan culture survived far longer, gradually evolving new traditions. With the transformation of the Harappan civilization as made known to us at Rangpur and Lothal, the script too might have undergone a change.

Having completed the excavations, the authorities were faced with the preservation of the remains. The bricks were sun-dried ones. The archaeologists evolved water-proof bricks similar to the sun-dried bricks to cover the structures. Drains are also being provided.

Some 17,000 objects found at Lothal are kept in a Rs. 5,00,000 museum constructed by the Archaeological Department at Lothal itself.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2269:INI:I]

INDONESIA

A. **Air Force Pilot Strafes President's Palaces:** An Air Force pilot, identified as Second-Lieut. Danial Maukar, machine-gunned two Presidential palaces in Djakarta and Bogor and a fishing village on March 9 before he ran out of fuel and baled out of his MIG-17 jet fighter.

He was later captured and taken to Djakarta for interrogation.

His father had been arrested a few days earlier for alleged illegal possession of arms.

Second-Lieut. Maukar was on a training flight with two other aircraft when he broke away to make the attack on the Palace in Djakarta.

At the time of the attack, President Sukarno was in a building next door, but his five children were in the Palace. Four persons, including a security officer and a painter, were wounded at the Palace.

The pilot then flew 35 miles south to Bogar where the President's Summer Palace is situated, but no targets were hit there. Finally, he flew to the fishing village of Tjilintjing, ten miles north-east of Djakarta and sprayed bullets there as a result of which 15 villagers were injured.

[This was said to be the second attempt on President Sukarno's life. The first was a grenade attack when he visited a school in Djakarta in November, 1957. This attempt was followed by military uprisings in Sumatra and the Celebes, which had not yet been completely stamped out.]

In Hong Kong, a self-styled spokesman of the Indonesian 'rebels' said: "The attack was carried out by a pilot of the Indonesian armed forces who sympathizes with our movement."

After stating that this was a planned attack, the spokesman, who wished his name to be withheld, said that the rebels had sympathizers in the Indonesian Air Force and hoped to be able to take over control of the country shortly.

In a broadcast on March 13, the Information Minister, Mr. M. Maladi, said that a subversive organization had been planning to murder President Sukarno and the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. A. H. Nasution.

Two days later (March 15), *Antara* quoted Dr. Sukarno as saying that the machine-gunning of the Presidential Palaces had convinced him that martial law should be maintained in Indonesia.

According to the Agency, Dr. Sukarno had also decided to assume the functions of the "Supreme Chief of the War Administration"—the nation's highest military body.

Dr. Sukarno said that the incident clearly showed that the people who were appealing for lifting the State of Emergency were wrong.

Meanwhile, the Djakarta Region Army Commander called up all men aged between 18 and 25 for compulsory as well as voluntary military service.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1767:IND:A]

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B. **Plan For New Parliament:** Addressing a meeting held in celebration of International Women's Day in Djakarta on March 9, President Sukarno said that he proposed to set up a Gotong Rojong (co-operative) Parliament to replace the one that had been suspended.

He said: "Those who know me and my mind will know too that it is my intention to establish a Gotong Rojong Parliament."

He did not elaborate on the term Gotong Rojong (an old Javanese phrase for co-operative) nor did he say how soon the new Parliament would be established.

But, he indicated that he had no plans to be a dictator by saying: "I am known as the one who counts on the potential of the entire people. I believe in the strength of the 90,000,000 people of Indonesia."

He had decreed the suspension of the last Parliament on the ground that there was a lack of co-operation between the House and Government.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3230:IND:A]

C. **Directive To Naval Ships:** The Navy Information Officer, Major Iman Sardjono, said on February 29 that Indonesian naval ships on the high seas had been instructed to report to headquarters the positions of merchant vessels in Indonesian waters.

He said that the action followed reports that some merchantships had reverted from their original schedules and had violated Government instructions.

He added that naval vessels were to report as soon as possible the position of merchantships they came across with details like destination and direction. The information was considered necessary to ascertain whether the merchantships concerned were abiding by the orders given to them as to route and other details.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3160:IND:B]

ISRAEL

A. **Plan To Divert Jordan River Waters To Irrigate Negev Desert:** Technical experts from eight Arab countries (UAR, Jordan, the Lebanon, Morocco, the Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Sudan) met in Cairo on January 28 to begin a study of counter-measures to thwart Israeli plans to divert the Jordan river to reclaim the desert land in the Negev desert.

On December 25, 1959, Jordan had suggested to the Lebanese and Syrian authorities that the sources of the Jordan river should be diverted.

An announcement in Amman said that the sources—the rivers Hazbani, Mizirib and Banyas—should be diverted to the river Yarmok in Syrian and Jordanian territories if Israel insisted on diverting the course of the river Jordan.

It added that this proposal had been submitted to the Arab League for consideration.

Political observers in Amman said that the proposal was "the most effective action the Arab States could take against Israel's plan."

Earlier, on December 19, 1959, the Ambassadors of Jordan and Lebanon and UAR's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs met in Cairo to discuss Israel's plan.

The Lebanese Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee announced in Beirut on January 15, 1960 that the Lebanese Government had decided to divert the river Hazbani, a tributary of the Jordan, to deny Israel the use of its waters.

The Committee said that the Lebanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hussain Eweini, had told the Committee that the Hazbani, which rises in the Lebanon, would be diverted into the river Litani, now being harnessed for irrigation purposes.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, told Knesset a month earlier that work would continue on the Israeli project to divert the Jordan river. The aim was to irrigate the Negev desert.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, who was on a tour of the African countries, had long talks on major West Asian issues with the UAR Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, in Cairo on January 21.

A UAR Foreign Ministry source said that Mr. Hammarskjoeld and Dr. Fawzi, had discussed the question of the Jordan river, which Israel had said she would divert.

According to the *Middle East News Agency*, Dr. Fawzi told Mr. Hammarskjoeld that Israel's attempt to divert the waters of the Jordan was "a flagrant violation of UN resolutions and the Armistice Agreement."

General E. L. M. Burns, the retiring Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in Gaza told a news conference in Cairo on December 23, 1959 that if Israel diverted the Jordan river waters, it would "constitute a change. in the situation."

He expressed the hope that Israel would not do such a thing.

Background:

The Jordan waters, the subject of the dispute between Israel and her Arab neighbours, are a complex of three lakes and several rivers involving four countries—Jordan, Israel, Syria and the Lebanon.

At the north of the complex, Lake Huleh is fed by three main streams—the Hazbani (rising in Lebanon), the Banyas and the Dan, rising in Syria. Between Lake Huleh and Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee), no tributaries join the river Jordan. Between Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea, there are two large tributaries—the Yarmuk (which rises in Jordan and Syria) and the Zerka (which rises wholly in Jordan).

The Yarmuk forms the boundary between Jordan and Syria, except for the last six miles where it is the boundary between Jordan and Israel. For 20 miles south of Lake Tiberias, the river Jordan also forms the boundary between Jordan and Israel and, thereafter, it runs wholly in Jordan territory. Water courses (*wadis*) on both banks of the river Jordan supplement the flow with seasonal rain water.

The average annual flow of rivers in million cubic metres is: Hazbani 157, Banyas 157, Dan 258, Jordan (at outlet from Lake Tiberias) 538, Yarmuk 475, *wadis* between Lake Tiberias and Dead Sea 490, Jordan (at entry to Dead Sea) 1250. The total flow of the Jordan river watershed is 1800 million cubic metres, of which 77 per cent originates in Arab territory and 23 per cent in Israel.

At present, only about one-seventh of the water of the Jordan watershed area is used and the rest evaporates or flows into the Dead Sea. Before World War II, while both banks of the Jordan were under British mandate, the need for exploiting Jordan water hardly arose.

Today, Israel needs the water to irrigate the Negev and cope with her expanding population. Jordan needs it also for increasing the irrigated land on which the Palestine refugees might be settled. A fair division of the waters has been shown to be technically possible, but has so far proved politically impossible.

Utilization Proposals:

Many plans for utilizing the Jordan river waters have been prepared of which the most important were:

(1) *Lowdermilk-Hays project (1944-48) for a "Jordan Valley Authority" on lines of TVA*: Primarily aimed at meeting Israel's needs in the south.

(2) *MacDonald Plan (1951)*: Drawn up by Sir Murdoch MacDonald and Partners at the request of the Jordan Government, it provided for watering all irrigable land in the Jordan Valley—140,000 acres in Jordan and 25,000 acres in Israel. Lake Tiberias would be the storage reservoir with two main canals—west bank from Lake Tiberias, east bank from Yarmuk. Its estimated cost was £23,000,000 and the time for completion 16 years.

(3) *Johnston Plan*: This was negotiated with the West Asian Governments by President Eisenhower's personal envoy in West Asia, Mr. Eric Johnston. It was designed by the Tennessee Valley Authority at the request of UN (1953) as a "broad plan for the effective and efficient use" of the waters "disregarding political boundaries". Lake Tiberias would be the storage reservoir, with the east and west bank canals along the Jordan Valley. The low storage dam would be at Maqarin on the Yarmuk. Its estimated cost was £43,000,000. Jordan would receive 828,000,000 cubic metres of water to irrigate 120,000 acres, Israel 427,000,000 million cubic metres for 104,000 acres and Syria 50,000,000 cubic metres for 7,000 acres.

(4) *Arab Plan*: This was drawn up by a Technical Committee of the Arab League (1954) with a high dam at Maqarin and a low dam above Adasia to feed the east bank canal. The west bank canal would be fed from Lake Tiberias. The main interest of the plan was that it admitted that Israel existed and had some rights in the waters.

(5) *Israel Plan (1954)*: The main difference with the previous plans was that it included the Litani river in the Lebanon, most of whose waters now flowed into the Mediterranean.

(6) *Revised Johnston Plan after several modifications during 1953-56*: According to it, the final allocation of water would be 60 per cent for the Arabs and 40 per cent for Israel. The main gain for the Arabs was Lake Tiberias, which is surrounded by Israeli territory, which would no longer be the central storage reservoir but the Maqarin dam on the Yarmuk would be heightened instead. The main gain for Israel was that it accepted that the Jordan waters could be used for regions outside Jordan area—i.e., for Negev irrigation. The plan was agreed to at technical level by both Israel and the Arabs but broke down at the political level, chiefly because of Syrian opposition.

Position At Beginning Of 1960:

Failing agreement on an international plan, the countries involved are going ahead with their own projects. These were:

(1) *Jordan*: A 44-mile canal from the Yarmuk irrigating by gravity 30,000 acres on the east bank of the river Jordan. River Zerka would also be tapped. It would be financed jointly by the American and Jordan Governments. Its estimated cost was £4,000,000. It would take three to five years to complete.

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(2) *Israel*: The current plan for the Jordan waters is part of a national water plan, which also involves the drainage of Huleh marshes (completed), the tapping of wells in western Galilee, damming of river Kishon and diversion of the Yarkon waters for the Negev (partly completed). The Jordan-Negev scheme would carry water by canal, tunnel and 108-inch pipe-line from Lake Tiberias to Negev. Israel would be prepared to give an undertaking that no more water would be taken from the river Jordan than was allotted to Israel under the Johnston Plan.

Political Position:

Israel's plan for the Jordan waters would involve using the water from Lake Huleh to provide hydro-electric power for pumping water from Lake Tiberias.

It is this part of the scheme which means the undertaking of works in the demilitarized zone south of Lake Huleh. But, it is the demilitarized zone south of Lake Tiberias which has recently been the scene of serious incidents between Israel and Syria.

The Huleh project is not essential to the main Jordan-Negev scheme, since power for pumping could be provided by other means, though this would be more costly. Arab objections are now to any Israeli use of any Jordan water. Counter-measures have been threatened, including the diversion of the rivers Hazbani, Yarmuk and Banyas.

The Arab League is reported to have agreed that the diversion of the Jordan waters by Israel might be regarded as a *casus belli*.

The Times, London, carried the following story from its correspondent in Jerusalem on December 8:

"Israel's reaction to the Egyptian attitude is that to take from the abundant waters of the north for the arid south is not only an inalienable right but indeed a cardinal necessity for the country's development, and any attempt to thwart the fulfilment of this need will be fought with every available weapon. The Israelis see no real danger, however, as the work that is being done is within their own territory and the United Arab Republic would need to invade their country to interfere with it—an outcome which is neither thought likely nor feared in Israel.

"The Israelis, who have shown unswerving consistency in regarding President Nasser as an arch enemy and the greatest menace in West Asia, charge him now with embarking on this policy of attempting to stir up trouble over their legitimate constructive activities only in order to re-instate his leadership of the Arab world, which may have tottered slightly by his resumption of diplomatic relations with Britain at a time when he can no longer exploit his blockade of the Suez Canal or demonstrate in any other way his hostility toward Israel.

"Beneath these confident words, however, there is discernible some apprehensions of President Nasser's intentions, for without financial aid from the United States, a request for which has been under negotiation for the past year or more, completion of this project would be much delayed, if not made impossible. And Syria, whose policy on this issue President Nasser has now completely taken over, succeeded in the past in hindering such a development.

"Israel began work on a hydro-electric project involving the bringing of the Jordan waters south in 1953, and clashed, in military as well as political sense, with Syria; she suspended work at the request of the Security Council in 1954, pending discussions. In the meantime, the Johnston regional plan was conceived and reached the stage where both Israel and the Kingdom of Jordan initialled it in 1956, but it fell through because of Syria's obstruction. Now, the Israelis say, President G. A. Nasser is following the same line and using the same tactics against Israel's national project. And this objection, they point out, comes from Cairo, where the effects of using the Jordan waters cannot possibly be felt, and not from Amman, which might conceivably be directly concerned.

"Colonel G. A. Nasser's interest would certainly appear to be somewhat premature. Israel's plan to bring the Jordan waters south to about the level of Beersheba will take 12 years. With pipes of 108-inch diameter in some parts, open canals in others (depending on the ground) with pumping and booster stations, pressure conduits, reservoirs and operating ponds along the way and a power plant provided by the difference in elevation between Lake Kinneret (the Sea of Galilee) and the River Jordan, a water life-line is being constructed. But until 1963, that is, in the first stage, the waters will be drawn only from Lake Kinneret, which is indisputably in Israeli territory. Thereafter, quantities of water exactly as allocated for Israel under the Johnston plan will be diverted from the river Jordan.

"The Israelis have become rather plaintive at Cairo's vociferousness on this subject: when Egypt is getting aid for the Aswan Dam and Jordan for the Yarmuk project, 'why should the Arabs begrudge us this essential flow of water? Why indeed, unless Colonel G. A. Nasser sees this merely as another means of denying viability to Israel —which is the Israelis' version of this affair".

(*The Times*, London and *The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3235:UAR:B]

B. **Border Tension With UAR:** According to well-informed sources in Cairo on February 25, the United Arab Republic had issued an ultimatum to Israel through UN to evacuate its forces from the demilitarized zone, especially from the village of Tawafik, within three days.

The ultimatum, which was said to have been issued on February 24, followed a warning given through UAR's chief delegate at UN in the Security Council the previous week.

The tension between the two countries mounted early in February when Israeli forces destroyed Tawafik village, south-east of the Sea of Galilee. The UN Mixed Armistice Commission condemned Israel for the act immediately after the incident. Israel had boycotted the meeting of the Commission.

Jordan-UAR Tension:

Side by side with this tension was the crisis in the Arab League created by Jordan. (See under UAR in this issue).

Jordan was reported to have taken objection to President G. A. Nasser's repudiation of the 1950 Three-Power Declaration by the United States, Britain and France guaranteeing the frontiers of West Asia.

Jordan was stated to have told the Arab League meeting on February 25 that the Tripartite Declaration was important as it guaranteed her frontiers against any other attack.

The Indian Ambassador to UAR, Mr. R. K. Nehru, conferred with the UAR Minister for Presidential Affairs, Mr. Ali Sabry, for over an hour on February 25 on the latest developments in West Asia.

The UN Truce Observer, General Carl von Horn, reported a lull in the situation in the demilitarized zone on February 25.

In a report to the Security Council, General Horn said that the Sea of Galilee region was calm for the moment. But, it was vital to settle the Arab-Israeli differences regarding the cultivation of the land along the frontier area if the area was to be really demilitarized as laid down in the Syrian-Israel Armistice Agreement.

Israeli newspapers on February 25 reported that an Egyptian armoured division and an infantry division had been moved from the Suez Canal zone to the northern Sinai in the biggest military build-up there since the Suez crisis in 1956.

According to a Tel Aviv message on February 29, UAR had withdrawn her forces concentrated near the Israeli border on the Gaza strip.

On February 25, Israel sent a letter to the UN Security Council charging UAR with making extensive military preparations on the border between the two countries.

The letter said that President Nasser's "war-like threats" had been accompanied by military measures in both Syria and Egypt.

It, however, did not make any request for a meeting of the Security Council.

Also, on February 25, a UN spokesman denied reports that UAR troops had entered the Gaza strip.

He added that the reports of heavy troop activity in the region were "rather exaggerated."

The US State Department said on February 26 that it was much concerned about the reported military build-up in West Asia and appealed to UAR and Israel to exercise restraint.

It said: "We have noted with concern a number of recent developments in West Asia. We are hopeful that all parties will exercise restraint, in keeping with their commitments under the United Nations Charter."

(*The New York Times* and *The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3204:ISR:A]

C. **Oldest Hebrew Epistle:** A 2,700-year-old letter, said to be the oldest Hebrew epistle ever unearthed, was made public in Jerusalem on March 9.

The 14 lines of the script, inked on a potsherd, were addressed to a Prince by a peasant.

The writer of the message appears to have complained to the Prince that his cloak was taken by a creditor as a pledge, and he appealed to the Prince to get it back.

The Hebrew of the text is not as good as the hand-writing, and it is believed that the peasant dictated the letter to a scribe.

It was discovered in January at an ancient fort near the Mediterranean coast, one mile) south of Yavneh Yam, by a group of archaeologists headed by Mr. Joseph Naveh, Inspector of Antiquities in the Israeli Ministry of Education.

There has been no earlier evidence of Hebrew occupation of that part of Palestine in the second half of the 7th century BC. It has been recorded that King Josiah of Judah took advantage of the decline of the Assyrian Empire at that time to re-occupy part of northern Palestine.

Mr. Naveh said that his discovery suggested that the King of Judah took advantage of the political situation to expand his kingdom along the coast.

The earliest Hebrew letters previously unearthed were the 6th century BC messages from officers in the provinces to their Commandant at Lachish, discovered in 1935.

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Mr. Naveh said that the new discovery was half a century older. There have been earlier inscriptions found, however.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3194:ISR:A]

LAOS

A. UN Co-ordinator Named: The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, announced at a news conference in New York on February 18 that Dr. Edouard Zellweger of Switzerland had been appointed as Co-ordinator of UN Economic Activities in Laos.

He succeeded Mr. Sakari Tuomioja who had been in Laos since November, 1959.

Dr. Zellweger, an eminent Swiss jurist, had been Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Libya since 1955. Earlier, from 1945 to 1950, he was Swiss Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Mr. Hammarskjoeld expressed the hope that UN would now embark "on the third phase of the work for economic development and integration in Laos." First, there had been the report submitted by Mr. S. Tuomioja in December, 1959. Then, the UN Commissioner for Technical Assistance, Mr. Roberto M. Heurtematte, had visited Laos and had translated the report into "action terms." "And now, we have come to the stage where, I hope, we are ripe for action under the leadership of Dr. Zellweger."

Mr. S. Tuomioja's report, which he submitted after studying the situation in Laos for four weeks, contained a series of recommendations for long-term and short-term projects aimed at the general development of the country.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3169:LAO:A]

MALDIVES

A. Suadive Republic Disbanded: The Maldivian Government's Representative in Colombo, Mr. Hilmy Didi, said in Colombo on March 14 that the rebel Republic of Suadive set up by Mr. Abdullah Afif in the southern atolls of the British-protected Maldivian Archipelago in the Indian Ocean had been disbanded.

The dissolution had been brought about through the good offices of Britain whom the Sultanate of Male had originally accused of instigating the rebellion in the southern atolls and of inspiring the setting up of the Republic.

An Atoll Committee of which Mr. Abdullah Afif is a member now rules over the territory under the sovereign control of the Sultan of Male.

Britain's good offices were used in terms of the recent Agreement between the two countries whereby Britain secured rights to use the Gan Island as an Air Force base and promised to recognize the Sultanate of Male as the sole Government of the Maldives.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3170:MLD:A, 3205:MLD:A]

PAKISTAN

A. Mr. Manzoor Qadir On International Affairs, Kashmir Question And Relations With India: The Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, spoke at length on the Kashmir problem and his country's relations with India at a reception organized by the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs in Karachi on March 11.

He said that the Kashmir question was not insoluble and it would be solved one day no matter how insoluble it might look today.

Any solution of the dispute, he said, must satisfy the interests of Pakistan, the people of Kashmir and of India. The only solution which, "so far as we can see", will safeguard all the interests was "the one we have been talking about"—a fair and impartial plebiscite. "We cannot see any other solution, but that does not mean that if anybody has got another one, we will not listen to it. If somebody has it, he should suggest it."

Talking of Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan and Afghanistan's "anti-Pakistan propaganda," he reiterated Pakistan's policy of friendship for Afghanistan and said that with all the Afghan propaganda, "the desire of Pakistan to come closer to Afghanistan as far as possible remains unshaken, and Pakistan will do all she can to win over Afghanistan."

Pakistan's desire to have "peaceful relations all around" had received recognition in many countries where it was not recognized previously.

Pakistan's relations with the Arab countries have grown, and her sympathies with the newly-emerging countries of Africa are recognized to a great extent.

He was very happy to say that Pakistan's relations with India were progressing in a direction which was most desirable, and he ardently hoped that very soon there would be no further need for the two countries to waste their resources and energies in maintaining defensive postures against each other.

Talking of Pakistan's interest in Kashmir, he mentioned the economic and defence aspects of the issue and said: "There is also the question of defence of certain areas, certain vulnerable areas. With the hills behind you, it is one kind of proposition, and with the hills before you, it is another kind of proposition.

"Under the principle in accordance with which the Canal Waters issue is being settled, the importance of Kashmir to Pakistan has become much greater than before. Pakistan will be restricted to use the waters of only three of the Indus basin rivers, one of which takes off in Kashmir and another one passes through Kashmir. The fact that India had once turned off the supplies of water to Pakistan canals had to be borne in mind. The same thing can happen again. That means a stranglehold on West Pakistan's economy."

He also pointed out that the storages that Pakistan would build to use the waters of the three rivers would be built in the hills and not in the plains.

Because of the existence of this dispute, he said, the two countries were wasting enormous resources on defence. To avoid this wastage, the President of Pakistan had offered a joint defence proposal to India, which could become a reality only if the Kashmir issue was out of the way.

In this context, he pointed out that internal strife in the Indian sub-continent had always been responsible for invasions.

He divided disputes between India and Pakistan into two categories—those arising out of Partition and those consequent to the Partition. The disputes in the first category —those relating to the boundary line, overall financial settlement, evacuee properties and Canal Waters—were either matters of the past or were well on the way to solution. The most important of the disputes in the second category covering disputes relating to accession of States was that of Kashmir.

Answering a question on the accession of Junagadh and Manavadar States to Pakistan, he said that the position in Junagadh was the exact reverse of the position in Kashmir, a little more than the exact reverse of the position in Kashmir. The Muslim ruler of Junagadh had acceded to Pakistan, though the majority of its people were not Muslims. The Maharaja of Kashmir acceded to India, though an overwhelming majority of the people of the State were Muslims. But, in Kashmir, the people registered their protest against the accession and even rose in revolt, whereas in Junagadh no protest was registered by the people.

Talking of Israel, he said that Pakistan's consistent stand in this regard might not have been appreciated in some quarters. "Our stand is not against the people of Israel. It is based on the fact that by creating a new country in the heart of the Arab world, the problems of the Arab world have been aggravated. Therefore, we can do nothing to support that State." Pakistan supported actions, consistent with the UN Charter, which aim at removing this State from the Arab world.

He re-iterated that any settlement that India and China might reach about Ladakh would not be binding on Pakistan.

The people of Algeria were "our brothers in faith and our sympathies cannot but be with them."

He was very much in favour of a one World Government. If he had the power he would not hesitate to bring it about.

On March 12, however, Mr. Qadir clarified his remarks about Israel.

[He was earlier reported to have said that "Pakistan would like to see the State of Israel removed from the Arab world."]

In a statement, he explained that he was speaking without notes and could not reproduce exactly what words he had used. But, it was to the following effect:

"Our stand is not against the people of Jewish faith for whom we have the greatest respect. It is based on the fact that by creating a new country in the heart of the Arab world, the problems of the Arab world have been aggravated. Therefore, we can do nothing to support that State. Indeed, we shall lend support to all those actions, consistent with the UN Charter, which are calculated to remove causes of tension in the Arab world."

He said that he was issuing the statement because reports which had appeared in the Press had "created an impression somewhat different from my intention."

Diplomatic observers in Karachi interpreted Mr. Qadir's statement as a "calculated stroke to boost Pakistan's stock in the Arab world."

The statement was considered significant in view of the visit of President G. A. Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3107:PAK:A, 3171:PAK:A]

B. Canadian Help For Bringing Electric Power From Karnafuli To Chittagong: Canada signed an Agreement with the Pakistan Government on March 10 under which it would spend $1,100,000 on the construction of an inter-connector link for bringing electric power from the Karnafuli

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hydro-electric station, now under construction, to Chittagong.

The Pakistan Government would bear the rupee cost of the project.

Canada has already agreed to provide $5,600,000 for the construction of a transmission line from Chittagong to Dacca.

The Agreement signed on March 10 would enable the power generated at Karnafuli power station to be brought to Chittagong for onward transmission to Dacca.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2399:PAK:A]

C. **Dr. P. D. Periera's Visit:** The Deputy Prime Minister of Portugal, Dr. P. D. Periera, arrived in Karachi from Goa on January 17 on a seven-day official visit to Pakistan.

He was welcomed at the airport, among others, by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto.

Dr. Periera said that it was a great privilege and also a fascinating opportunity to know a country with which Portugal was associated by ties of mutual and sincere friendship.

The following day (January 18), he left for Rawalpindi and then for home on January 24.

During his stay in Pakistan, he visited a number of places and industrial works. He also met President Mohammed Ayub Khan and other Pakistan leaders.

Before leaving Karachi on January 24, he told newsmen that he was much impressed by the industrial development in Pakistan. He particularly praised the Korangi township which he called "a magnificent demonstration in the sphere of housing and rehabilitation."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 1753:PAK:A, 2118:PAK:B]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Differences With Jordan Over Palestine:** The authoritative Cairo newspaper, *Al Ahram*, brought out into the open on March 7 the rift between the United Arab Republic and Jordan over Palestine, because, it said, "it was not prudent to allow the rift to remain secret any longer."

In the first account of the issue published in the United Arab Republic, *Al Ahram* disclosed that Mr. Moussa Nasser, Jordan's Foreign Minister, had disagreed with three steps in the Palestine dispute proposed at the recent Arab League Council meeting in Cairo (see page 3235).

These were the creation of a Palestinian entity and of an organization to represent Palestinians, as well as the denunciation of the 1950 Tripartite Declaration under which Britain, France and the United States undertook to maintain peace in West Asia.

It said that at one point the Arab League Council Chairman, Mr. Hussain Eweini (Lebanon's Foreign Minister) had threatened to walk out and return home to publish Jordan's attitude.

According to it, Mr. Moussa Nasser had said: "We do not recognize the existence of a Palestinian status and a Jordanian status, because there exists but one people which owes its allegiance to King Hussein. This matter is over, and we do not approve of underlining the Palestinian existence."

[Two-thirds of the population of Jordan are Palestinians.]

Al Ahram said that Mr. Moussa Nasser was then reminded that, in 1948, Egypt and Jordan had agreed that on the re-fixation of the Palestinians in their Fatherland (Israel), Egypt would return the parts of Palestine that she held and Jordan would return the west bank of the Jordan river.

Mr. Moussa Nasser returned to Amman after being asked by the Arab League Council to compile a plan for the re-organization of a Palestine State.

On his return to Cairo, he told the Council that King Hussein of Jordan felt that the project was part of a general plan and should be left over for an Arab 'summit' meeting.

Al Ahram said that the disputed topics were then postponed for consideration at the next Council meeting in September, 1960.

(*Al Ahram*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2875:JOR:A, 3235:UAR:B]

B. **Arab League Economic Council Meeting:** Addressing the opening session of the Arab League Economic Council in Cairo on March 5, the Secretary-General of the League, Mr. Abdul Khalek Hassouna, said that the achievement of Arab economic unity was imperative and reminded the Council of the world-wide tendency among nations to integrate their economies in regional blocs.

The Council was reported to have prepared draft agreements on March 6 to establish a joint Arab Navigation Company and to build a pipe-line from the Persian Gulf to a Syrian port on the Mediterranean.

The Council also discussed in three Sub-Committees questions relating to petroleum, communications and economy and finance. These Sub-Committees were said to have reached agreement on almost all issues on their agendas.

Five countries took part in the Council session. They were the Lebanon, Jordan, the Yemen, Saudi Arabia and UAR.

There were Observers from Sudan, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrein and the "Provisional Government" of Algeria.

Iraq did not attend the session.

Agreement On Oil Policy:

The Oil Sub-Committee of the Arab League Economic Council unanimously approved an Agreement on March 10 on a unified policy to be followed by all the Arab countries.

The Agreement, among other things, dealt with relations between the Arab States and the oil companies operating in the area on financial, technical and labour matters.

It said that in granting new oil concessions, priority should be given to Arab companies or companies in which Arab capital was interested.

Also, the Arab countries should undertake not to allow their oil to flow into pipe-lines which ran through non-Arab territories or which terminate at non-Arab ports.

The Agreement said that all foreign oil companies operating in the area should take 90 per cent of their labour force and 70 per cent of other employees from amongst the nationals of the countries wherein they operated.

Vocational training centres were to be set up to train Arab nationals for work in the oil industry.

They also agreed not to allow oil companies to change their prices without the consent of the country granting the Concession.

Decisions:

On March 13, the Council passed all the draft resolutions and recommendations presented by its technical Sub-Committees.

It was decided that the present session of the Economic Council should be kept 'open.' The Council advised the Arab countries to collaborate in working out a system for industrial co-ordination to help realize Arab self-sufficiency and contribute to realizing Arab economic unity.

Another decision was that a conference of economic experts should convene in Cairo on April 23 to make a complete study of matters related to the issue of Arab economic unity.

It approved the proceedings of the first Arab Petroleum Conference (page 2677) and decided that an annual Arab Oil Conference should be convened.

It also decided to approve the conclusion of an Agreement on the co-ordination of the oil policy of the Arab States for the common benefit of Arab States, to seek the issue of unified laws on the exploitation of petroleum and its products which will embody basic principles for the regulation of Governments' relations with *concessionnaire* companies in the financial, technical, social, hygienic and labour spheres and to call on the League's General Secretariat to appoint an *ad hoc* Technical Committee to study ways and means of regulating the boycott of oil companies operating in Algeria.

The meeting ended on March 13.

A spokesman of the Arab League told newsmen at the conclusion of the session that the Council had ratified plans to establish an Arab-owned Pipe-lines Company, a Navigation Company and an Airline.

He said that the Council referred back for further study projects for the establishment of an Arab Tankers Company, an economic development fund and a proposal to set aside five per cent of all oil revenues for development in Arab countries which did not produce oil.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *Cairo Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2545:UAR:A, 2677:UAR:A, 3069:UAR:B]

SPORT

A. **Bombay Wins Ranji Cricket Trophy:** Bombay won the Ranji Trophy for the eleventh time in 26 years by beating the South Zone champions —Mysore—by an innings and 22 runs on March 13.

The following were the scores: Bombay 504; Mysore 221 and 261.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2578:SPO:B]

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AFGHANISTAN

A. Sardar Md. Daud Khan's Visit To Tehran: The Afghan Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan, arrived in Tehran on March 17 on a three-day visit at the invitation of the Government of Iran.

During his visit, Sardar Daud Khan had talks with the Shah and Government leaders and left Tehran on March 21 for Vienna.

No communique was issued at the end of his visit to Iran, but Sardar Daud Khan told newsmen that his visit to Iran would help improve relations between the two countries.

(*Kabul Radio*)

FORMOSA

A. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Elected President: General Chiang Kai-shek was re-elected President of the Kuomintang Administration in Formosa on March 21 for the third term.

The constitutional provision against a third term was suspended to permit him to continue in office.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2441:FOR:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: National Development Council Meeting; FICCI Session; Trade Pact With Pakistan; Air Violations; State Bank of India Strike; Bombay And Kerala Budgets; Kundah Project Inaugurated; Rajya Sabha Elections.

A. National Development Council On Third Plan Targets: The National Development Council comprising the Chief Ministers of all States and some senior Central Ministers met in New Delhi on March 19 and 20 and accepted a Rs. 9,950-crore investment target for the Third Five-Year Plan in the public and private sectors. The public sector component would be Rs. 5,950 crores (investment) which, together with a current outlay of Rs. 1,050 crores, would give an overall Plan outlay of Rs. 7,000 crores.

The Council also accepted in principle the proposals for raising the internal resources corresponding to this outlay.

Although not specifically proposed or discussed, it was taken as understood that agriculture, steel, machine-building, fuel and the related power, transport and technical education would comprise the 'core' of the Third Plan.

Further, schemes totalling up to Rs. 300-400 crores that could not be accommodated in the Rs. 7,000-crore outlay might be placed on a priority waiting list, to be taken up as and when resources permit.

The States' share of the proposed Rs. 7,000-crore outlay in the public sector during the Third Plan period was expected to be about Rs. 3,650 crores.

The size and composition of the individual State Plans and the quantum of resources to be raised by them would now be settled in discussion with the Planning Commission.

It was understood that the Working Group on Resources had suggested that the Rs. 7,000-crore outlay be finalized as follows:

Additional taxation—Rs. 1,650 crores, the States' share being about Rs. 500 crores and that of the Centre about Rs. 1,150 crores. The States were expected to raise Rs. 200-250 crores through surcharges on land revenue, water rates, betterment levies, commodity cesses and other direct taxes on the rural sector. Sales-taxes and levies on road transport and electricity were calculated to make a substantial contribution. The bulk of the additional Central taxation was expected to come from excises. Another major head would be increased surcharges on railway fares and freights.

Loans—Rs. 850 crores.

Small savings—Rs. 550 crores.

Deficit-financing—Rs. 550 crores.

Credit expansion by Reserve Bank—Rs. 200 crores.

Profits from public enterprises—Rs. 470 crores.

Surplus from railways—Rs. 150 crores.

Provident funds and miscellaneous receipts —Rs. 300 crores (approximately).

Balances from current revenues—Rs. 200 crores.

Foreign assistance (excluding requirements of private sector and for repayments)—Rs. 2,000 crores.

Working Group's Report:

According to the proposals of the Working Group on Resources, out of the outlay of about Rs. 3,650 crores which was likely to fall within the States' Plans, the latter's total contribution was expected to amount to about Rs. 1,150 crores, including resources on revenue account, contribution of public enterprises and resources on capital account.

After considering generally the scope for rural taxation, betterment levies and electricity duties, the Council agreed that more detailed discussions between the Planning Commission and individual States should now proceed on the basis of the recommendations made by the Resources Working Group.

In the course of the discussion, reference was also made to the Prize Bonds Scheme.

The Central Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, indicated that half the proceeds of Prize Bonds would be made available to the States.

Considerable attention was devoted to the question of prices and it was agreed that every effort must be made to hold the price-line. The detailed measures by which this might be achieved would be further considered.

Some suggestions were made regarding State trading, but the Central Food Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil, explained his view that this could at best be regarded as a 'temporary expedient' and that a more permanent solution lay in increased agricultural production. He also outlined his proposals for building up a buffer-stock of foodstuffs.

A proposal by one of the members of the Council for a 'wage freeze' was vigorously resisted by the Central Labour Minister, Mr. G. L. Nanda, and others.

It was pointed out that a national policy of relating wages to productivity, prices and minimum standards was being sought to be pursued.

The employment aspect of the Third Plan was touched upon briefly and it was felt that the employment potential of rural industries should be tapped to the fullest extent possible.

The Council also briefly discussed the issue of administrative efficiency and economy.

The Planning Commission had recommended that the Cabinet Secretary at the Centre and the Chief Secretary in each of the States should lead an Official Committee to examine administrative codes and procedures and eliminate delays.

Next day (March 20), the Council discussed the pattern of investment, physical targets, phasing and a detailed price policy.

(*The Times of India* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2613:INI:F]

B. FICCI Session: The thirty-third annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry met in New Delhi on March 27, 28 and 29.

Inaugurating the session, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, called for increased production on which alone, he said, the country's security depended.

He explained the Government's socialist approach by which economic advance was sought to be brought about through Five-Year Plans and said that modern thinking was inevitably becoming increasingly socialistic and he, as a believer in Socialism, believed in the dignity of the individual as well as equal opportunities for all.

He said that it was a wrong approach to the problem to talk in terms of "first priorities" in regard to the Third Plan since both agriculture and industry depended on each other and should go hand in hand. Both the public and the private sectors had to fit in their activities within the broad objectives of the Third Plan.

The controversy regarding the two sectors of the economy, he declared, concerned a few selected items of industry and the area of this controversy was small, though important. It was, for instance, open to the private sector to open a million or 10 million small and medium-sized industries in the country.

In his view, the slogans of both "free enterprise" and of the communists were divorced from free thinking. Free enterprise led to monopolies and, therefore, "unfree enterprise". The major objective of planning was, on the other hand, to raise the level of the common peasant in India.

Mr. M. R. Ruia's Speech:

The out-going President of the Federation, Mr. Madanmohan Ruia,

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in his speech, said that the country had "not done too badly" in the economic sphere and doubts expressed in the first few years of the Second Plan seemed to have been answered by events.

He also referred to the brighter international picture in terms of foreign appreciation and help given by friendly countries and said that the foreign investor was evincing greater interest in investment opportunities in India and, so far as the indigenous capital was concerned, it had proved its capacity to make the best use of the country's resources made available to it and that "it can be relied upon for development effort on the required scale".

He proposed that a substantial allocation should be made in the Third Plan for family planning.

Regarding the connected problem of unemployment, he suggested that a conscious effort should be made to spread industrialization to smaller towns and to invoke the enterprise of the local population.

The crux of the country's problem, he declared, lay in increased production all round. In this context, he favoured controlled deficit-financing and said that it would be worth while, even from the point of view of increased revenues to the exchequer, to reduce the burden of taxation which would lead to broad-based economic development.

He added: "Even for the development of corporate enterprise, individual savings must be augmented and individual shareholders must be given an opportunity to interest themselves not only in the expansion of existing companies but also in the establishing of new companies by entrepreneurs, old and new. It is in this light, I hope, that the proposals for raising resources through taxation for the Third Plan will be considered."

Resolutions:

The session adopted a resolution calling for the maximum opportunity being provided to units in different sectors of the economy "to play an effective part in meeting all defence requirements."

Stating that a strong industrial base was a *sine qua non* for the effective defence of India, it said that every avenue must be explored to set up different kinds of industries "to rapidly and adequately meet the defence and other requirements of the nation."

It underlined the need for accelerating agricultural production and said that it was essential for maintaining higher industrial production and achieving increased exports.

The resolution on national defence expressed deep concern over the Chinese aggression on the northern frontier and said that while supporting such action as had been taken by the Government so far in this regard, the Federation would request the authorities and the public to firmly recognize that the country's political sovereignty could only be effectively safeguarded by augmenting defence potential, of men and materials both qualitatively and quantitatively, inspired by a unity of purpose.

In the view of the Federation, it said, there was no basic conflict between the objective of effective defence on the one hand and of securing reasonable improvement in living standards on the other.

It re-affirmed its assurance to the Prime Minister that the commercial community would be firmly behind the Government in all steps that might be taken for the defence and honour of the country.

By another resolution, it pleaded for a modification of the Government's economic policy.

It said that the contribution of the private sector, against the background of planning and in the context of various legislative measures and executive directions, had so far not only matched the targets but also exceeded them in different fields.

Keeping in view the objectives of increased employment, increased production through greater productivity of men and machinery, increase in the savings of the community "which should fructify in the hands of individuals" and a reasonable increase in and diversification of consumption which alone could sustain and improve all economic plans, it said, there must be a "distinct modification of the Government's economic policies and procedures".

It advocated, among other things, a re-orientation of the fiscal policy and the gearing up of the credit policy of the Reserve Bank and commercial banks to developmental requirements.

Referring to the need for increased exports to sustain economic development, it said that the prices of export articles must be competitive.

New Office-bearers:

The new office-bearers of FICCI elected for 1960-61 were: Mr. A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar—President; Mr. Karamchand Thapar—Vice President; and Mr. P. N. Talukdar—Treasurer.

The following were co-opted to the Executive Committee to represent special trading and industrial as well as regional interests: Mr. Madanmohan R. Ruia, Mr. Lakshmipat Singhania, Sir B. P. Singh-Roy, Mr. Naval H. Tata, Mr. S. L. Kirloskar, Mr. Ramnath A. Podar, Mr. J. V. Somayajulu, Mr. Lal Chand Sethi and Mr. Satyapaul.

(*The Hindustan Times* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2575:INI:A]

C. **Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement:** A new two-year Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement was signed in New Delhi on March 21, paving the way for a considerable expansion of trade and economic co-operation between the two countries.

The scope and range of commodities listed for exchange under the Limited Payments Agreement (in non-convertible Indian rupees) signed in December, 1959 was enlarged from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 4.10 crores per annum each way.

The principal items of trade under the Payments Agreement would be jute cuttings and raw cotton (to be supplied by Pakistan) and iron and steel, cement and *biris* (to be supplied by India).

Under a separate Protocol signed, India would export 130,000 tons of coal per month to Pakistan and import raw jute from that country.

Two Schedules of commodities pertaining to normal trade were also drawn up.

It was felt that there was scope for co-operation in respect of the production and exchange of several commodities, such as raw jute, raw cotton, coal, newsprint, pig-iron, steel of different sorts (including structurals), cement and wood and timber.

It was agreed that it would be desirable to take such steps as might be found practicable to promote commodity consultations with a view to entering into long-term arrangements of mutual benefit.

The Agreement was signed at official level by Mr. K. B. Lall and Mr. I. A. Khan on behalf of India and Pakistan respectively.

The Commerce Ministers of both countries, who were also present, spoke briefly at the signing ceremony.

The Pakistan Minister, Mr. Hafizur Rahman, expressed the hope that the Agreement would "lead to a further improvement in our relations in all other fields and spheres."

Replying Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri said that India was ready to discharge all the obligations that devolved on a good neighbour.

He was optimistic that the two countries would be able to co-ordinate their "economic endeavours" and "co-operate in meeting each other's requirements with a view to achieving rapid progress and advancement."

Appended to the Agreement were two Schedules indicating the commodities available for export from India and Pakistan respectively.

There were also two Protocols to the Agreement.

The first Protocol superseded the Limited Payments Agreement signed in Karachi on December 3, 1959 and provided for increased exchange of commodities between the two countries, payments being made on the same basis as under the superseded Agreement. The values of commodities to be exchanged under this Protocol were raised from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 4.10 crores either way.

Under this arrangement, Pakistan agreed to supply India jute cuttings to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and also to raise the ceiling for cotton from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1.5 crores.

India, on her part, agreed to supply Pakistan iron and steel to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and raised the ceiling for cement and *biri* leaves from Rs. 70,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,00,000. The list of items to be exchanged was also enlarged to cover, among others, betel leaves, films, fish (dried and salted), drugs and medicines (Ayurvedic and Unani), rock salt, betel nuts, kapok, etc., from Pakistan and betel leaves, films, spices, groundnut seeds, mica, dyeing and tanning substances, chemicals, machinery, electrical goods, bicycles and spares, iron and steel, sewing machines and typewriters etc., from India.

Under the second Protocol, both Governments entered into special arrangements for the supply, by India, of coal, hard and soft wood and stone-boulders to Pakistan. Pakistan agreed to supply India with raw jute, the quantity and value of it to be determined as heretofore. Despite difficulties in regard to movement and supply of coal, India agreed to supply by rail and by sea to Pakistan an additional quantity of 30,000 tons per month. This is over and above the 1,00,000 tons of coal per month to both Wings of Pakistan as under the previous Agreement.

A joint *communique* issued in New Delhi on the same day (March 21) said that the Pakistan delegation felt that border trade between East Pakistan and the adjoining Indian areas did not lead to *bona fide* trade. However, both the delegations agreed to hold further consultations in regard to this matter.

The Agreement and the Protocols are subject to periodic review and take effect from March 20, 1960.

The total volume of Indo-Pakistan trade was only about Rs. 11 crores in 1959 and this figure was expected to be doubled as a result of the new Agreement.

(*The Times of India* and *PIB*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2816:INI:E]

D. **New Agreement Under PL 480 For Purchases Of Rice From USA:** The United States Agriculture Department announced on March 21 a new Public Law 480 Agreement with India supplementing the Agreement signed between the two countries in November, 1959.

Under the Supplementary Agreement, India would buy in rupees rice approximate-

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ly worth Rs. 36,900,000, including transportation costs. Five per cent of the rupee proceeds would be set aside for loans to US and Indian private businesses.

At the same time, it was announced that India would also buy milled rice in bags worth about another Rs. 30,000,000. The contracts for this rice might be made between March 28 and June 30, 1960.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3023:INI:C, 3053:INI:F]

E. **Import Of Rice From UAR:** Representatives of the Government of India and the Government of the United Arab Republic signed in New Delhi on March 21 an Agreement providing for the import by India of 1,00,000 tons of rice from UAR.

The import will be against non-convertible rupees which will be utilized by the sellers for purchasing from India jute, tea and other items.

The supplies will be completed by July, 1960.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2830:INI:F]

F. **Export Earnings From Jute:** According to official sources in Calcutta, India's earnings from the export of jute goods rose to Rs. 108.44 crores in 1959 from Rs. 102.09 crores in the previous year.

There has been some improvement in the export earnings of fabrics of jute (jute canvas, hessian cloth, sacking cloth and other jute fabrics) from Rs. 58.87 crores in 1958 to Rs. 65.78 crores last year.

Export earnings from hessian and sacking bags (new) at Rs. 33.49 crores showed an increase of Rs. 1.06 crores, but those from other goods declined from Rs. 10.81 crores to Rs. 9.17 crores.

America was the principal importing country of Indian hessian, with an off-take valued at Rs. 33 crores in 1959 against Rs. 28.4 crores in the previous year. Other important customers of Indian hessian were Argentina, Canada, UK, Australia, West Germany and USSR.

The most important purchaser of hessian new bags in both the years was USSR, whose off-take increased from Rs. 1.4 crores in 1958 to Rs. 1.8 crores in 1959.

The principal countries importing new sacking bags were China with an off-take worth Rs. 4.7 crores in 1959 against only Rs. 70,00,000 in the previous year, and Cuba whose share declined from Rs. 4.1 crores to Rs. 2.1 crores between 1958 and 1959. Nigeria, Syria and UK also showed declines, while Burma, Sudan, Indonesia, Thailand and Egypt registered small increases.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3216:INI:M]

G. **Watch Factory — Agreement With Japanese Firm:** An Agreement between the Government of India and the Citizen Watch Company of Japan for the establishment of a watch factory in India, was signed in New Delhi on March 25.

The proposed watch factory, which would be in the public sector, would be located in Bangalore, near the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, and would undertake the manufacture of low and medium priced watches of 17-jewel type with shock-absorber device.

The factory is expected to go into production in 1962. Beginning with an annual output of 1,20,000 watches in the second year, it will attain full production of 3,60,000 watches from the sixth year onwards.

The indigenous content of the watches will also progressively rise from 54 per cent at the beginning to about 84 per cent by the time full production is attained. Only items like main and hair springs, shock absorbers, and for some time, jewels may have to be imported.

The capital cost of the plant and equipment over the five-year period when full production will be achieved, is estimated to be about Rs. 70,00,000, including the cost of the jigs and tools manufacturing plant. Inclusive of the cost of the factory blocks and services, the total capital cost will be about Rs. 1.25 crores.

The Citizen Watch Company will assist the Central Government in establishing the factory, in the preparation of specifications for the plant and the equipment, supply of technical 'know-how,' research and development. It will also render assistance in the manufacture of jigs, tools and fixtures and guarantee the performance of the plant and the product for an eight-year period, when the Agreement will remain in force. The import of plant and equipment will be financed out of the Yen credit facilities made available by the Japanese Government.

Besides providing technical experts, the Japanese firm will also train 100 Indian technicians for a five-year period in their factories.

So far, no manufacture of watches has been undertaken in the country, though some parts like cases, dials and some other components for replacement purposes have been produced. The beginning of watch manufacture would mark an important stage in the country's endeavours to develop skills and a tradition of precision work.

It may be recalled that the Government have already approved a scheme of the Phoenix Watch Company, Bombay, to set up a watch manufacturing plant in collaboration with a French group of firms, with an annual capacity of 3,00,000 watches. Two more proposals from industrialists for the manufacture of watches are said to be under Government's consideration at present.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3233:JAP:E]

H. **Sikkim Proclamation On Mineral Exploitation:** The Sikkim Durbar has issued a proclamation providing the legal and constitutional basis for the joint venture with India to exploit Sikkim's reportedly large mineral resources.

A Corporation has now been established to develop minerals. The Maharajkumar of Sikkim will be its Chairman, while India will be represented on its executive by three senior officials.

India will provide the technical 'know-how' and equipment for the undertaking. Sikkim will, however, hold the controlling share in the Corporation's capital.

Sikkim has extensive deposits of copper which have already been proved. It is also generally believed that further search may reveal other industrial and precious minerals in commercial quantities.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2870:INI:A]

I. **Air Violations:** Both the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, and the Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, told the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on March 18 that the Indian Air Force was keeping strict vigilance over the country's frontiers and had taken all possible steps to prevent violation of India's air-space by foreign aircraft.

Mr. Menon informed the House earlier in a statement that between February 6 and 23, they had received 42 reports of "having heard sounds of aircraft or having seen some lights" over the North-East Frontier Agency (N-EFA).

According to Air Force experts, he said, these flights appeared to "follow a pattern wherein the sounds disappear towards the north" (China), and in "some cases, report of the sound as being of jet aircraft had been heard." All the reports were of flights "at night between the hours of sun-set and day-break." The sources of information were varied. The reports were mostly of "sounds heard."

Air Force experts, he added, had examined all these reports. The reports were believed to be of sounds of aircraft or having seen them at a great height at night in cloudy weather. The experts could, therefore, "only speak at present of unidentified aircraft."

They were also of the opinion that these could not be reconnaissance aircraft as the ground features could not be seen by aircraft "from that height at night and if photographs were being taken at night there would be flashes. Such flashes had not been observed by anyone."

These flights followed a pattern and the experts had 'certain views about their purpose." But he did not disclose what these views were in the larger defence interests.

Most of the 42 reports no doubt referred to the flights of the same aircraft "seen several times or reported by different persons or at different places at short intervals." "It was not possible to state the number of aircraft engaged in these violations though they must be much smaller than 42."

Between January 15 and February 23, there had also been intrusions into India's airspace, "as reported by the Indian Air Force and Army establishments in the Punjab and West Bengal areas." These aircraft, which were all unidentified, flew back to Pakistan. Protests had been lodged against these violations.

Mr. Nehru, intervening, explained that it was not possible to make statements in public, in the House or elsewhere as to the steps the Government was taking to prevent air violations. Giving such information would amount to giving information to the wrong party also. There was no doubt that every possible step should be taken. But what steps were feasible and how they should be taken was a matter for experts and they were sufficiently alive to these matters.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2692:PAK:C, 3224:INI:A]

J. **State Bank Employees' Strike:** For 20 days from March 5, the employees of the State Bank of India were on strike demanding revision of pay scales and better service conditions.

Consequent on the break-down of negotiations between the representatives of the All-India State Bank Employees' Federation and the Management of the Bank over the demands, the Federation issued a strike call on March 5. On the first day, the Bank offices in metropolitan cities were affected and the strike soon spread to all branches. A sympathetic token strike was observed by other bank employees as well.

The beginning of the strike also set off a fresh round of talks among the management, the Central Government and the Federation resulting in the appointment of a National Tribunal on March 24.

On March 25, the Federation's President, Mr. S M. Joshi, gave the call for the withdrawal of the strike and directed the employees to report for duty.

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According to him, the decision to call off the strike was taken following an understanding reached with the Government and the management of the Bank that the constitution of a National Tribunal to adjudicate on the disputes in the banking industry did not preclude the parties from discussing any issues referred to it and to come to a satisfactory settlement.

Tribunal Appointed:

The Central Government constituted the National Tribunal to adjudicate the dispute between the banking companies and their employees on March 21.

Mr. Justice Kantilal Thakoredas Desai of the Bombay High Court was appointed the Presiding Officer of the Tribunal with headquarters at Bombay.

Simultaneously, the Government passed an Order prohibiting the continuance of the strike by the employees of the State Bank.

The notification stated that the constitution of the National Tribunal had become necessary because the dispute involved questions of national importance and was likely to affect industrial establishments in more than one State.

Important among the issues referred to the National Tribunal were the question of *interim* relief and the special needs of the State Bank and its subsidiaries, having regard to their responsibility for the conduct of Government business.

Other issues referred to the Tribunal were: categorization of banks and areas for adjudication; scales of pay and the method of their adjustment; dearness allowance, house rent and other allowances; provident fund, pension and gratuity; leave rules; hours of work and over-time; medical aid; cash deposits and other securities to be furnished by staff; the *seniority question*; age of retirement; subsistence allowance during suspension; date of effect of the new Award and option, if any; anomalies in the existing Award; and the need for the development of banking in rural areas.

The names of 67 banking companies and corporations, where disputes existed or were apprehended and which would be adjudicated, were also published.

The terms of reference in the case of the Reserve Bank dispute related to Class II, III and IV staff of the Bank.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3203:INI:M]

K. **Bombay Budget:** The last Budget estimates (for 1960-61) for the bilingual Bombay State presented to the Bombay Legislative Assembly by the Finance Minister, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, on March 18 showed a revenue surplus of Rs. 7,00,000, without any change in the existing taxation.

Revenue receipts for 1960-61 were estimated at Rs. 150.06 crores and revenue expenditure Rs. 149.99.

In a brief seven-page Budget Speech, Dr. Mehta said that the Budget was being presented to obtain a "vote on account" to carry on the administration and development programme till the final shape of the budgets of the two States of Gujerat and the residual State (Maharashtra) was decided by their respective Legislatures.

He said that he would be separately moving for a "vote on account" of Rs. 92.11 crores for covering expenditure for a part of 1960-61. This figure would consist of an amount of Rs. 44.38 crores on revenue account, Rs. 38.17 crores for capital expenditure outside revenue account and Rs. 9.56 crores under loans and advances.

The amount of Rs. 92.11 crores was intended to cover expenditure for one month of the existing composite State and for a period of four months thereafter for the residuary Bombay State.

Referring to the progress of the Second Five-Year Plan in the composite State, he said, the year about to end (1959-60) had been one of all-round progress and achievements for the State.

The Plan outlay by the end of 1959-60 was estimated at over 70 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 350 crores for the entire Plan period.

A table giving the actual outlay for the first three years of the Plan, the estimated outlay for the current year and the provision proposed for 1960-61 showed that the aggregate outlay on the five years would amount to Rs. 349.81 crores or 99.9 per cent of the total outlay.

The actual outlay on the first three years worked out to Rs. 46.93 crores in 1956-57, Rs. 51.21 crores in 1957-58 and Rs. 70.96 crores in 1958-59. The revised estimates for 1959-60 aggregated to Rs. 79.25 crores and the Budget estimates for 1960-61—the last year of the Plan—provided for an outlay of Rs. 101.46 crores. "It will be seen that the tempo of our Plan expenditure has been rising from year to year and it is hoped that we shall be fulfilling our financial target of Rs. 350 crores for Plan expenditure."

It would also be seen, he said, that the targets under Agriculture and Community Development, Transport and Communications and Housing would be substantially exceeded.

Dr. Mehta gave the House a statement showing the proposed Plan outlay for 1960-61 separately for Gujerat and Maharashtra regions under the nine major sectors of development, providing Rs. 66.77 crores for Maharashtra and Rs. 34.69 crores for Gujerat.

The provisions included Rs. 18.82 crores for Maharashtra and Rs. 10.45 crores for Gujerat under the head Agriculture and Community Development; Rs. 23.30 crores and Rs. 12.04 crores respectively for Irrigation and Power; Rs. 5.58 crores and Rs. 3.17 crores for Transport and Communications; Rs. 5.92 crores and Rs. 1.46 crores for Housing; Rs. 4.43 crores and Rs. 3.01 crores for Education; Rs. 4.36 crores and Rs. 2.26 crores for Health and Rs. 2.18 crores and Rs. 1.24 crores under the head "other social services."

Industry and mining accounted for an outlay of Rs. 1.43 crores in Maharashtra and Rs. 76,00,000 in Gujerat and scientific and industrial research, etc. for Rs. 75,00,000 and Rs. 30,00,000 respectively.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2540:INI:M]

L. **Kerala Budget:** Mr. R. Shankar, Deputy Chief Minister of Kerala who holds the Finance portfolio, presented the State Budget for 1960-61 to the Kerala Legislative Assembly in Trivandrum on March 18.

According to the Budget, the total revenue for the year 1960-61 was estimated at Rs. 42.95 crores. The expenditure on Revenue account for the year was estimated at Rs. 44.94 crores, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 1.99 crores. It was not now proposed to cover the deficit by any new measures of taxation.

The estimated expenditure on Capital account for 1960-61 was Rs. 9.06 crores, as compared to Rs. 8.77 crores in the revised estimates for 1959-60, thus showing an increase of Rs. 0.29 crores.

The Government proposed to float an open market loan of Rs. 4.40 crores during 1960-61.

Capital expenditure outside Revenue account, he said, stood at Rs. 9.06 crores and provision was made for a net expenditure of Rs. 4.48 crores under Loans and Advances.

With a view to finding resources to meet these expenditures, the Government had, besides the open market loan, taken credit for Rs. 1.50 crores on account of the State's share of the National Savings collections and Rs. 7.41 crores as loans from the Government of India, which were mainly intended for the implementation of the Five-Year Plan schemes. Transactions under other debt, deposit and remittance heads were expected to bring in Rs. 1.72 crores.

The revised Revenue and Expenditure for 1959-60 stood at Rs. 39.53 crores and Rs. 40.56 crores respectively, resulting in a Revenue deficit of Rs. 1.03 crores against Rs. 72,00,000 estimated in the Budget.

He said that within the short time at the Government's disposal (the Ministry was sworn-in on February 22), it had not been possible for them to make a comprehensive review of the finances of the State and lay down a programme of expenditure which would reflect the Government's policies and objectives for 1960-61.

He said he, therefore, proposed to present to the House a "preliminary programme" of expenditure and added that the proposals would be subjected to a more minute scrutiny later. The final picture, which emerged out of such examination, would be presented to the House at its next session.

He also sought a "vote on account" for the first four months of the financial year (1960-61) to enable the Government to carry on the day-to-day administration of the State.

Economic Review:

He also gave a short review of the economic situation in the State and said that as the field of State taxation was limited it would be wise for them to develop its non-tax revenues to the maximum extent.

As part of this programme, he said, the Government was taking steps for the re-afforestation of the available areas, cultivation of cashew in suitable forest lands, expansion of the area under rubber cultivation on lands excluded from the reserve forests and improvement of the working of the State Transport Department.

He announced that the Government had made a provision for the distribution of 180,000 tons of rice next year (1960-61) through fair-price shops at a price of 50 nP per measure. This would involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 1.07 crores per year to Government.

Besides the extension of free education to the Eighth Standard, as announced in the Governor's Address, (page 3244) he said that a larger provision had been made for aid to nursery schools in the State. The Government had also decided to establish a Hindi Teachers' Training College, recognizing the growing importance of Hindi in the national sphere.

On food production, he said, the only possibility for the State was to resort to intensive cultivation. The per acre production of rice in the State could be stepped up by providing irrigation facilities in a larger measure and supplying manure in larger quantities.

For the rapid industrialization of the State, he said, the present Government proposed to pursue a definite policy of assisting the private sector to organize new industries in the State by giving them all facilities, including participation in the share capital of industries.

He added that, in the two previous years of communist rule, the deficit had gone beyond the anticipation of the then Finance Minister, Mr. Shelat Achuta Menon (who is now the Deputy Leader of the Communist

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Opposition). The first year of communist rule (1958-59) closed with a revenue deficit of Rs. 40,00,000 against an anticipated surplus of Rs. 34,00,000. The current year (1959-60) was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 1.63 crores, although in the Budget, he made a larger provision for development works.

The present Government, he said, proposed to pursue a "definite policy" of assisting the private industrial sector by giving it all facilities including capital participation.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2559:INI:E]

M. **Kundah Hydro-Electric Project Inaugurated:** The Rs. 35-crore Kundah Hydro-Electric Project, the sixth and the biggest hydro-electric scheme so far undertaken by the Madras Government, was formally inaugurated by two workers—a man and a woman—in the presence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, at Kundah on March 25.

Later, Mr. Nehru commissioned the first power unit of the Project which, when completed in 1961, is expected to add 180,000 k.w. to the grid in two plants.

The Canadian Government helped in the Project.

In his speech, Mr. Nehru commended the implementation of the Project with the co-operation of the Canadian Government and engineers on the one hand and the Indian Government and engineers on the other and called upon the engineers to explain to the workers that they were embarking upon something big, which would bring happiness to a large number of people and that they were taking part in the building up of a new India.

The Kundah Project is the largest hydro-electric scheme and the sixth undertaken in Madras under the Second Five-Year Plan. It was inaugurated on June 29, 1956 by the then Central Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh.

Under the terms of the Agreement signed by the Canadian Government, the Government of India and the Madras Government, in New Delhi on December 29, 1956, the Project was assisted by the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan by the supply of machinery and equipment to the tune of $25,000,000 (Rs. 12.5 crores). Originally, the Canadian Government's offer was Rs. 10 crores, but later they agreed to give an additional aid to the extent of Rs. 2.5 crores for the completion of the transmission lines. A sum of Rs. 9.34 crores worth of equipment and machinery had so far been received from the Canadian Government. The supplies included hydraulic control equipment, pen-stock, turbine generator and sub-station equipment and 230-kw transmission lines. The two power houses of the Project, when completed, will add an installed capacity of 180,000 kw. to the State grid. The Kundah system is linked to the Pykara hydro-electric system at Thudayalur, with the Mettur system at Salem and with the Madras system at Villivakkam.

Water will be impounded in the Emerald and Avalanche reservoirs above the Power House No. 1 from this Monsoon period, since the date of inauguration of the first generator has been advanced to suit the convenience of Mr. Nehru who expressed his inability to come to Madras in April and May, 1960. Arrangements had been made to pump water along the tunnels to the pen-stock.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 912:INI:S, 1218:INI:Y]

N. **Upper India Chamber Of Commerce Annual Meeting:** In his presidential address to the 72nd annual general meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce held in Kanpur on March 16, Mr. J. K. Srivastava made a strong plea for stepping up production in all sectors of the country's economy.

Welcoming the change in Government's attitude towards the private sector, Mr. Srivastava suggested that apart from public utility services, the Government should encourage public participation in share capital, management and control of other public sector undertakings to relieve the pressure on financial and managerial resources.

He said that the Government's taxation policy had restricted consumer demand and inhibited industrial production.

In a pointed reference to the Textile Wage Board's recommendations, he said that up-country mills making coarse and medium cloth had shown phenomenal deterioration in the rate of profits during the last nine years with the result that the acceptance of the Wage Board's recommendations was bound to affect the working of many of them and might even lead to the closure of some. The per man-hour cost in the textile industry was already the highest in the world and any increase in wages without a corresponding increase in the work-load would increase prices still further.

(*National Herald*, Lucknow)

[Prev. ref. 3215:INI:K]

O. **Rajya Sabha Biennial Elections:** The Congress annexed 56 out of 72 seats in the biennial elections to the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) which ended on March 24.

The remaining 16 seats were won by other political parties and independents as follows: Praja-Socialist Party 5; Communists 2; Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti 2; Muslim League 1; Ganatantra Parishad 2; Independents 4.

The results State-wise were:

West Bengal: Congress 3; P-SP 1; Independent 1.

Madras: Congress 5; Communist 1.

Andhra Pradesh: Congress 5; Communist 1.

Kerala: Congress 2; Muslim League 1.

Mysore: Congress 3; P-SP 1.

Delhi: Congress 1.

Madhya Pradesh: Congress 3.

Rajasthan: Congress 3.

Manipur: Congress 1.

Bihar: Congress 5; P-SP 1; Independent 1.

Bombay: Congress 6; Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti 2; P-SP 1.

Orissa: Congress 2; Ganatantra Parishad 2.

Punjab: Congress 4.

Assam: Congress 3.

Uttar Pradesh: Congress 8; P-SP 1; Independents 2.

The total strength of the Rajya Sabha is 232, of which Congress strength now became 171, P-SP 12, Communists 11, Democrats 8, Independents 16, Nominated 12 and Vacancies 2.

The biennial elections were held in view of the Constitutional provision that one-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire after every two years. The elections were indirect, the allotted quota of every State being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(*The Hindustan Times* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2083:INI:G]

P. **Lignite Deposits In Rajasthan:** The Central Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, said in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on March 24 that investigations had revealed the existence of an additional deposit of 8,000,000 tons of lignite in the Palana area in the Bikaner division of Rajasthan.

According to original estimates, the deposits in the area were 10,000,000 tons.

He said that the report submitted by an Expert Committee on the Palana mines had been examined by the Government of India and sent to the Rajasthan Government, which was informed that the Central Government mainly agreed with the main recommendations of the Committee and that the State Government should consider the report and arrange to have a scheme for the exploitation of lignite for inclusion in its Third Five-Year Plan in consultation with the Planning Commission. It was for the State Government to take further action in the matter.

He added that the Committee's recommendations dealt with the methods of mining to be adopted in the area.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2833:INI:M]

Q. **Pyrites And Chemicals Development Company Formed:** The National Industrial Development Corporation set up a subsidiary Company on March 25 for the manufacture of sulphur, sulphuric acid and other products from the pyrites deposits in the Amjor area of Bihar State.

The Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co., Ltd., which would undertake this public sector project, would have an authorized capital of Rs. 5 crores. The entire capital would be held by NIDC.

The estimated cost of the project was between Rs. 6 crores and Rs. 7 crores. Mr. K. N. Kaul, Chairman of the National Mineral Development Corporation, was appointed Chairman of the Company.

At present, India imports over 100,000 tons of sulphur annually.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1743:INI:I]

R. **Industrial Machinery Output:** An official Press Note issued in New Delhi on March 26 said that the production of industrial machinery in the country had nearly doubled since the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Details of industrial machinery manufacture in 1959, it said, showed that not only had production increased in established fields, but several new lines of manufacture had also been taken up for the first time in the country.

A significant rise was recorded in the production of sugar mill machinery in 1959. As against Rs. 32,00,000 worth of machinery fabricated in 1956, the 1959 production was valued at about Rs. 2.5 crores. Six firms were now in the field for manufacturing complete sugar mill machinery. These had formed into two consortia for the supply of complete sugar plants to the co-operative factories.

The production of spinning and weaving machinery increased by about 25 per cent in 1959 as compared with the previous year. Twenty-six new units were granted licences during the year for manufacturing different items of textile machinery.

Jute mill machinery worth about Rs. 1.8 crores was produced in 1959. This represented a six-fold increase since the beginning of

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the Second Plan. Carpet-making looms were manufactured for the first time in the country.

A number of schemes for the manufacture of mining machinery in collaboration with foreign agencies were approved during the year. Besides, work in connexion with the coal-mining machinery project at Durgapur was taken in hand. About Rs. 12,00,000 worth of machinery was produced in 1959 as against Rs. 9,00,000 in 1958.

The manufacture of construction machinery in 1959 was double that of the previous year and valued at about Rs. 62,00,000. During the year, two more units were approved for the manufacture of 4,000 concrete vibrators annually.

The rise in the production of tea machinery was from Rs. 58,00,000 in 1957 to Rs. 82,00,000 in 1959. With two more units starting production during the year, the present production capacity was sufficient to meet the entire domestic demand.

The production of chemical and pharmaceutical machinery amounted to about Rs. 75,00,000 in 1959, as against Rs. 41,00,000 in 1957. In the case of weighing machines, production increased from Rs. 17,00,000 in 1956 to Rs. 48,00,000 in 1959. A scheme for substantial expansion of one of the units was approved in 1959.

The production of other types of machinery like the oil-mill machinery, flour-mill machinery, agricultural machinery, etc. also recorded a rise during 1959.

Apart from this, fresh ground was covered in taking up new lines of production for the first time. In the case of printing machinery, for manufacture of which no indigenous capacity whatsoever exists at present, a scheme for producing flat-bed machines was approved.

For paper-mill machinery, as many as 10 schemes were approved during the year with a total production capacity of 14 complete paper plants per annum. Paper machinery worth about Rs. 1 crore would be produced every year under these schemes.

Steps were also taken during the year for the manufacture of a complete range of dairy machinery for the first time in the country.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2044:INI:H]

S. **Ashoka Chakra Awards:** The President of India approved on March 19 the award of eight *Ashoka Chakra* decorations for acts of conspicuous gallantry.

The recipients were: 2|Lieutenant Raj Mohan Sharma, Subedar Satlal Pun, Rifleman Jut Bahadur Thapa, Mr. Pfudilhu Angami, Grenadier Sardari Lal, Lance-Havildar Bombahadur Thapa, Naik Lalbahadur Thapa and Mr. Sono Loveraj. The first four were given *Ashoka Chakra* Class II and the others *Ashoka Chakra* Class III.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3145:INI:R]

JAPAN

A. **World Bank Loan For Road:** The World Bank made a loan equivalent to $40 million in Japan on March 16 for the construction of a 45-mile express way from Amagasaki to Ritto, linking the Osaka metropolitan area with that of Kyoto.

This is one of the most heavily populated and industrialized areas of Japan.

The loan was made to Nihon Doro Kodan (Japan Highway Public Corporation).

The total cost of the project is estimated at $131 million. The Bank's loan will cover about 31 per cent of the total costs and the balance will be met in part from Doro Kodan's revenues, but mainly from grants from the Japanese Government, loans from funds under Government control and borrowings on the Japanese market to be guaranteed by the Government. It is expected to take 25 years at most for the express-way to re-pay its cost from tolls.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2186:JAP:B]

B. **Royal Wedding:** The youngest daughter of Emperor Hirohito, Princess Suga (21), was married in Tokyo on March 10 to Mr. Hisanaga Shimazu (25), an employee of the Japanese Export-Import Bank.

The ceremony was conducted according to traditional Shinto rites.

Princess Suga now ceased to be a member of the Imperial family and, like her three elder sisters, became a commoner as a result.

(*The New York Times*)

C. **Baby Born Without Brain:** The Japanese News Agency *Kyodo* reported on March 14 from Nagasaki (southern Japan) that a baby boy, without a brain, had been born to a 30-year-old clerk and his 28-year-old wife, who were exposed to radiation at the time of the burst of the atomic bomb over Nagasaki towards the end of World War II in 1945.

The Agency quoted doctors as saying that the baby—which had survived 24 hours—could be deformed as a result of atomic radiation on the parents.

Doctors said that they had seen 36 brainless babies in the past, but all of them had been still-born or miscarried.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

JORDAN

A. **King Hussein On Ex-Palestinians And Palestine "Entity":** Addressing Jordanian Army units and National Guardsmen along Jordan's west bank outposts in Nablus on March 17, King Hussein announced that he would agree to a plebiscite conducted among ex-Palestinians living in Jordan by a neutral body to decide the future of Jordan's west bank.

He said: "I challenge all those who question our presence on Jordan's west bank and all those who allege that our presence is merely for territorial gains to set up a neutral body which would contact ex-Palestinians living in Jordan and supervise a plebiscite among them to determine their future. I am fully prepared to accept the plebiscite results whatever they may be."

Referring to the "entities" which the UAR President, Col. G. A. Nasser, and the Iraqi Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem, had been advocating, he said: "Their arguments and allegations are in fact desperate attempts on their part to evade responsibility towards Palestine.

"If I was sure that my brothers here really want a Palestinian 'entity', I would never have hesitated for a moment to help them achieve what they want.

"If I feel that my Throne and my remaining on it were inconsistent with the desire of my people, I will not hesitate to give them up and remain as a simple soldier to serve my country."

(*Amman Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3195:JOR:D]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Mr. N. S. Khruschev Reports On His Asian Tour; West Germany's Efforts For Military Bases In Spain; Arab League Council Meeting; Morocco Earthquake.

A. **Mr. N. Khruschev Reports To Nation On His Asian Tour:** Mr. N. S. Khruschev returned to Moscow on March 5 after his visits to India, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan from February 11 to March 4.

Immediately on arrival home, he reported to the people of USSR on his tour.

Below is a summary of Mr. Khruschev's speech:

"We, the envoys of the Soviet Union, were welcomed in Indonesia as close friends, as brothers, and this is said without any exaggeration. This warmth and cordiality came from everyone whom we met. And this is particularly gratifying.

"From the moment we set foot on Indonesian soil and until the last day of our stay there, hundreds of thousands and even millions of people expressed their sincere feelings by greeting us as the representatives of the great Soviet people.

"We spent 12 days in Indonesia. And we shall keep for ever the recollections of the warm, friendly meetings in the capital of Indonesia, Djakarta, in Bandung, in Jogjakarta, in Sorabaya, on Bali Island, in Bogor. These meetings resolved into a stirring manifestation of the inviolable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Indonesia.

"The landscape of Indonesia indeed resembles a fairyland. They have very favourable conditions for a flourishing economy. When people created the tales of paradise in the Bible, they evidently had in mind the fertile valley between the Tigris and the Euphrates, but the authors of the biblical legend certainly did not know Indonesia; otherwise, they would have shifted their Garden of Eden to the Indonesian islands, whose beauty and wealth stun the imagination of anyone.

"I want to share with you the impression which moved us to the very depths of our hearts. And what moved us most were the people of Indonesia. For a long time, the colonialists and their servitors spread foul fabrications that the people of Indonesia and other colonial countries are backward peoples, something in between the primitive and the highly developed, cultured modern man.

"But, these colonialist fables have nothing in common with reality. We saw that Indonesia is a country with a great ancient culture. We saw ancient monuments created by the ancestors of the Indonesian people. We saw a Buddhist temple in Borobudra, built in as early as the 8th century.

"Indonesia is now an independent country. Her people are gathering strength, her economy and culture are developing. It was a pleasure for us to see all this, and we rejoiced in the successes of the Indonesians.

"As you already know, the Government of the Soviet Union has agreed to co-operate with the Government of Indonesia in the building of industrial and other projects, including enterprises of the iron and non-ferrous metal industry, chemical works and textile mills, in the construction of irrigation projects, in the development of cotton

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growing and other branches of the economy, in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. All this will help in advancing the economy, culture and well-being of the Indonesian people.

"The Soviet Union's assistance has been highly assessed by the Indonesian people and their Government. The Head of the State, President Sukarno, noted this both in private conservations and in his official statements.

Visit To India:

"You know, of course, that we were invited to visit friendly India *en route* to Indonesia. This invitation came from Mr. Nehru, the esteemed Prime Minister of India. Important and interesting meetings and conversations were held during our visit to India.

"I visited India for the second time and I knew that the great Indian people are hospitable and cordial. Our new meeting can be called a meeting of old friends.

"Permit me to express sincere gratitude to Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, for the warm welcome. We had long conversations with him and I gained the conviction that they promoted better mutual understanding and still further strengthened the friendly relations between our countries.

"We also held discussions with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President, and other prominent statesmen of the Republic of India.

"Though we spent less time in India than in Indonesia, each day of our stay in that wonderful country was fruitful and will long remain in our memory.

"I should like to give a brief account of an interesting trip to Suratgarh where we inspected an agricultural State farm. It made an exceptionally good impression on me. During the visit to this farm, I felt at home as if I was visiting our large agricultural enterprises at home.

"This farm is directed by a former Army General, Mahadeo Singh, whom it is very fine to see on the soil, engaged in peaceful labour. Let it be a hint to our Generals and officers in connexion with the reduction of the armed forces. It is pleasing to see how a high-ranking military man retired from military service and went to manage this farm. He manages it now with interest, operates with a knowledge of affairs, greatly promoting the development of agricultural production in India. When he showed us his farm and machinery in action, he made a number of comments on Soviet agricultural machinery. I do not conceal it was pleasant to hear that our Soviet machines function faultlessly in India's hot climate.

"As pointed out by the Indian Press, the example of Suratgarh gives reason to the Indian Government to set up new similar large farms in the different States of India. Later, during our second visit to Calcutta, Mr. Nehru, in a conversation with us, most favourably commented on the work of the farm and told us that the Indian Government intends to set up several more farms of this type.

"Another day of meetings in India is particularly memorable. I have already spoken of the tremendous impression produced on us by the metallurgical combine in Bhilai. As we were told, Bhilai had formerly been a small village with a few scores of dilapidated huts. Now, a new town has sprung up nearby, in which the powerful breath of the new India in construction is felt with particular force. It is there that burn the lights that will soon spread far and wide through the land of India; it is precisely in Bhilai that a large industrial centre of India is being created. It is there that the ore is smelted, metal is produced and the new people grow and are steeled.

"The Soviet people know full well from the experience of their history that no State can successfully develop its economy without heavy industry, without big plants, factories and combines. Heavy industry is the source of strength and power of a country, the basis of its independence.

"The Press has already reported that several new undertakings will be built in India with the most active help of Soviet engineers, technicians and workers. In addition to the earlier allotted credits, the Soviet Union has recently granted India a new credit of 1½ billion roubles. It is said in the joint Soviet-Indian *communique* that economic and technical co-operation between India and the Soviet Union covers a considerable number of construction sites—the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant, which has already been commissioned and whose initial output capacity is now being more than doubled; the engineering plant at Ranchi, the electric power station at Neiveli; the coal workings in Korba; the oil refinery at Barauni with a capacity of 2,000,000 tons; and the prospecting for oil, etc.

"I should like to express gratitude to the Governor of the State of West Bengal, Miss Padmaja Naidu, the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, the Mayor, Mr. Bijoy Kumar Bannerjee, and all the people of Calcutta, who ardently greeted us, representatives of the Soviet people, at a huge meeting there.

"I wish to thank Mr. Nehru for the fact that he found it possible to come to Calcutta again when we arrived there on our way back from Indonesia, and to see us off personally when we emplaned for Afghanistan. The talks which I had with Mr. Nehru in Calcutta have again confirmed that the foreign policy of the Soviet Government, our struggle for peace and international friendship is meeting with due understanding in India, just as we respect the peace-loving policy of the Republic of India.

Visit To Burma:

"After a four-day visit to India, we proceeded to Burma at the invitation of the Government of the Union of Burma.

"The two days we spent in this ancient, inimitable and interesting country were, in our opinion, very useful for the further development of Soviet-Burmese relations. Both the officials and the common people welcomed us in a very friendly and warm manner. And, here too, we felt how high the prestige of our socialist homeland is, how attentively her voice is heeded even in countries situated so far from us.

"It was a pleasure to resume contacts with our old Burmese acquaintances, in particular the ex-Prime Minister U Nu, a champion of the policy of peace and peaceful co-existence. His party has received most of the votes in the recent General Elections and is to form a new Government this April.

"In Rangoon we saw the construction of buildings for a Technological Institute and a hotel which will be turned over to the Burmese people as a gift from the peoples of the Soviet Union. It was a great pleasure for me to see at first-hand how these projects are getting on. They are part of the sizable contribution which the Soviet Union is making to the economic and cultural development of Burma.

"In both places, we were warmly greeted by the workers, Burmese and Soviet specialists and teachers of the Technological Institute which is to become one of the major educational centres for training national cadres for the country's industrialization.

"We left Rangoon with a feeling of sincere satisfaction as we had seen anew that the relations between the Soviet Union and Burma are on the right road. We are in agreement on all the principal questions of the struggle for peace against colonialism. Our aims coincide. This was confirmed in the joint Soviet-Burmese *communique* issued on the occasion of our visit.

Visit To Afghanistan:

"We were very well received in Afghanistan. The welcome in Kabul was as warm and cordial as in the hot countries—in India, Burma and Indonesia.

"I travelled in the same car with King Zahir Shah and it was touching to see how the people of the villages along our route from the airport to the Afghan capital had turned out to welcome us with Afghan and Soviet flags, how they sang and danced for the envoys of the Soviet people, how they joyfully greeted us in a friendly way. When we passed through Kabul streets, it seemed that the entire population had turned out to welcome us.

"What moved me most were the people, their shining eyes, their smiles. I will not conceal from you that I was especially touched to see many unveiled and smiling women among the tens of thousands of Kabul residents lining the streets, to hear their greetings. They stood alongside men, without their *yashmaks* which disfigured them so, turning them into face-less shadows. I remembered that I had not seen a single open face of a woman in Kabul but four years ago.

"Along the way to Kabul and in the city itself many Afghans greeted us not only in their language but also in Russian: *Spasibo, Mir* and *Drushba*.

"In talking with Afghan workers and specialists who work in close, friendly co-operation with Soviet specialists and learn from them, we heard many kind words about the Soviet Union. In Afghanistan, in any of the countries we have just visited, we are regarded as loyal friends.

"Yes, the Soviet Union has been and always will be the loyal friend of the people of any country which is striving for freedom and independence. This is the source of our strength, the source of the tremendous international prestige of the Soviet Union.

"It is pleasant to note that during this visit to Afghanistan, as well as during our previous meetings with the King and the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, no differences were recorded in our evaluation of the international situation. The peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, we became convinced once more, meets with understanding by the Royal Government of Afghanistan in the same way as we, on our part, understand and respect Afghanistan's traditional policy of neutrality and non-alignment. Afghanistan can always rely on the friendly support of the Soviet Union in its struggle for strengthening and consolidating its national forces, for promoting economy and culture.

"The unsettled problem of Pakhtoonistan is a sore issue for Afghanistan. It is generally known that historically Pakhtoonistan has always been part of Afghanistan. After establishing its domination over India, Britain, expanding its colonial empire, began penetrating into Afghan lands as well, imposing on Afghanistan a number of enslaving treaties and agreements in an effort to subjugate the Pushtu people and to seize the whole of Afghanistan.

"But the Afghan people offered stubborn resistance to the colonialists, which eventually resolved into a general struggle for independence. The colonialists' army was routed and driven away and Afghanistan gained its national independence.

"The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the Afghan State and to establish diplomatic relations with it.

"After the collapse of the colonial system in India, the colonialists, loyal to their policy of 'divide and rule', split the country into two States—India and Pakistan.

"Afghanistan has never recognized nor recognizes the fairness of this situation. It demands that Pakhtoonistan should be given the right of self-determination in conditions of freedom and non-interference. However, the national rights of the Pakhtoons and the lawful demands of Afghanistan have not been reckoned with.

"For many years now, this question remains unresolved which causes tension in the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

"What is our position in this question? Our position stems from the Leninist national policy, which says that every nation has the right to self-determination, that national questions must be solved in conformity with the will of the peoples.

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"We believe that Afghanistan's demand to grant the Pushtu people the right to express their will through a referendum, a plebiscite, in conditions of freedom, so as to decide whether they wish to remain within the boundaries of Pakistan, to establish a new independent State, or to re-unite with Afghanistan, is correct. This demand is absolutely legitimate.

"Many Soviet engineers, technicians and workers now work everywhere—in India, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan—helping the peoples of these countries, passing on their experience to them, training them in new professions. Like all the Soviet people, they are well aware that we extend friendly aid to the economically backward countries because the international sense of fraternal mutual assistance is highly developed in the Soviet people. We extend aid to all peoples who have rid themselves of colonialist slavery and who want our assistance. We help them selflessly and we sincerely want them to overcome their economic backwardness. When they grow stronger, these countries will uphold even more energetically the great cause of peace."

Pakistan Reaction:

The Pakistan President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, criticised in Rawalpindi on March 8 the remarks of Mr. N. Khruschev on Afghanistan's claim on the Pushto-speaking areas of Pakistan.

He said that the Afghan claim was without any legal foundation.

He added that the Russians had a quality to support their friends even in problems which were not justified.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, described as "regrettable" on March 6 the Soviet Union's pledge to support Afghanistan on its "phoney" claim on Pakistan territory.

He told newsmen in Peshawar that it was unfortunate on the part of Russia to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan. "This kind of interference in our affairs is unwarranted."

Asked if the Pakistan Government proposed to take up the matter with the Soviet Union, he said that appropriate action would be taken after he had studied in detail the text of the Soviet-Afghan joint *communique*.

In a statement in Rawalpindi on March 7, Mr. Qadir said that Pakhtoons in Pakistan had already exercised their right of self-determination through a plebiscite held in 1947 and all that remained now was to give an opportunity to the Pakhtoons in Afghanistan to decide whether they wanted to continue there or go over to Pakistan.

Mr. Qadir added: "It is perhaps reasonable to assume that the Pakhtoons, whether they live in Pakistan or Afghanistan, belonging generally to the same stock, want to be together under the same flag. That flag can be either of Pakistan or of Afghanistan.

"In order to ascertain the wishes of the Pakhtoons, whether they happen to be in Pakistan or Afghanistan, it is only right that we should ask them. In all probability, the verdict of the Pakhtoons in Afghanistan will be in favour of Pakistan.

"In the unlikely event of their choosing freely not to join Pakistan, any further steps to be taken can be considered."

He, however, made his offer of a plebiscite only as an alternative to Afghan "ruling circles" not abandoning their demand of Pakhtoonistan.

[The Afghan stand has been that the Pakhtoons in Pakistan never got an unfettered right of self-determination, because the choice in 1947 was confined to India and Pakistan. Afghanistan has also said that even then, almost 50 per cent of the Pakhtoons in Pakistan boycotted the plebiscite.]

(*Tass, Dawn,* Karachi and *Kabul Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 573:AFG:A, 2867:AFG:A, 3129:PAK:A, 3139:AFG:A, 3175:INI:A]

B. **West German Efforts To Secure Military Supply Bases In Spain:** A despatch to *The Times,* London, from Bonn on February 23 said that there had been tentative and informal conversations between the Federal Republic of (West) Germany and Spain on the possibility of establishing German military supply bases on Spanish soil.

The West German Defence Ministry had also inquired about facilities for Air Force training, but there had been no request for missile ranges.

The despatch went on to say:

"The Defence Ministry, with more than half of its military equipment imported, has always paid special attention to its supply lines. Suitably secure areas for storing arms and equipment in Germany are few. In the event of a war, much of the country might be a battlefield, and the demands of the allied armies stationed here (West Germany) reduce the areas available west of the Rhine.

"Even this narrow strip is not far back enough for base supplies, and arrangements have been made with the Low Countries for the establishment of depots in their territory. The tentative approach to Spain was presumably made because the Defence Ministry would like to establish depots near ports with unconfined approaches.

"Land communications between Spain and Germany are not particularly good, however, and the value of such bases in time of war would be questionable, unless the West German Defence Minister, Mr. Franz Joseph Strauss, is contemplating a German redoubt in some sierra. Certainly, the political wisdom of seeking facilities there can be questioned, but the Federal Government has never been inhibited by the nature of the *regime* in Madrid.

"It would be willing to support any proposal that Spain be admitted to NATO, and the inquiries about establishing supply depots in Spain, if not the thin edge of the wedge, can be regarded as typical of the German attitude. It is understood that there have been negotiations for the supply of Spanish ammunition for the *Bundeswehr*.

"The *Luftwaffe* is also facing the problem of training hundreds of pilots for the new fighters that have been ordered. Instructors will be trained in the United States, but there appears to be no adequate plan to train others in North America.

"After basic training, the problem will remain of finding enough air-space, which here (West Germany) is shared with RAF and American and other allied air forces, for advance training and practice flights. The East German frontier is too close for supersonic aircraft to train in the numbers that will be available in the next few years.

"Meanwhile, the Defence Ministry is denying all knowledge of the informal conversations, though a British Foreign Office spokesman in London has said that the UK Government had been informed. The West German Press Office also denied that negotiations had taken place with Spain for training facilities and the establishment of military bases but admitted the difficulties mentioned above.

"It was stated that the West German Government, in agreement with NATO, had in part successfully concluded agreements with the neighbouring countries which were prepared to take over such logistic installations. If the West German Government decided to continue along these lines, it would be done in close co-operation with NATO because such installations could serve only the Joint defence effort of the Alliance."

Spanish Government's Statement:

The Spanish Government denied on February 24 that there were any negotiations with West Germany for the lease of bases for West German military installations in Spain.

The previous night (February 23), General Franco called his National Defence Council together to explain the Government's attitude on the question of German bases in Spain.

According to a reliable source, at this meeting at General Franco's residence, near Madrid, he made two points:

(1) West Germany was a member of NATO, and Spain was not. Spain could not, under any circumstances, come to an agreement on military questions with West Germany except with the full consent of NATO.

(2) Given Spain's Military Agreements with Portugal and with the United States, under no circumstances could any other commitments be entered into by Spain without first obtaining the agreement of both Portugal and the United States.

[The Spanish National Defence Council is composed of the Army, Navy and Air Ministers and the Chief of the General Staff.]

In London, usually reliable sources said on February 24 that the British Government felt concerned over the West German approach to Madrid to secure military facilities in Spain.

It was reported that Britain had informed Bonn in January, 1960 that for political reasons it doubted the expediency of any move to seek supply bases or other military facilities in Spain.

A British Foreign Office spokesman told journalists that the British Government had not been informed by West Germany about any mission going from Bonn to Madrid to look into the possibility of having supply depots in Spain.

Asked whether the British and Spanish Governments had discussed the problem, he replied: "No".

He said that newsmen could assume that Britain had been in touch with the United States and France through their NATO representatives in Paris on the problem.

British Statement:

In a statement in the House of Commons on February 25, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, said that he had told the Federal (West) German Republic that it would be wiser for her to seek the military facilities she required in NATO countries instead of in Spain.

He said: "I heard last month of the possibility of an agreement between the Federal German Republic and Spain for Germany to have military facilities on Spanish territory.

"I made it clear that we thought it would be wiser for Germany to seek the required facilities in countries which are members of NATO. That remains the view of Her Majesty's Government."

The British Labour Party's National Executive, in a statement on February 24, said: "West German rearmament was permitted entirely on the basis of incorporating West Germany within NATO.

"Any proposal that would give Germany independent control over sections of her armed forces would be contrary to accepted principles and should be strongly opposed by the British Government and the NATO Council".

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West German Statement:

A West German Government statement said that the Federal Republic was thinking about negotiations for establishing supply depots in some West European countries but denied that it was searching for training facilities or bases. It said it had not opened any negotiations with Spain.

The West German Defence Ministry said that after negotiating with France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark about establishing military supply bases on their territories, West Germany was considering talks with other countries.

This statement did not mention whether these other countries included Spain. A military spokesman declined to elaborate on the point.

The West German Opposition Social Democratic Party attacked the Government on February 24 for "monstrous stupidity and tactlessness" in the matter.

In a newsletter, the Party said: "The link between Dr. K. Adenauer and Gen. Franco brings back evil memories of another alliance to our Western alliance."

In a statement on February 27, the Chancellor of West Germany, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, said that his Government would conduct negotiations, as in the past, on matters of military policy only in close understanding with NATO.

He said that he would have no objection to passing on the whole question of supplies to NATO, but so long as this German problem was not accepted, the matter remained the responsibility of each nation concerned.

He added that the West German Government only dealt with these matters in agreement with NATO.

The West German Defence Minister, Mr. Franz Josef Strauss, said in Bonn on February 25: "I believe there can be no doubt as to the justification of our conception."

He reported on the issue to the Defence Committee of the West German Parliament on February 25 and said afterwards that he was "very satisfied".

The West German Defence Ministry spokesman, Col. Gerd Schmeuckle, told newsmen in Bonn the same day (February 25) that every step taken by West Germany in every foreign country had been taken with the knowledge of NATO.

He said he was at a loss to understand American and British annoyance. There had been, according to him, neither negotiations nor any agreement with Spain.

He affirmed that nothing was being done without the consent of NATO. Everything that was said in the newspapers beyond this was wrong.

Mr. F. J. Strauss's Admission:

The British and American Ambassadors in Bonn, Sir Christopher Steele and Mr. W. C. Dowling, separately met the West German Defence Minister, Mr. F. J. Strauss, in Bonn on February 24.

Mr. Strauss told the envoys that a three-man Mission had just returned from Madrid, where it had had tentative and exploratory conversations on the establishment of German military supply bases on Spanish soil.

The Spanish Government, according to the Bonn correspondent of *The Times*, London, was now considering the proposal and awaiting the decision of NATO.

The *Times* correspondent said it was learnt from German sources that Mr. F. J. Strauss was angry, because he believed that information had been deliberately leaked to the Press.

The correspondent said: "Mr. Dowling is understood to have reminded the Minister that he had been forewarned of the unfavourable reaction that was to be expected. He denied that there had been a deliberate leak and apparently intimated that this was of secondary importance.

"While Mr. Strauss was informing the Ambassadors that a German Mission had visited Madrid against the advice of the Allies and General Lauris Norstad, the Government spokesman was still denying that negotiations had taken place. It seems certain that Mr. Strauss is determined to pursue the matter in spite of opposition. In an interview published on February 24, he said that the establishment of German bases in the whole Iberian Peninsula might be considered.

"The history of the affair clearly demonstrates the German attitude. The approach was first made when the Spanish Foreign Minister visited Bonn in November, 1959. The initiative was purely German, and the Western allies and General L. Norstad were informed of it only two months afterwards.

"When it was evident that Mr. Strauss intended to send a Mission to Spain, General Norstad called on him and tried to dissuade him. The reply was non-committal. In spite of denial, Mr. Strauss has now admitted that a Mission was sent."

French View:

A spokesman of the French Foreign Office said in Paris on February 26 that France recognized the need for West Germany to have supply bases outside her own territory.

He said that arrangements had already been concluded to grant the West German Government certain facilities in France, particularly for warehousing and stock-piling.

The question of a training base in France for German pilots had yet to be settled.

US Statement:

The US State Department told the West German Government on February 26 that any plan for German supply bases in Spain should be put off until the matter could be discussed by the NATO Council.

It added that the problem of providing adequate support for the West German forces was raised at the meeting of the NATO Ministerial Council in Paris in December, 1959 only in the most tentative manner.

An earlier West German report had claimed that the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, had approved the West German plan for bases in Spain.

American officials in Washington, however, said that West Germany had made a "highly tentative and preliminary" approach to Spain about the furnishing of training bases on Spanish soil.

Soviet Statement:

The Soviet Government issued the following statement on February 25:

"The reports about the establishment of military co-operation between the Governments of Dr. K. Adenauer and Gen. Franco must alert all those who are not indifferent to the future of peace. The ruling circles of the Federal Republic of Germany are taking yet another step leading to further complications in Europe and raising additional difficulties in the way of solving pressing international problems.

"The Soviet Government has constantly warned about the sinister danger inherent in the militarization of the West Germany which is being conducted in violation of the terms of unconditional surrender of Germany and the quadri-partite Allied Agreements, the purpose of which is to ensure a peaceful democratic development of the German nation and preclude German militarism from starting new bloody wars.

"Today, there is more than enough evidence that the only purpose behind the professions of its love for peace, which the Adenauer Government made at the time when the Paris Agreements were being drafted and the Federal Republic of Germany was admitted to NATO, was to disguise the true plans of the German militarists and re-assure public opinion in the Western countries. The Western Powers' consent to the militarization of the Federal Republic of Germany, its integration in NATO and the appointment of ex-Nazi Generals to commanding posts in the North Atlantic bloc are regarded by the top leaders of West Germany as a sign of the past crimes of German militarism having been forgotten and as a kind of bonus for the present war-like policy of the West German Government and for its efforts to keep the 'cold war' going.

"For some time, it is already apparent that even the framework of NATO became too narrow for the West German militarists who have their own far-reaching plans, a fresh evidence of which is the military co-operation established between West Germany and Spain.

"Negotiations on military co-operation between the two most reactionary States in Europe indicate that the West German Government is forced to seek support for its policy, which is directed against the interests of peace, from a *regime* which is the offspring of Hitlerite Nazism and Italian Fascism. The back-stage deal between West Germany and Spain involuntarily brings back to memory the notorious 'Berlin-Madrid' axis, the military alliance between Hitler and Franco. The world knows with whom the Spain of Franco sided in World War II. Fresh in everybody's memory are the heinous crimes of Hitlerite troops in which the so-called 'Blue Division', sent from across the Pyrenees to the battlefields of the Soviet Union, also took a hand.

"The military collusion between the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain is regarded in the Soviet Union as an attempt of the most belligerently-minded and reactionary West European elements to obstruct the relaxation of international tensions, the achievement of East-West agreement and the laying of sound foundations for international peace and security. This collusion underlines once more the urgent need for all those really interested in strengthening peace to take joint action against the manoeuvrings of the West German militarists and steps to ensure early agreement on general total disarmament and a peaceful settlement with Germany."

(*The Times*, London, *The New York Times* and *Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3134:AOA:B, 3221:AOA:C]

C. **Soviet Criticism Of NATO Proposals For Mobile Atomic Units:** In an official statement released in Moscow on March 11, the Soviet Government said that General Lauris Norstad's proposals for the setting up of mobile atomic units in the NATO area would jeopardize the chances of achieving disarmament and a real relaxation of world tensions.

It said: "On March 2, 1960, the Supreme Commander of NATO forces in Europe, General Lauris Norstad, made a statement to the

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effect that multi-national mobile striking forces of NATO equipped with nuclear weapons, will be formed in Western Europe during the year. At first, Gen. Norstad stated that these forces will comprise American, British and French military units, but they will later include military units of other NATO countries.

"In connexion with this statement by Gen. Norstad, *Tass* has been authorized to make the following statement:

"The development of international relations has now entered an exceedingly important stage. There has appeared a real possibility of settling the problem of general and total disarmament and, by this very fact, of putting an end once and for all to the arms race and the threat of war which is fraught with unforeseen calamities for mankind.

"Prejudices and misconceptions of some States about others are beginning to dissipate due to the efforts of the peace-loving nations and peoples. Most of the Government leaders now approve of the principle of peaceful co-existence.

"The 10-nation Disarmament Committee is meeting on March 15. It is faced with the task of turning as soon as possible the great idea of total and universal disarmament into a concrete international Agreement on measures towards its implementation.

"One cannot ignore in such conditions the great importance of the steps taken by States towards a further improvement in the international climate and thus creating the most favourable conditions for an early solution of the vital and most important problem confronting mankind—the problem of general and complete disarmament.

"It was precisely with this object in view that the Soviet Union, as is universally known, recently resolved to effect another substantial reduction of the Soviet armed forces by 1,200,000 men or by one-third.... It could only be welcomed if the Western Powers, on their part, took similar steps.

"But we are obliged to note that measures are now being drafted and implemented within NATO which run counter to this. How else can we regard the new plan announced by General Norstad to establish joint forces in West Europe equipped with nuclear weapons?

"It is absolutely obvious that the point in question is further to concentrate mass annihilation weapons in an area where big NATO armed forces are already massed.

"Now, the leading NATO quarters are obviously pressing for a still greater aggravation of tensions.... This NATO policy, far from being conducive to the forthcoming disarmament talks, is aimed at complicating the situation on the eve of these negotiations.

"There is not a shadow of doubt that the new plan to set up multinational mobile nuclear NATO forces in Western Europe is largely designed to serve as a new disguise of the nuclear arming of the West German militarists and revanchists.

"General Norstad did not venture openly to name West Germany among these six, eight or more NATO member-States whose military units, as he said, would be excluded in the joint nuclear forces of NATO. But could there be even the slightest doubt that it is primarily the Federal Republic of Germany that is in question?

"It is expected in the Soviet Union that the Western Powers and, above all, those of them that will take part in the forthcoming disarmament talks within the 10-nation Committee and at the 'summit' meeting, will weigh with due responsibility the consequences of any further steps to intensify the arms race and will refrain from them in the interests of facilitating the reaching of agreement on total and universal disarmament."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3134:AOA:B]

D. Arab League Council Meeting: The 32nd session of the Arab League Council opened in Casablanca (Morocco) on September 1.

Delegates from Jordan, the Lebanon, Libya, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, UAR and Morocco attended.

Tunisia did not take part in the day's meeting. It was expected that that country would attend later sessions. (There is an unresolved political quarrel between Tunisia and the United Arab Republic—see page 2341).

Another absentee was Iraq. It was believed that Iraq would not attend.

Observers from Guinea, Ghana and the Algerian "Provisional" Government were also present.

Representatives from the Algerian Liberation Movement took seats at the Council table after an extended meeting with the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mr. Abdul Khaleq Hassouna.

Crown Prince Moulay Hassan of Morocco, substituting for his ailing father, King Mohammed V, opened the session with a tribute to "Algerian martyrs" whose efforts, he said, "are not in vain, because they will give Algeria its victory and its liberation."

His speech proclaimed Morocco's allegiance to the Arab League and called for a meeting of the Chiefs of Arab States to study problems of mutual interest.

A Guinea representative then read a message in French from the Prime Minister of Guinea, Mr. Sekou Toure, criticizing French colonialism and calling for the solidarity of the African peoples.

Welcoming the delegates, the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mr. Abdul Khalek Hassouna, said:

"I repeat our determination to assert Palestine's sacred rights and to continue our struggle against Zionist expansionism."

Council sources revealed on September 6 that the Algerian delegates to the Arab League Council's Political Committee meeting were in favour of a negotiated solution to the Algerian question.

[It appeared that the Algerian "Provisional Government" was not opposed to autonomy for Algeria within the framework of the French Community, but insisted that it must be negotiated. Any autonomy conceded by France without reference to the "Provisional Government", which considers itself to be the only organization with which France might negotiate on Algeria's future, would be incompatible with their honour.]

It was stated after the Political Committee had discussed the Algerian question on September 6 that the delegates did not attach much importance to the announcements made after the meeting in Paris between President Charles de Gaulle and President Eisenhower.

These sources said that the delegates felt that the reference to North Africa in the final de Gaulle-Eisenhower *communique* after the Paris meeting and reports that President de Gaulle would make an announcement about Algeria were a continuation of France's past tactics and that the Arab States must continue their own efforts to achieve an Algerian solution.

The Political Committee decided that the Arab delegates at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session would vote for the United Arab Republic to succeed Tunisia in 1960 as a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

It was further decided that the Arab delegates would be free to vote as they liked in the case of non-Arab candidates to other United Nations posts.

The Political Committee decided on September 6 to ask United Nations to send an International Investigation Mission to Algeria to enquire into French repression in re-grouping camps.

It also decided to ask the members of NATO to stop military and economic aid to France and to prevent France from using NATO equipment in Algeria.

It said that the member-States of the Arab League should make diplomatic approaches to the Afro-Asian group of nations in UN to suggest recognition of the "Provisional Algerian Government" and to get support from the other members of United Nations to the Algerian cause.

It added that the member-States of the Arab League should help to raise a total of £ (Egyptian) 12,000,000 for the "Provisional Algerian Government". This amount was the subsidy for the "Provisional Algerian Government" fixed by the Arab League.

On September 7, the Political Committee decided to support Morocco's plan for a protest in United Nations against the proposed French nuclear tests in the Sahara.

It also decided to ask United Nations to enquire into the question of concentration camps in Algeria.

On September 8, the Committee issued a declaration favouring consideration by the United Nations General Assembly of the situation created by the French plan to hold nuclear tests in the Sahara.

It also decided to hold a conference in January, 1960 of the Arab League Council at Foreign Ministers' level to consider the Palestine question.

The Council passed a resolution calling for continued co-operation between the Arab countries and African States in all fields.

It decided to consider March 22 as a National Day throughout the Arab States. This was the day on which the Arab League was inaugurated.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2340:UAR:A, 2545:UAR:A]

E. Morocco Earthquake: Two massive earthquakes, fire and a tidal wave destroyed the Moroccan port and holiday resort of Agadir on March 1. Thousands of people were killed and thousands more were injured.

The King of Morocco ordered a special command post to be set up outside Agadir, which had a population of between 30,000 and 40,000.

The Casablanca Observatory said that the two tremors took place at 5.11 a.m. I.S.T. and 6.30 a.m. I.S.T. The first tremor was of an exceptional magnitude. The earthquake was so strong that it damaged delicate measuring instruments in the Observatory.

At the time of the 'quake, there was a large number of foreign tourists in the city, including Americans, Swedes, Britons, Germans and Italians.

According to one estimate, about 70 per cent of the buildings in the modern "new town" were destroyed and nearly 90 per cent were wrecked in the thickly-populated Talborit quarter to the north-west.

There was less destruction and damage in the old city of Casbah.

A vast relief air-lift was quickly organized by Moroccan officials with French and American military organizations. Private organizations lent a hand in the rescue and relief operations.

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Ten thousand men were toiling on March 3 in an all-out effort against disease in the shattered city with the slim hope of finding some victims still alive in the ruins.

Up to March 3, 107 trapped people were rescued.

Most of the survivors were evacuated by March 3 to permit sanitary workers to disinfect the festering city.

Casualties:

Crown Prince Moulay Hassan said at a news conference in Rabat on March 4 that 10,000 to 12,000 persons were killed in the earthquake.

He added that more than 4,000 bodies had already been recovered. He believed that another 6,000 or 8,000 more dead lay under the ruins of the city and about 2,000 people had been injured.

There were about 25,000 who came out alive from the stricken city.

On the night of March 3, the Moroccan authorities ordered a halt of all demolition work in the city and withdrew all demolition squads. The reason was the risk of disease spreading by the rotting corpses of victims lying beneath the rubble.

It was decided on March 3 to evacuate all people from the city and throw a sanitary cordon round the area. Another decision was to permit only small teams to enter the forbidden zone on disinfecting missions.

Two new under-water whirlpools were observed on March 6 two miles off Agadir. Prince Hassan flew over the seething water.

Connexion With Atomic Test In Sahara:

The noted British scientist, Prof. J. D. Bernal, said on March 4 that he would not altogether rule out the possibility that the Agadir earthquake might have had at least some connexion with the French atomic explosion in the Sahara.

He said that energy required for such an upheaval as the one that struck Agadir would approximate to the strength of 1,000 Hydrogen bombs and no one had yet suggested any means of setting off an earthquake which represented the release of strains long accumulated in the Earth's crust. "Consequently, it is not possible to associate this particular earthquake with the Sahara explosion of the atom bomb. But, neither is it possible to say that the bomb has nothing to do with its occurring at this date. The best way of being sure that bomb tests do not set off earthquakes is not to have bomb tests."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *The Times*, London)

F. USA Completes High Explosive Tests In Salt Mines: The United States Atomic Energy Commission announced the conclusion on March 4 of a series of non-nuclear high explosive underground tests, designed to get information on the detection of small sub-surface explosions.

The series, which began last in December, 1959, included 17 explosions, ranging from 20 lbs. deep in a salt mine in the State of Louisiana.

Scientists measured the seismic (underground sound wave) effects of the blasts in order to determine the ability of present instruments to detect very small nuclear explosions. The results were being analysed and a report would be issued later.

Complementary data would be sought in a series of three non-nuclear explosions in March, 1960 deep in a volcanic rock formation in the State of Nevada.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

G. US Nuclear Submarine Completes Arctic Exploration: It was announced in Pearl Harbour on March 5 that the US Navy's nuclear submarine *USS Sargo* had returned to Pearl Harbour after cruising 6,000 miles under the Arctic ice-cap and surfacing at the North Pole.

During its Arctic cruise, which began on January 18, 1960, the *Sargo* spent 31 days under the ice and surfaced 20 times. Several times it punched its way to the surface through as much as three feet of ice.

The purpose of the Arctic cruise was to gain geological and oceanographic information about the Arctic basin. During the trip, the scientists on the *Sargo* measured ice thicknesses, observed water temperatures, salinity, gravity and other physical data.

The *Sargo* surfaced at the North Pole on February 9, 1960 and the flag of Hawaii, America's newest State, was placed at the top of the world—North Pole.

This marked the second time a US submarine surfaced exactly at the North Pole.

The first was the *USS Skate*—on March 17, 1959.

The first submarine to make the trans-Polar trip was the *USS Nautilus*, which crossed under the North Pole, and emerged in the Atlantic Ocean after a submerged voyage of 1,800 miles in August, 1958.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2234:AOA:C]

H. US Spy Rocket Fails To Go Into Orbit: On February 26, America failed in an attempt to launch her first "burglar alarm" satellite—the *Midas*—designed to extend the period of early warning against missile attack by 30 minutes. The attempt was made at Cape Canaveral in Florida.

The *Midas*—its stands for missile defence alarm system—apparently failed to go into orbit because the separation of the two-stage *Atlas-Agenda* rocket did not take place.

More than three hours after a successful launching, the US Air Force announced that ground tracking equipment had lost the space vehicle and it was presumed to have burned up on re-entering the Earth's atmosphere about 2,500 miles from the launching site.

Officials said that the *Midas* was designed to orbit at a height of between 100 and 200 miles, but not over Soviet territory.

It measured 88 feet overall, and it had been hoped that the entire second stage would go into orbit.

The weight of this stage was kept secret, but informed sources estimated it at about 4,500 lbs., three-quarters of which was instruments.

This would have made it the world's second heaviest satellite. The largest ever to go into the orbit was the 8,750 lbs "talking *Atlas*" which carried President Eisenhower's Christmas message round the world in December, 1958.

Russia's Sputnik III is third, weighing 2,925 lbs, which is still orbiting.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3185:AOA:H]

I. New British Reactor For Neutron Physics And Radio-Chemical Studies Begins Operation: The British Atomic Energy Authority announced on March 3 that a new research reactor named *Herald* which would be used for neutron physics and radio-chemical studies had begun operations at the Authority's Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, Berkshire.

The announcement said that the *Herald* was a light, water-moderated and water-cooled tank-type thermal reactor designed to operate at five megawatts continuously. The core of the reactor is in the form of thin plates of enriched uranium-aluminium alloy, suitably spaced in water.

The reactor was built by the AEI-John Thompson Nuclear Energy Company and is an adaptation of that firm's *Merlin* reactor.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3106:AOA:I]

J. New Atomic Weight Of Silver: A Washington message on March 4 said that a new value of the atomic weight of silver—a key element in determining atomic weights of other elements—had been obtained by the National Bureau of Standards in USA with the co-operation of the US Atomic Energy Commission.

The new value results directly from a highly accurate determination of the absolute isotopic abundance ratio of silver using the techniques of mass spectrometry.

This determination was carried out by Mr. W. R. Shields and Dr. V. H. Dibeler, of the Bureau's Mass Spectrometry Laboratory, and Dr. D. H. Craig, of the Electro-Chemistry Laboratory.

The new atomic weight is 107.8731 plus or minus 0.0018 on the chemical scale, and 107.9028 plus or minus 0.0011 on the physical scale. The indicated uncertainties are overall limits of error, based on 95 per cent confidence limits for the mean and allowances for the effects of known sources of possible systematic error.

The work on the atomic weight of silver was part of a broad programme, the purpose of which is to obtain more accurate values of fundamental constants in order to meet the continuing demands of science and industry for more precise measurements. Besides its use in establishing the atomic weights of other elements, the atomic weight of silver plays an important part in the assignment of values to other fundamental constants such as the Avogadro's Number, the Faraday and the Gas Constant. Re-determination of the Faraday was the principal reason that this research on silver was initiated.

Natural silver consists of two isotopes of approximately equal abundance: Ag 107 and Ag 109. Although the mass of each isotope is known in relative atomic units, until recently the isotopic abundance ratio has not been measured accurately—that is, by using synthetic mixtures of silver isotopes as calibration samples.

A scientist of the National Bureau of Standards said that while the discovery was of prime importance to theoretical science and could lead to certain changes in the atomic weights listed in text-books it would have little or no effect on the practical application of physics or chemistry in the foreseeable future.

(*The Times*, London)

K. Non-Self-governing Territories Unable To Influence World Market Prices—UN Study: A Paper prepared by the UN Secretariat for the Committee on Information from Non-Self-governing Territories and released at UN Headquarters on February 24 showed that these territories were unable to influence world market prices for their primary products.

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The study covered the terms of trade of a number of non-self-governing territories—Uganda, Kenya, Belgian Congo, Nigeria, Trinidad and Fiji—during the greater part of the previous decade.

In all the territories under consideration, the terms of trade had been subject to sharp fluctuations of considerable magnitude. For example, in Uganda and Belgian Congo, the proportion of exports of domestic products amounted to about 35 to 40 per cent.

A decline of similar magnitude in the domestic product occurred in Belgian Congo as a result of the deterioration of its terms of trade from 161.6 to 114.5 during the years 1956 to 1958.

It added: "None of the non-self-governing territories, and not even all of them combined, possess for any major commodity a share of world production sufficiently high to enable it to exercise some control on the market and to influence the level of world prices."

Insofar as imports were concerned, the non-self-governing territories, mainly because of the limited purchasing power of their indigenous population, absorbed only a very small part of the world exports of industrial products. Their bargaining power was, therefore, far too limited to enable them to influence in their favour the prices of their imports.

Stabilization through international commodity agreements of prices of primary products exported by non-self-governing territories would have undoubtedly provided substantial economic relief from the difficulties arising from fluctuations in their terms of trade. However, stabilization of this type, recommended in a number of resolutions of the UN General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council had not yet been generally achieved.

(*The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3045:AOA:O]

L. **Mr. C. V. Narasimhan's New Post In UN:** It was announced in New York on March 11 that Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, UN Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, had been named as Associate Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund.

He succeeded Prof. Arthur Lewis, who was appointed Principal of the University College of the West Indies at St. Andrews, Jamaica.

In the UN Special Fund, Mr. Narasimhan would be the right-hand man of the Managing Director, Mr. Paul Hoffman.

He would retain his rank and status as UN Under-Secretary, and his secondment to the Fund was agreed to by the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2652:AOA:A]

M. **WHO Report For 1959:** The World Health Organization (WHO), in its annual report for 1959 released in Geneva on March 11, said that venereal diseases were spreading in various countries and that gonorrhoea, in particular, was growing as a public health problem.

The incidence of gonorrhoea increased in 15 of the 22 countries surveyed, while a "disturbing recrudescence" of venereal syphillis continued in some countries, including USA where there was an increase of 15 per cent from 1958.

It said that communicable diseases such as malaria, small-pox, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis would continue to be the main target of WHO during 1960.

About 568,000,000 people in Asia and South America were being protected from malaria by the end of 1959 and preparatory work was being carried out in malarial areas as part of WHO's world-wide eradication campa.gn.

New technical developments had made it possible to think of eradicating other communicable diseases, such as yaws, endemic syphillis and small-pox, while practical methods were now available for large-scale treatment of leprosy and tuberculosis.

Progress was made in the study of live attenuated polio virus vaccines, administered orally.

It added that the Soviet Union vaccinated more than 12,000,000 people by this method during 1959 and preliminary data suggested satisfactory results.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2921:AOA:M]

N. **IMCO Council Meeting:** The 16-member Council of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), a specialized agency of United Nations, held its third session in London between March 1 and March 4.

The Council met as the Organization's governing body in the period between the sessions of the IMCO Assembly, which are held every two years.

The Chairman of the Council, who was elected in 1959, is M Jean G. Roullier of France.

Both the previous sessions of the Council were held in London, the Agency's headquarters.

At its session, the Council considered the status of the IMCO Convention, under which the Organization was established, and the present membership of IMCO. Yugoslavia, by accepting the IMCO Convention on February 12, 1960, became the 35th member-State.

Britain notified to the Organization that the Federation of Nigeria had become an associate-member of IMCO in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention.

Two other items on the agenda dealt with the report of the IMCO Maritime Safety Committee and with arrangements now being made for the International Conference on the Revision of the Convention on Safety of Life at Sea. The Conference, organized by IMCO, will be held in London from May 17 to June 17, 1960.

The major task of the Council's session was to review the first year's work in the light of a report submitted by the IMCO Secretary-General, Mr. Ove Nielson.

An additional item dealt with the role of IMCO in technical assistance in the maritime sphere.

The Council also considered a report of a small *ad hoc* Committee on provisional rules of procedure for the IMCO Assembly and the Council. The *ad hoc* Committee met in London just before the Council's session.

Among its domestic items, the Council revised the relationship of IMCO with other UN Specialized Agencies and with non-Governmental organizations, accounts, staff rules, pensions and other financial or personnel questions.

The membership of the Council for the present two-year period is: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3113:AOA:F]

O. **Rockefeller Grants To IPI TO Assist Press In Asia:** The International Press Institute (IPI) announced in Zurich on February 12 that it had received two grants totalling $116,700 from the Rockefeller Foundation for a two-year programme designed to assist the Press in Asia.

It said that the grants would enable it to appoint an Asian Representative to study editorial problems, particularly of the language newspapers and, where desired, to act in an advisory capacity to them.

The Institute would also review all the existing training problems of Asian journalists and, in addition, it would launch a programme for training the editorial staffs of Asian newspapers through the medium of workshop seminars, drawing on experienced newspapermen from Asia and the West.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced in New York on February 10 a grant of $38,700 to finance the new post of Asian Representative for IPI and said that the Institute, with headquarters in Zurich, had appointed Mr. A. G. P. Vittachi, now Editor of *The Ceylon Observer*, to the post.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2752:AOA:B]

P. **Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme—Chairman Of British Commission:** It was made known in New Delhi on January 14 that the Earl of Scarborough, a former Governor of Bombay, had been appointed (by the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Home, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ian Macleod) to be the Chairman of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom.

The Commission was being set up (under the Commonwealth Scholarships Act, 1959, recently passed by the British Parliament) to administer the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Britain.

The Plan was worked out by the Commonwealth Education Conference at Oxford on July, 1959 and created 1,000 new post-graduate awards throughout the Commonwealth. Of these, the United Kingdom would contribute 500 scholarships and fellowships tenable in the United Kingdom at any one time.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2853:AOA:D]

Q. **World Peace Medal For Mr. N. Khruschev:** In Moscow on January 15, the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, was presented the Commemorative Medal of the World Peace Council.

The Medal was given him for his "immense contribution to the cause of strengthening world peace."

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2735:INI:J]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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BURMA

A. General Elections: In the General Elections to the Burmese Chamber of Deputies (Lower House) on February 6, the "Clean" faction of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (A-FPFL) won an overwhelming majority.

The results for 207 out of 250 elective seats were confirmed by February 15. Elections in 23 constituencies which were to return the remaining candidates had been postponed for security reasons.

Over 900 candidates, nominees of political parties and Independents, were in the field, but the main contest was between U Nu's "Clean" faction and U Ba Swe's "Stable" faction of A-FPFL.

A significant feature of the Elections was the defeat of top "Stable" faction leaders, including U Ba Swe and U Kyaw Nyein.

The state of parties as on February 15 was as follows:

"Clean" faction of A-FPFL ..	155
Allies of "Clean" faction ..	8
"Stable" faction of A-FPFL	24
Arakan National United Organization	6
National United Front ..	1
Independents (mainly in Shan States)	6
Others	7

The new Parliament assembled on April 1 for the swearing-in ceremony and then, on April 4, elected a new Premier to take over the administration from General Ne Win.

Gen. Ne Win, who had been the Prime Minister of a 'care-taker Government' since October, 1958, was called to power from his office of Chief of Staff of Defence Forces by the then Prime Minister, U Nu, for the purpose of holding free and fair Elections.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2572:BUR:A]

B. Minister Dismissed: The Prime Minister of the 'care-taker Government', Gen. Ne Win, dismissed the Minister for the Chin Hills, U Ral Humung, from office on March 30 five days before the entire Cabinet was to quit in favour of a parliamentary government.

It was alleged in certain quarters that U Ral Humung had misused his official authority in the General Elections.

However, the official announcement did not mention any reason for the dismissal.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

CEYLON

SUMMARY: General Elections Results—UNP Largest Majority Party—Mr. D. Senanayake Becomes Premier—New Cabinet—Policy Statement—Speaker's Election; Assurance To Private Sector.

A. General Elections: In the General Elections held on March 19, the United National Party (UNP) emerged as the largest single party in the House of Representatives.

The UNP, led by an ex-Premier, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, won 50 of the 151 seats.

The Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), founded by the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, won 46 seats.

The party position was:

United National Party ..	50
Sri Lanka Freedom Party ..	46
Tamil Federal Party ..	15
Mahajana Ek Sath Peramuna (M.E.P.)	10
Lanka Sama Samaj Party ..	10
Lanka Prajathanthrawadi ..	4
Communist Party ..	3
Independents and others ..	13

A significant feature of the Elections was that no party could secure an absolute majority. The Leftist parties fared badly.

Another highlight of the Elections was the complete rout of the Lanka Prajathanthrawadi Party led by the care-taker Premier, Mr. W. Dahanayake, which managed to secure only four seats. Mr. Dahanayake was himself defeated in his home constituency of Galle which he had represented for 12 years.

The Federal (Tamil) Party emerged as the third largest party with 15 seats and appeared to hold the balance.

Background:

Ceylon's first two Parliamentary Elections (in 1948 and 1952) were tame affairs. The United National Party was unshakable and victory for it on both occasions was a foregone conclusion.

But, in April, 1956, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, whose Sri Lanka Freedom Party had forced a pre-election coalition with the Trotskyist, Mr. Philip Gunewardena, and his followers who had broken away from Ceylon's main Trotskyist group led by Dr. N. M. Perera, defeated the United National Party by winning 51 of the 95 seats in the House of Representatives. Only eight UNP candidates were returned, and the Party's prestige was at its lowest.

For some time afterwards, UNP did not contest even village committee elections under the Party label. They stood as Independents instead. But, towards the end of 1959, UNP was again sweeping local Government polls throughout the country.

The strongest contenders on the Left were Mr. Philip Gunewardena, who led the M.E.P. Front and Dr. N. M. Perera, the other Trotskyist and former Leader of the Opposition in Parliament.

The UNP opposed nationalization. The SLFP held that nationalization of foreign-owned estates (mostly British-owned) was desirable in the interests of the national economy, but it did not favour immediate nationalization.

The late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, who, as the leader of SLFP, had nationalization of foreign estates as a plank of his 1956 Election programme, gave a guarantee in 1958 that foreign estates would not be touched for 10 years. Nearly two-thirds of Ceylon's foreign trade earnings come from these estates.

The Tamil Federal Party wanted a Swiss-model constitution to safeguard Tamil rights and the extension of the franchise to Tamils of Indian origin who are at present stateless under Ceylon law.

Of Ceylon's 10,000,000 population, about 1,000,000 are Ceylon Tamils and 1,000,000 Indian Tamils, mostly tea estate labourers.

New Ministry:

Following the Elections, the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, had discussions with Mr. Dudley Senanayake and the leader of the SLFP, Mr. C. P. De Silva, on the formation of a Ministry.

Later, he invited Mr. D. Senanayake to form the new Government. On March 21, Mr. Dudley Senanayake was sworn-in as Prime Minister.

In a statement issued after the swearing-in ceremony, Mr. Senanayake said that he had accepted office "with profound awareness of the complexity of the problems involved and also of the necessity of overcoming them without sacrificing principle for expediency."

The most significant feature in the mandate given by the people to the new Government, he said, was "the positive and overwhelming verdict against the Marxist parties and those who tried to inflame racial and communal passions to gain political power."

He said: "There is no gainsaying the fact that certain circumstances prevented the verdict in favour of the United National Party from being as numerically decisive and effective as we would have wished. But that is the people's decision and we must accept the judgment with grace and humility.

"It would be unreal to minimize the difficulties that confront us, but it would be even more unwise not to see that this period of testing that we shall have to go through may well prove to be advantageous for the welfare of the nation as a whole.

"From the complexity of this situation, we may yet be able to bring about the reunification of the people of Ceylon without which no Government can hope to carry out the urgent task of regeneration and economic development."

Appealing for the co-operation of all sections of the people, he said: "During an election campaign, the issues that are raised by the various parties tend to divide the nation into conflicting sections of opinion. In a democratic country, however, these differences should be resolved as far as possible after the campaign is over and before the new Government begins its work.

"It is with deep sincerity, therefore, that I ask for the co-operation of every Ceylonese to enable the new Government to give this country the peace and stability needed to produce the fruits of freedom."

He also told newsmen that he expected to go to London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in May, 1960. He hoped to be able to discuss the problem of Indian settlers in the country with Mr. Nehru when he met him at the London Conference or earlier, if necessary.

He said: "I propose to, as early as possible, try and implement the Nehru-Kotelawala Agreement which was arrived at some time back." (see page 378).

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He said that he was opposed to nationalization of estates—a demand which left-wing parties had canvassed vigorously during the Elections.

Mr. Dudley Senanayake (49) was the youngest Prime Minister in South-East Asia in 1952 when he succeeded his father, the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake. He renewed his mandate from the people at the Elections in 1952 but relinquished office in 1953 owing to ill-health following violent demonstrations against the increase in the subsidized price of rationed rice.

His disagreement with Sir John Kotelawala led him to withdraw from active politics and participation in the last Elections. He however, took over the leadership of the Party after it was defeated in 1956.

He entered Parliament in 1936 and became a Minister in his father's Cabinet in 1947. He was a vehement critic of the late Mr. Bandaranaike's language policy. He had expressed himself in favour of Sinhalese, the language of the majority, being given the status of the one and only official language and he opposed the Pact that the late Mr. Bandaranaike made with the Tamil Federal Party in 1957 concerning, among other things, the recognition of Tamil as a national language and regional autonomy. (pages 1569 and 1593).

The following day (March 22), seven other members of the new Government were sworn-in.

The following were the members of the new Cabinet and their portfolios:

Mr. Dudley Senanayake—Prime Minister, Defence and External Affairs;

Mr. J. R. Jayawardene—Finance, Broadcasting and Information, Local Government and Housing;

Mr. M. D. Banda—Agriculture and Land, Food, Commerce and Trade;

Mr. Bernard Aluwihare—Education and Cultural Affairs, Labour, Industries and Fisheries;

Mr. M. V. P. Peiris—Health and Social Services;

Mr. Montague Jayawickreme—Nationalized Services and Transport, and Works, Power and Posts;

Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel—Home Affairs and Rural Development; and

Mr. Edmund Cooray—Justice.

The eight-member Cabinet was the smallest so far. The previous UNP Cabinet had 13 members and the late Mr. Bandaranaike's Cabinet had 15.

Speaker's Election:

The Government party met its first reverse in the House of Representatives on March 30 when the Opposition nominee, Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, was elected Speaker.

He polled 93 votes as against 60 secured by Sir Albert Peries, the UNP candidate.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3059:CEY:A]

B. **Assurance To Private Sector:** Addressing the annual meeting of the European-dominated Ceylon Chamber of Commerce in Colombo on March 26, the new Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, promised his Government's fullest support to the private sector.

He said he was opposed to nationalization as an end in itself, because it would bring in slavery on a large scale. It was irreconcilable with his conception of progress.

He stressed the need for foreign capital to invest in Ceylon and said that the phobia against foreign investment was a "hang-over of the colonial past".

He said: "There is no question that foreign investment must take place, and it is the intention of my Government very soon to issue a statement on the precise terms under which foreign capital investment would be welcomed in the country."

He said he discarded the notion that the path to freedom lay through nationalization, because concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few was as iniquitous as concentration of wealth and power in one omnipotent State.

He declared: "The path to an egalitarian society, path to the normally accepted socialist society does not lie through State ownership as an end in itself but in ownership and management of the affairs of the community by the community at large, i.e. by dispersal of ownership and decentralization of functions.

"In such a scheme of things, I can assure you with all sincerity that I visualize a most important place for the private sector, and it shall be the objective of my Government to see that every opportunity is afforded to the private sector to fulfil that very important role for pulling this country from the depths into which it has fallen".

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2925:CEY:B]

C. **First Tyre Factory Being Designed In Moscow:** It was made known on March 17 that Ceylon's first tyre factory to be built within seven miles of Colombo with the Soviet Union's assistance was on the drawing boards in Moscow.

Initially, the plant will produce 300,000 tubeless and ordinary tyres, but provision has been made to bring the output up to 600,000 tyres a year, which will fully meet Ceylon's demand.

The plant will have the same kind of equipment as similar factories in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union will also help Ceylon to train her own specialists for the new industry.

(*Tass*)

CHINA

SUMMARY: Mr. B. P. Koirala's Visit—Agreement On Boundary Question—Aid To Nepal; Churchmen Jailed; Counter-revolutionary Executed; Shortage Of Man-power; Fossilized Skull Found.

A. **Mr. B. P. Koirala's Visit:** At the invitation of the Government, a Nepalese official delegation, led by the Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, paid a visit to China from March 11 to March 23.

Mr. Koirala had discussions with Chinese leaders and visited, along with other members of his party, agricultural, industrial and educational centres.

Wherever he went, crowds gave him a warm welcome. There were several receptions arranged in his honour, at all of which the dominating theme of speeches was growing Sino-Nepalese friendship.

The Chinese leaders, including the Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, stressed at these functions the need of solidarity among Asian nations and peaceful settlement of problems among them.

The need for friendly relations among Asian nations was again emphasized at a farewell banquet given to Mr. Koirala by Mr. Chou En-lai on March 21.

Mr. Chou En-lai said at the banquet: "Facts have proved again and again that so long as Asian and African countries adopt an attitude of mutual understanding and mutual trust, and persist in the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation, there is no question between them that cannot be settled reasonably through peaceful consultation."

He said the fact that the Chinese and Nepalese Governments had been able to achieve "such great results in these talks" was inseparably connected with the fact that the two sides "have always had profound mutual understanding and mutual confidence."

The same theme was also developed by Mr. Koirala in his speech.

He said that his visit to China and his talks with the Chinese leaders had enabled him to understand better and had also been of mutual advantage. "This I think is a good example of how two neighbouring countries should live together in peace and friendship."

He re-affirmed his resolve "to continue our efforts for the strengthening and consolidation of intimate friendship between our two countries in keeping with the lofty principle of peaceful co-existence."

On March 18, the Nepalese delegation was received by the Communist Party Chairman, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, and the Chairman of the People's Republic, Mr. Liu Shao-chi.

At a formal ceremony in Peking on March 21, Mr. Koirala and Mr. Chou En-lai signed a joint *communique*, an Agreement on the boundary question and another on Chinese economic aid to Nepal.

Joint Communique:

The following is the text of the joint *communique*:

"At the invitation of Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, arrived in the People's Republic of China on March 11, 1960 on a friendly visit. Accompanying Prime Minister Koirala to China were: Mr. Ganeshman Singh, Minister for Works and Communications; Mr. Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, Minister for Home and Law; Mr. Nara Pratap Thapa, Foreign Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Viswa Shankar Sukla, Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and other officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

"During his visit in China, Prime Minister Koirala was received by Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Mr. Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

"Cordial and friendly talks were held between Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Koirala. Taking part also in the talks were: on the Chinese side—Mr. Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Lei Jen-min, acting Minister of Foreign Trade; Mr. Chang Han-fu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Ku Tso-hsin, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Mr. Pan Tzu-li, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Nepal; and Mr. Chang Shih-chieh, Deputy Director of the First Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and on the side of the Kingdom of Nepal—Mr. Ganeshman Singh, Minister for Works and Communications; Mr. Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, Minister for Home and Law; Mr. Nara Pratap Thapa, Foreign Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Viswa Shankar Sukla, Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

"During the talks, the two sides held frank and free discussions on matters of common interest, in particular, on the question of consolidating and further developing friendly relations between China and Nepal.

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"The two sides pointed out with satisfaction that China and Nepal, in their mutual relations, had consistently and faithfully adhered to the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence. In order to ensure tranquillity on the border of the two countries and to bring about the formal delimitation of the boundary between China and Nepal as soon as possible, the Governments of the two countries signed the 'Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries' (see below). Under the guidance of the Five Principles, the two sides settled smoothly through friendly consultations this question inherited from history, thus adding a new page to the annals of friendly relations between the two countries.

"Out of its profound desire to maintain lasting peace and close friendship between the two countries, the Chinese Government proposed that the two countries conclude a Treaty of Peace and Friendship. Prime Minister Koirala appreciated this proposal of the Chinese Government.

"In order to further strengthen economic co-operation between the two countries so as to promote the prosperity of the two countries and the well-being of their peoples, the Governments of the two countries, in accordance with the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, signed the 'Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on Economic Aid.' According to this Agreement, the Chinese Government, at the request of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, agreed to give the latter, within a period of three years, a free grant of aid of a total value of 100,000,000 Indian rupees, without any political conditions attached. This aid does not include the remaining 40,000,000 Indian rupees provided under the Agreement Between China and Nepal on Economic Aid of 1956, which has not yet been used by His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

"Prime Minister Koirala brought to the Chinese people the profound friendship of the Nepalese people. At the same time, he also saw during his visit the sincere friendship the Chinese people cherished for the Nepalese people. To further strengthen the ties and co-operation between the two countries, the two Governments agreed to establish embassies mutually in Peking and Khatmandu. The two sides confirmed that the continuous development of friendly co-operation between China and Nepal were not only in the interests of the peoples of the two countries but also in the interests of the solidarity of Asian countries and world peace.

"Prime Minister Koirala invited Premier Chou En-lai to visit Nepal. Premier Chou En-lai accepted the invitation with pleasure. The two sides agreed that they would discuss and sign the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the two countries during Premier Chou En-lai's visit in Nepal."

Agreement On Boundary Question:

The following is the Boundary Agreement:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal have noted with satisfaction that the two countries have always respected the existing traditional customary boundary line and lived in amity. With a view to bringing about the formal settlement of some existing discrepancies in the boundary line between the two countries and the scientific delineation and formal demarcation of the whole boundary line, and to consolidating and further developing friendly relations between the two countries, the two Governments have decided to conclude the present Agreement under the guidance of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and have agreed upon the following:

"*Article* 1: The Contracting Parties have agreed that the entire boundary between the two countries shall be scientifically delineated and formally demarcated through friendly consultations, on the basis of the existing traditional customary line.

"*Article* 2: In order to determine the specific alignment of the boundary line and to enable the fixing of the boundary between the two countries in legal form, the Contracting Parties have decided to set up a Joint Committee composed of an equal number of delegates from each side and enjoin the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the present Agreement, to discuss and solve the concrete problems concerning the Sino-Nepalese boundary, conduct survey of the boundary, erect boundary markers and draft a Sino-Nepalese Boundary Treaty. The Joint Committee will hold its meetings in the capitals or other places of China and Nepal.

"*Article* 3: Having studied the delineation of the boundary line between the two countries as shown on the maps mutually exchanged and the information furnished by each side about its actual jurisdiction over the area bordering on the other country, the Contracting Parties deem that, except for discrepancies in certain sections, their understanding of the traditional customary line is basically the same. The Contracting Parties have decided to determine concretely the boundary between the two countries in the following ways in accordance with three different cases:

"(1) Sections where the delineation of the boundary line between the two countries on the maps of the two sides is identical—

"In these sections, the boundary line shall be fixed according to the identical delineation on the maps of the two sides. The Joint Committee will send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct survey on the spot and erect boundary markers.

"After the boundary line in these sections is fixed in accordance with the provisions of the above paragraph, the territory north of the line will conclusively belong to China, while the territory south of the line will conclusively belong to Nepal, and neither Contracting Party will any longer lay claim to certain areas within the territory of the other party.

"(2) Sections where the delineation of the boundary line between the two countries on the maps of the two sides is not identical, whereas the state of actual jurisdiction by each side is undisputed—

"The Joint Committee will send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct survey on the spot, determine the boundary line and erect boundary markers in these sections in accordance with concrete terrain features (watersheds, valleys, passes, etc.) and the actual jurisdiction by each side.

"(3) Sections where the delineation of the boundary line between the two countries on the maps of the two sides is not identical and the two sides differ in their understanding of the state of actual jurisdiction—

"The Joint Committee will send out joint teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to ascertain on the spot the state of actual jurisdiction in these sections, make adjustments in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation, determine the boundary line and erect boundary markers in these sections.

"*Article* 4: The Contracting Parties have decided that, in order to ensure tranquillity and friendliness on the border, each side will no longer dispatch armed personnel to patrol the area on its side within 20 kilometers of the border but only maintain its administrative personnel and civil police there.

"*Article* 5: The present Agreement is subject to ratification and the Instruments of Ratification shall be exchanged in Khatmandu as soon as possible.

"The present Agreement will come into force immediately on the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification and will automatically cease to be in force when the Sino-Nepalese Boundary Treaty to be signed by the two Governments comes into force."

Agreement On Economic Aid:

The following is the Agreement on Economic Aid:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal, for the purpose of further promoting their friendly relations and of strengthening the economic and technical co-operation between the two countries have, on the basis of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, concluded the present Agreement, the Articles of which are as follows:

"*Article* 1: With a view to helping His Majesty's Government of Nepal to develop its economy, the Government of the People's Republic of China is willing to give His Majesty's Government of Nepal, within a period of three years as from the date of coming into force of the present Agreement, a free grant of economic aid without any conditions or privileges attached. The amount of the aid is 100,000,000 Indian rupees. This amount, together with the remaining 40,000,000 Indian rupees provided under the Agreement between China and Nepal on Economic Aid of 1956, which has not yet been used by His Majesty's Government of Nepal, making a total of 140,000,000 Indian rupees, shall be utilized by instalments during the period of the validity of the present Agreement by His Majesty's Government of Nepal in accordance with the items of economic aid to be agreed upon by both sides.

"*Article* 2: The economic aid to be given by the Government of the People's Republic of China to His Majesty's Government of Nepal shall cover equipment, machinery and materials, technique and other commodities.

"*Article* 3: According to the requirement of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the Government of the People's Republic of China is willing to supply, on the basis of the principles of economy and usefulness, equipment, machinery and materials and designs relating to the items of aid in order to help develop the economy of the Kingdom of Nepal.

"*Article* 4: At the request of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the Government of the People's Republic of China agrees to dispatch a necessary number of experts and technicians to help the Kingdom of Nepal in the construction of the items of aid to be specified under the present Agreement. The travelling expenses of the Chinese experts and technicians to the Kingdom of Nepal and back to China and their salaries during their period of work in the Kingdom of Nepal shall be borne by the Government of the People's Republic of China; the living expenses of the Chinese experts and technicians during their period of work in the Kingdom of Nepal shall be paid from the amount of the aid, with their standard of living not exceeding that of the personnel of the same level in the Kingdom of Nepal.

"At the request of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the Government of the People's Republic of China agrees to accept trainees dispatched by His Majesty's Government of Nepal to learn technical skill in China. The expenses of the trainees shall be paid from the amount of the aid.

"*Article* 5: The items of aid to be given by the Government of the People's Republic of China to His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the methods of their implementation, in accordance with Article 2 of the present Agreement, shall be discussed and decided upon separately in a Protocol to be concluded by the representatives to be appointed by the two Governments.

"*Article* 6: The organs to carry out the present Agreement shall be the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China for the People's Republic of China, and the Ministry of Finance of His Majesty's Government of Nepal for Nepal.

"*Article* 7: The present Agreement will come into force on the date of its signing and will remain in force for a period of three years. At the expiry of the present Agreement, if the amount of the aid is not yet used up, the period of validity of the present Agreement may be extended by the agreement of the two Governments."

Mr. B. P. Koirala's News Conference:

Addressing a news conference in Hong Kong on March 25, the Nepalese Premier, Mr. B. P. Koirala, said that the delineation of the border

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between Nepal and China could be completed within a few months. A two-nation Border Commission set up under the Agreement signed in Peking would start work immediately.

Answering questions on his visit to China, he said that India would not be consulted on these frontier adjustments as it was strictly a matter between Nepal and China.

He said that only a few miles of territory were in question.

There was no border dispute as such but for 50 to 60 years there had been differences between Nepal and China over some areas.

He said that he had no information of any violation of Nepalese territory by the Chinese in the last 12 months.

Chinese leaders had told him that they had so much work to do at home that they were not looking beyond their own frontiers and wanted to be left in peace.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *Hsinhua News*)

[Prev. ref. 2907:NEP:A]

B. **Bishop And US Missionary Jailed:** The official *Hsinhua News* said on March 18 that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shanghai, Mr. Kung Pin-mei, had been sentenced the previous day (March 17) by a Shanghai court to life imprisonment, while 13 others were given prison terms ranging from 5 to 20 years on charges of committing "serious crimes of high treason, sabotage and counter-revolutionary activities."

It said that it had been shown at the trial that "using the cloak of religion" a "traitorous counter-revolutionary clique" had been organized "under a scheme of the United States' imperialists and The Vatican to subvert the Chinese People's democratic *regime*."

According to the report, Mr. James Edward Walsh, an American Bishop and Mr. Antonio Riberi, a former Apostolic Internuncio in China, had allegedly connived in hatching a plot with The Vatican's approval under which Mr. Kung Pin-mei, as Bishop of Shanghai would carry out "traitorous activities" under personal instructions from Bishop Walsh.

Mr. Walsh, who was described as a "United States spy" and who was now under detention was alleged to have been in "direct control of this counter-revolutionary organization" and of having directed "counter-revolutionary elements hidden in the Catholic Church to carry out sabotage activities".

Bishop Walsh was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

The activities of the group had been brought to a head in September 1955 by the Shanghai Public Security authorities. It said that public trials had been held on March 16 and 17 and sentences were passed on the accused on March 17.

The court had examined a "large body of evidence showing the counter-revolutionary activities" of the accused and had studied data "exposing the crimes".

It added that "confronted with the mass of conclusive evidence of their crimes, the accused were unable to deny the charges".

It described a long list of crimes alleged to have been committed by the group, among them "to undermine various political movements in the country and the implementation of the State policies, laws and decrees" and efforts to "sabotage the anti-imperialist and patriotic movement of Catholics all over the country".

Other charges included collusion with and offering shelter to "imperialist spies", harbouring counter-revolutionaries secretly, storing arms and ammunition and maintaining clandestine radio-communications, inventing and circulating rumours, advocating an "aggressive war by United States Imperialism" and persecuting "patriotic Catholics". Arms, ammunition, radio-communication equipment and Kuomintang flags hidden by the group in churches and schools under their control had been found when the ring was unearthed. The group had also "secretly set up prisons in churches to persecute Catholics".

In addition to life imprisonment, Bishop Kung was deprived of political rights for life while others were deprived of political rights for periods ranging from four to ten years.

US Reaction:

In Washington, the Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, said on March 18 that USA was making "the strongest possible protest" to Peking over China's action in sentencing Bishop J. E. Walsh.

In a strongly-worded statement, he said: "I find it difficult to emphasize sufficiently the revulsion that I personally and the United States Government feel today. I am certain that the rest of the world will join me in condemning this action against an innocent citizen of the United States and a distinguished member of the Catholic clergy."

(*Hsinhua News* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3175:CHI:B]

C. **Shortage Of Man-power:** The official *Hsinhua News* quoted the Vice-Premier, Mr. Tan Chen-lin, on March 17 as saying that China, with a population of over 600,000,000, was faced with man-power shortage.

According to the Agency, in an article in the *Red Flag* (the journal of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party), Mr. Tan Chen-lin said that progress in agriculture, industrial development, science and culture had "come up against the shortage of man-power."

He wrote that if China wanted to continue the "overall Leap Forward" in agriculture, it would be necessary to apply the basic measures of good farming systematically and develop fully a multi-sided economy combining agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry and side occupations, all of which required more man-power.

Quoting a statement by the Communist Party chairman, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, that if within the period of "roughly three Five-Year Plans" China could not solve the problem of changing over to large-scale farming with machinery, she would not be able to complete her socialist industrialization," it said that China had set up the beginnings of an agricultural machine-building industry and a farm-machinery manufacture and repairs industry.

This meant that industrially China had, to a certain extent, laid the first material foundations for the mechanization of agriculture.

(*Hsinhua News*)

[Prev. ref. 3139:CHI:A]

D. **Fossilized Skull Found:** Official Chinese reports said on March 15 that a fairly complete fossilized human skull cap, believed to be about 200,000 years old, had been unearthed in a limestone cave in north-west Kwantung province.

The skull cap, believed to be that of a middle-aged male and consisting of the orbital ridge and nasal bones, was found with large numbers of animal fossils.

Research members at the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences described the fossil as the earliest form of the palaeo-anthropic stage found in China.

It was accidentally unearthed by peasants in a mountain cave, together with large numbers of fossils including those of hyenas, bears, pandas, tigers, rhinoceroses, boars, deer, oxen, sheep, porcupines, stegodons (elephant-like mammals) and ancient elephants.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2934:AOA:R]

HONG KONG

A. **Budget Estimates For 1960-61:** The Budget estimates for 1960-61 presented to the Legislative Council by the Financial Secretary, Mr. A. G. Clarke, on February 24 showed a deficit of HK$267 million.

Expenditure was estimated at HK$936 million, of which Public Works accounted for almost HK$290 million. Revenue was estimated at HK$669 million.

Increased taxes were imposed on petrol and tobacco and water charges were raised to yield an additional HK$35 million. Further economies were sought to reduce the call on reserves.

He further indicated that the time had come to abandon the traditional policy of *laissez-faire*, at least in the matter of exports, which must be guided and directed, and might require measures to regulate and control them.

Sir Robert Black's Address:

The Governor, Sir Robert Black, in his address to the Council earlier, surveyed the economic problems facing the Colony and said that the costs of providing work, housing, schools and medical care for the swollen population of the Colony were rising and that there were still 500,000 squatters on the ground as well as 70,000 on roof-tops.

Re-settlement and slum clearance, he said, must be continued at full pressure for some years. The schools had 500,000 pupils, but the problem was now moving to the sphere of secondary, technical and higher education.

He welcomed the prospect of a second university in the Chinese language as well as the expansion of Hong Kong University.

He also mentioned that the notable achievements in the health movement, including a fall in the tuberculosis death-rate, were now complicated by the new menace of drug addiction, against which an intensive drive had been started. Land reclamation and other schemes would provide 400 acres of new land near Tsuen Wan and would assist the provision of housing for another 1,500,000 persons, with new sites for industry.

He referred to the building of a large reservoir across the Sino-Hong Kong border near Shumchun and hoped that arrangements would be made with the Chinese authorities for water to be supplied from this source. The World Refugee Year had enabled the Government to hasten the construction of Community Centres in the Refugee Settlement.

Referring to the great increase in exports, the value of which had reached HK$2,300 million, he uttered a warning that the fundamental change in the trade pattern that had made Hong Kong the focus of controversy abroad held dangers which might worsen the problem.

Trade Survey:

The total volume of trade in 1959 was about 8½ per cent higher than in the previous year, imports increas-

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ing by about 7½ per cent and exports by 9½ per cent.

The total value amounted to HK$3,230 million, of which imports were HK$4,950 million and exports HK$3,280 million. Imports from China decreased by about one-quarter although they still remained substantial, but imports from a number of other countries showed increases, particularly Japan, Pakistan, United States and United Kingdom. Exports to USA, Japan and United Kingdom were substantially higher, United States replacing United Kingdom as the largest market, but exports to Indonesia, Thailand and China declined.

The value of exports of Hong Kong products was HK$2,282 million, an increase of about 80 per cent compared with 1958, of which clothing accounted for about 35 per cent of the total and textiles 18 per cent.

Trade with countries in South-East Asia in 1959 was not as favourable as in previous years.

Although shipments of native produce from the South-East Asian countries to Hong Kong rose, Hong Kong's own exports to these countries shrank. Formerly, they were Hong Kong's principal buyers of many commodities—either manufactured in Hong Kong or re-exported.

Official figures covering trade with Indonesia, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, Cambodia, North Viet-Nam and South Viet-Nam in the first 10 months of 1959 showed that there was an increase of 31.3 per cent of Hong Kong's imports and a drop of 18.2 per cent for exports as compared with 1958.

In the first 10 months of 1959, Hong Kong imported HK$484.62 million worth of goods while she sold HK$655 million worth of goods, as compared with HK$370 million of imports and HK$800 million of exports in 1958.

In 1959, nearly all countries in South-East Asia increased their sales to Hong Kong.

Imports during January-October, 1959 showed the following increase: Malaya 16.4 per cent, Burma 182 per cent, Cambodia 7.5 per cent, Indonesia 10 per cent, North Viet-Nam 9 per cent, South Viet-Nam 662 per cent and Thailand 30.7 per cent. The import items noting big increases were rice, maize, beans, cattle, edible oils and raw rubber.

The factors leading to increased imports were: Hong Kong's growing population (almost 3 million) that caused a rising demand for foodstuffs such as rice, cattle and sugar, a general improvement in Hong Kong's entrepot trade and rapid industrial growth, calling for more raw materials.

Trade sources have given three causes for the drop in exports: widespread discrimination against Chinese goods in many countries in South-East Asia (the Thai Government ban on Chinese goods, the Philippines' checking up of import firms in April and May, 1959 and Indonesia's action against the retail trade of overseas Chinese); few countries in South-East Asia enjoyed economic prosperity in 1959; and the flow of Japanese and US goods into Asian countries (Malaya and Singapore allowed direct imports of dollar goods, while exports of Japanese products were helped through reparation arrangements).

(*The Times*, London and *The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2131:HGK:A]

INDIA

A. Swatantra Party Convention: Inaugurating the All-India Swatantra Party Convention in Patna on March 19, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari called upon the people to shed fear and join the Swatantra Party which sought to provide "real opposition to the Congress in the interests of the country and democracy."

He said it was wrong to think that the Socialists or the Communists were in opposition to the Congress and added: "The Socialist and Communist parties are only 'ginger groups' of the Congress."

He went on: "It is not so easy to build opposition against the Congress unless large numbers of people combined together. Those who suffer most are afraid to support the Swatantra Party. Those who are here are fearless. I want more people to show such courage. But, I do not want people to become rowdies. I want more people to become thoughtful and courageous. Courage does not consist in breaking heads. Courage consists in speaking out your mind.

"Why are people afraid? Because they have property, they dare not speak out for fear of loss of property. The policy of the Congress has put a halter round their neck. People who suffer say that you first become a good opposition, then we shall join you. That is like saying that I shall drive the car after reaching the goal.

"I have come to tell you why we have started this new Party. Most of us put the Congress in power when the Britishers left us. The Congress then was a well-organized party, ready and willing to govern the country. And there were also good people in it at that time. They deserved to be handed over the power for ruling the country. Now, however, I am of opinion that they are more concerned about their party than the Government."

Over 1,000 delegates from all over India attended the Convention. Prominent among them were: Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal, Mr. R. Agnibhoj, Sardar Lal Singh and Mr. N. C. Chatterji. Some Congressmen of Bihar, including Mr. Shyama Prasad Singh, former Chairman of the Bihar Legislative Council, also attended.

Mr. N. G. Ranga's Presidential Address:

In his presidential address, the President of the Swatantra Party, Mr. N. G. Ranga, said that just as in the decade of 1918-28 India had to make her choice between Imperialism and Gandhian nationalism, she had to make a "courageous choice" in the present decade between the approaches of Mr. Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi to planning.

He declared: "It also means making a choice between centralized totalitarian governance and decentralized governance.

"Do we want to march in the direction of Sovietism with all its horrors of totalitarian social controls, regulations and bureaucratic management of social relations and economic activities of individuals and their groups? Do we wish to allow our everyday social and economic life to be planned and modulated by the Planning Commission and the Government? If people do not want to go that way and run the 'inescapable risks' of becoming automatons and being enslaved to the State and its agencies, then they must decide to oppose the Congress plan.

"The socialism of Mr. Nehru has become synonymous with State control, regulation or management of ever-expanding spheres of social life and the Soviet-type of socialism has come to dominate the minds of the Planning Commission.

"The Congress is hoping to put out of practical political action both the Praja-Socialist and Communist parties by making them realize the fact that Mr. Nehru is keen on fulfilling their tasks. Indian politics will soon come to be popularized between those who stood for State socialism with the Congress as its major exponent and liberal democracy standing for a Welfare Society represented predominantly by the Swatantra Party.

"If we are keen on promoting the creative passion of the people for freedom, which is ordinarily so irrepressible and not to allow it to become atrophied, we must free ourselves from the 14-year-old political power-of-attorney given to Mr. Nehru.

"The phenomenal economic progress of USSR can no longer be claimed to be the special prerogative of socialist production. Equal if not greater progress is claimed to have been achieved by the West German Republic through non-socialistic economy, in addition to increasing the area of freedom of every worker and entrepreneur and ensuring the welfare of all toilers. The British Labour Party is also trying to abjure its half-a-century-old faith in the efficacy of nationalization of all production and distribution. It is no longer, therefore, necessary for every one to claim to be a socialist if he wishes to strive for economic progress, social welfare, human rights and development of general prosperity and happiness of all human beings."

He said that the Party stood, among other things, for the following:

(1) It would seek to encourage all voluntary efforts on the part of industrialists and commercial concerns and welfare schemes so as to (a) minimize all possibilities for conciety by putting a premium on all such peomaximize the efforts of both parties to develop the practice of trusteeship and redistribution of a part of the profits through voluntarily chosen schemes of social welfare.

(2) It stood for a Welfare Society and, when necessary, for a Welfare State also. It would help people to develop a Welfare Society by putting a premium on all such people as were good enough to spare a liberal share of their surplus wealth for helping the socially under-developed people and economically needy but enterprising individuals and groups. It would not allow the State to become the *Ma-Baap* (mother and father) under the pretext of becoming a Welfare State and thus stunt the growth of people into fully developed and self-reliant personalities.

(3) The Party stood for the development of crop and cattle insurance and insurance against famines and floods. It would seek to make the State help the concerned classes or sections of people to develop all such insurances as far as possible through their own contributory schemes with the State offering to bear a part of the expenses, premium or risks and allowing competition to take place between a number of insurance enterprises.

(4) The Party was opposed to making the 'engine of taxation' so oppressive, all-pervasive and politically suffocating. It was ready to put a stop to this ever-recurring threat of increasing tax burdens and making their imposition and collection such a process of interference and political manoeuvring in the domestic and professional life of the people.

(5) The Party would seek to protect the interests of shareholders and employees of all private enterprises as well as consumers as much by giving encouragement as by regulation without in any way weakening the sources and means of continually augmenting production. It would foster the self-employed producers and encourage and strengthen their efforts to help themselves and raise their productive capacity. The Party wished to do its best to strengthen the source of freedom and means of living of all self-employed people through the organization of co-operatives and other social institutions freed from all official or political controls.

Policy Statement:

Next day (March 20), the Convention adopted its Policy Statement and Constitution and four resolutions on Party flag, General Secretary's report, national defence and Tibet.

Describing itself as "the party with a difference," the Swatantra Party had issued a draft statement of policy (on March 8) holding out to the nation the promise of a clear-cut alternative way of life and Government and "prosperity through freedom."

A clean and good Government, disbanding of the Planning Commission, radical reform of the land revenue system, nationalization of any industry whenever found desirable in the national interest, restoration of the Constitution to its original form and a nation-

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wide housing programme—these were some of the assurances given by the Party.

The Statement was claimed as a "more concrete and detailed exposition" of the Party's basic policies than the Statement of 21 Principles adopted at the Preparatory Convention in Bombay in August, 1959 (page 2831).

Assailing the record of the Congress Government, it said that the cumulative effect of the current policies had been to create an all-pervading sense of uncertainty leading to the "drying up" of initiative and enterprise in farms, shops and factories alike and that "statism" was threatening many other spheres of life.

It rejected the current policies of "excessive taxation, reckless deficit-financing and excessive regulation which have acted as disincentives to enterprise and production and have set in motion an inflationary spiral as a result of which the middle classes are being victimized."

Another consequence of "these misguided activities" of the Government was a lowering of the moral standards of the nation. "Controls create scarcity in the market and give rise to corruption. Respect for law is being undermined."

Other highlights of the Statement were:

Agriculture: "Increased food production can be attained through the self-employed peasant proprietor who is interested in obtaining, and is equipped to obtain, the highest yield from his land.

"Collectivization cannot solve the problem posed by the increase in population.

"The Party believes that the co-operative movement can only serve its objective to the extent that it remains a voluntary and non-official one. It will, therefore, work for freeing co-operative societies from the present practice of official control and political exploitation.

"*The Party believes in consumer co-operative societies, co-operative banks, industrial co-operatives and multi-purpose co-operatives for the agriculturist. It rejects the claim that 'joint farming' can be introduced on a massive scale on a voluntary basis as impracticable.* The Nagpur resolution will replace the old zamindar with one big super zamindar—Government."

The scheme of ceilings on land holdings was rejected as likely to injure efficient farming and the maximization of the movement of foodgrains to industrial and urban centres.

The Party was also opposed to State trading in foodgrains which was "an attack not only on lakhs of shopkeepers and dealers throughout the country but also on millions of peasants."

Industry: "The Party believes in the decentralized distribution of industry. As opposed to the obsession of gigantism that dominates current governmental thinking and planning, the Swatantra Party holds with Mahatma Gandhi that a great part of the process of industrialization must take place in a decentralized distribution of industry, throughout the country-side."

It did not stand for *laissez-faire* but for socially regulated free enterprise. It believed in the incentives for higher production and expansion inherent in competitive enterprise, with adequate safeguards for the protection of labour and against unreasonable prices, profits and dividends in those cases where there was no competition or where competition was not adequate to secure the necessary corrective.

Labour: "A good day's wage for a good day's work" was the Party's attitude to industrial labour. It would strive for economic progress, social betterment and cultural advance of labour and a voice in the determination of national policies for agricultural and industrial labourers and office workers. It accepted the workers' right to organize themselves for collective bargaining and to strike.

The Constitution and Rule of Law: The Party would work to restore to the citizen his fundamental rights in the form in which they were guaranteed by the Constitution as it was originally adopted but later modified by the ruling party "to suit its totalitarian approach."

National Defence: While the Party was yet to formulate its policy in regard to various aspects of India's international relations, the aggression committed by the Chinese against India and the occupation of many thousands of square miles of Indian territory were described as a crisis in the field of national defence.

The measures for ensuring the country's security and defence included: (1) The settlement of outstanding issues with Pakistan and serious consideration of the offer made by Pakistan for collaboration in the defence of the sub-continent; (2) collaboration with the countries of South and South-East Asia with a view to evolving measures for the security of the region; and (3) vigilance against infiltration and 'fifth column' activities.

Education: The Party believed that every citizen had the fundamental right to educate his children according to his choice in a free atmosphere untrammelled by official directives. Taking note of the "great interest" in politics on the part of students, it was of the view that students should abstain from active participation in the furtherance of any political party.

Public Administration: Describing the public servants of India to be "as good as in any other country," it said that in spite of their hard work and loyalty, the Administration was inefficient. It was because they were prevented from performing their functions in the most efficient manner by the unreasonable and politics-motivated interference in their day-to-day work by Ministers and other members of the ruling Party. This should be remedied.

Discussion:

Moving the Policy Statement, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Vice-President of the Party, said that the policies of the Congress were inspired by an ideology which was materialistic, totalitarian and anti-Indian. "The time has come, therefore, to combat this new menace. That is why the Swatantra Party, armed with faith in our people and our traditions, has emerged with a firm determination to resist it."

He added: "The common man has been the first victim of the policies of the ruling Party. He has been denied his basic needs. He is faced with a perpetual food crisis. Food production is under-planned, under-estimated and under-financed; naturally, food sufficiency is not within sight.

"Slogans of social and economic programme are mouthed by the leaders of the ruling party. But illiteracy persists; attempts at organizing higher education is confined to unco-ordinated experiments. Nobility of work is loudly preached, yet unemployment flourishes, while our man-power, the greatest asset of the country, is allowed to run waste."

Mr. Homi P. Mody, seconding the resolution, referred to the description of Swatantra Party members as 'old and frustrated people' and said: "I am certainly not one of those ancient monuments that adorn the Ministerial 'gaddies' at the Centre." Those who charged that the Swatantra Party had no roots should come to Bihar and see how the Convention had given a crushing reply.

He wanted to know if the Congress leaders, during the last 13 years of "undisturbed and autocratic power have been able to give a clean administration or maintain the standard of efficiency that the British had left behind."

In India, Abraham Lincoln's definition of democracy had been changed into "Government of the people, for the leaders and by the leaders." (Laughter).

Resolution On National Defence:

The resolution on national defence re-affirmed the "desirability of forging bonds of co-operation with all South and South-East Asian nations as the best means of facilitating aid to flow from the prosperous non-communist nations of the world on honourable terms and so as not to give rise to mutual apprehensions."

It added: "The Convention disapproves of the unresponsive attitude of the Government to the proposals and approaches of Pakistan while, at the same time, it is slow to react in a proper manner to the insulting and aggressive attitude of China. The policies of China in regard to India are a potential and growing danger to international friendship with the non-Communist Powers. Such a policy is not inconsistent with our general policy of peace and disarmament to which the nation is rightly committed and to its declared policy of opposition to the use of nuclear weapons of any kind."

On Tibet:

The resolution on Tibet declared: "Whereas the recent observance of the first anniversary of the Tibetan revolution of March, 1959 has come to the people of this country as a grim reminder of the cruel fate that has befallen a nation of peace-loving people at the hands of aggressive and imperialist communism,

"And whereas the Swatantra Party believes that a strengthening of the moral order in the world can only result from the inner discipline which practice of religion gives to each people and the freedom and dignity of individual in every free nation,

"The Swatantra Party looks forward to the time when Tibet will be freed of its aggressors and the people of Tibet will enjoy a full and free life of national self-determination."

The draft Constitution of the Party was also adopted with minor amendments. One of these amendments authorized the Central Organizing Committee to make transitional arrangements for purposes necessary for or incidental to the functioning of the Party.

General Secretary's Report:

The General Secretary, Mr. M. R. Masani, in his report presented to the Convention on March 19, said:

"If we perform our primary task of educating the public and building up our party organization under Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's leadership between now and 1962, I have no doubt that the Swatantra Party will provide powerful opposition to the Congress and offer the country an alternative Government.

"The Congress is now on the way out. The question is who shall replace it—a democratic party such as the Swatantra Party, or a communist dictatorship? Whatever else it may or may not be able to achieve, the Swatantra Party will render service by seeking to divert into democratic channels the natural discontent with the Government of the day, which otherwise may make India 'go the China way.' That is why there is need for the Swatantra Party.

"The Party is gathering a large measure of lower middle class support in cities and is beginning to attract trade union functionaries. But, it is weakest precisely where the people think it thrives, namely, among businessmen and industrialists.

"The Party's capacity to keep pace with public support and expectations is inadequate in terms of available resources in men and money.

"The Party is in consequence unable to reach more than a small proportion of those who are ready to receive its message."

Emphasizing the task before the Party, he said: "It is primarily that of educating public opinion and mobilizing potential sympathy and support into a mass movement. It is also that of providing the people with an

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alternative Government. Finally, it is that of providing the country with a new Government when the people call it to that high responsibility.

"One of the Party's immediate tasks is to find, train and throw into the field of action a large number of men and women carrying its message. The placing of right men in right positions of influence within the organization is not an easy one. Certain defections from the Party within a few months of its establishment have naturally caused some concern.

"The Congress Party has plenty of jobs to offer, but, knowing this, the Swatantra Party should be careful not to depend on dubious elements.

"The enthusiasm and eagerness to see the Party grow should not lead one to welcome into its fold people without due determination.

"In the pursuit of numbers, quality should not be overlooked."

In this context, he said: "A wide field of service lies open to us. In one or two places, the Party has organized Swatantra Service Centres with such departments as a Civil Grievances Bureau, a Youth Service Centre and a Legal Grievances Bureau.

"Another measure in that direction is the establishment of a Public Advice Committee with Mr. K. M. Munshi as Chairman. It has called upon the people to forward cases which involve matters relating to public policy, fundamental rights, corruption and favouritism of Ministers and officials and interference by members of the ruling party in administrative and judicial matters."

Party Membership:

Mr. Masani told newsmen on March 18 that 336,150 members had so far been enrolled by the Party throughout the country.

The break-up figures were as follows: Madras 116,000, Uttar Pradesh 80,000, Bihar 71,700, Andhra Pradesh 25,000, Gujerat 10,200, Punjab 8,700, Mysore 6,500, Bombay 4,100, Rajasthan 1,500, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa 1,000 each, West Bengal 800, Maharashtra 500 and Assam 150.

He added that in Himachal Pradesh, a Party unit was formed only recently and a membership drive in that territory would begin after the Patna Convention.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3167:INI:J]

INDONESIA

A. **New Parliament Formed:** President Sukarno announced on March 27 the formation of what he called *Gotong Rojong* (mutual help) Parliament.

The new Parliament had 261 members, 130 of whom were from political parties. The rest were from "functional groups," the strongest of which was the Armed Forces.

The Muslim Masjumi, one of the four major parties, disappeared altogether, along with six splinter groups.

Two Masjumi leaders, however, were represented in the Scholars and Labour "functional groups."

The strength of the political parties was as follows:

The pro-Government Indonesian National Party had 44 seats (formerly 58), the Orthodox Muslim Nahdat-ul-Ulema 36 (formerly 22), Christian Party 6 (formerly 8), Catholic Party 5 (formerly 8), Indonesian Muslim Association 5 (formerly 8), another Muslim Party—Perti—2 (formerly 9), Marxist Murba (Proletarian) Party 1 (formerly 4), and Nationalist Indonesian Party 1 (formerly 2) (as before).

The "functional groups" were represented, among others, as follows:

Army 15, Navy 7, Air Force 7, Police 5, Village Guard Force 1, Farmers 25, Bout ("workers") 25, Muslim scholars 8, Protestant scholars 3, Catholic scholars 2, Bali Hindus 2, Youth 6, Women 6, General scholars 5, Co-operatives 3, Businessmen 2, 1945 Groups (people connected with the revolution against the Dutch) 2, Veterans 2, Artists 2, Journalists 2 and West New Guinea inhabitants 1.

Announcing the names of members of the new Parliament, Dr. Sukarno said: "I order the new Parliament to start work after receiving my message and after the installation which will be after I return from my world tour early in June, 1960.

"I name this new Parliament a 'Mutual help' Parliament in the sense that the parties and functional groups included will co-operate with the Government in the sphere of guided democracy based on democratic principles and recognition of the existing leadership."

The President had suspended the old fully-elected Parliament on March 5 on the ground that it had "failed to co-operate with the Government and because its structure had endangered the unity of the State."

(*Information Service Indonesia* and *The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3230:IND:A]

B. **Diplomatic Relations with Ghana And Iraq:** It was announced in Djakarta on March 17 that Indonesia and Ghana had agreed to establish diplomatic representation both in Djakarta and Accra at embassy level.

Another announcement the same day (March 17) said that Indonesia and Iraq had agreed to raise their respective legations in Baghdad and Djakarta to embassy level.

A third announcement said that the Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Adam Malik, had also been appointed Ambassador to Rumania.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

ISRAEL

A. **Mr. D. Ben-Gurion's Visit To USA And Britain:** The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, arrived in London on March 18 on his return journey from a visit to the United States, where he met President D. D. Eisenhower, the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, and the UN Secretary-General, Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's first engagement in London was an informal luncheon given by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, at which the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Labour leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, and the Liberal leader, Mr. P. Grimmond, were among the guests.

In the evening, Mr. Ben-Gurion, with the Israeli Ambassador Mr. Lourie, again saw Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd at 10, Downing Street for talks which lasted for nearly two hours, and which were later said to have covered the Middle East and world problems.

The Times, London, made the following comment on the visit:

"If the *status quo* in the Middle East cannot be adequately guaranteed and if the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic result in a delivery of the latest MIG jet fighters to the United Arab Republic, Israel will be obliged to purchase modern jet fighters wherever possible.

"At present, Israel's adverse balance of payments, although greatly reduced in the past ten years, is running at about $290,000,000 a year, the difference being made up by German reparations which end in 1965, German payment of restitution, claims which will soon begin to tail off, US economic assistance, which may also soon tail off, the sale of Government bonds and subventions from world Jewry and other public and private supporters.

"The Israeli Government has, therefore, no wish to be faced with a bill for perhaps $10,000,000 for some 20 jet fighters when the economic situation over the next few years is bound to become considerably harder for Israel."

More than 100 Arab students in London gathered at the London airport with giant banners reading "Not Another Suez" and "No More British Arms for Israel" when Mr. Ben-Gurion arrived.

The Lebanese Embassy stated on March 18 that the Heads of all Arab Missions in London had delegated the Lebanese Ambassador to call at the Foreign Office on their behalf, and that a meeting had taken place between the Lebanese Ambassador and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. John Profumo, on March 16. The Lebanese Ambassador had expressed great anxiety on behalf of the Arab States regarding recent "concerted and engineered incidents" (presumably the incidents on the Israel-Syrian frontier and the military manoeuvres near Beersheba).

He had also spoken of their implications in view of Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit to London.

The Times said: "Evidently, there is much anxiety lest some agreement with Israel might encourage Israeli aggression. Mr. Profumo assured the Lebanese Ambassador that Mr. Ben-Gurion was paying a private visit to London on his way home from the United States (ie that he had not come on the invitation of the British Government).

News Conference:

Analyzing the situation in the Middle East at a news conference in London on March 18, Mr. Ben-Gurion said that peace might come to the Middle East sooner than many people thought. "This region needs peace more than other areas of the world."

Israel, he added, could make a very important contribution to the development of its neighbouring countries, as it was already doing in many parts of Asia and Africa. Peace in the Middle East still seemed far away. But there would be better chances of peace if world tensions were relaxed, as many hoped would be the case after the 'summit' conference on May 16, 1960.

He told a questioner that he supported disarmament in the Middle East and would attend a Disarmament Conference on the Middle East if one was convened.

Asked about his talks with the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer (whom he met in the United States before his journey home), he said that they had an instructive discussion on world problems and some Middle East problems.

Asked if he favoured Big Power guarantees for the Middle East, he replied that the safety of the peoples in the area lay in their own strength.

He said that his willingness to meet President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic at any time and in any place still stood.

Asked if he was concerned at the revival of anti-Semitism in the Western world, he

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replied: 'Of course, I am. But, really I am not so frightened because we are not so hopeless as we were. The Jews now have a place where they can be safe and free, I mean Israel".

He said that his Government had not given up its original plan to use the waters of the upper Jordan river to irrigate the Negev desert. However, Israel intended to use the waters of the Sea of Galilee in order to avoid trouble. Neither President Eisenhower nor UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, had attempted to dissuade Israel from carrying out the Jordan river project.

Mr. H. Macmillan On Arms Supplies:

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on March 22 about the purpose of Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit to London, Mr. Harold Macmillan said:

"Mr. Ben-Gurion has been spending a few days in this country on a private visit. He called on me, at his request, on March 17, when we discussed the problems of the Middle East and the world."

Mr. Macmillan was further asked if one of the matters discussed by them was the supply of arms and for an assurance that the British Government would not contribute in any way to an arms race in the Middle East, and he replied that he would refer the questioner to a reply given by the Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Robert Allen, on March 15.

He added: "I did observe that in an interview Mr. Ben-Gurion had said: 'I am in favour of complete disarmament in the Middle East, with mutual inspection, before world disarmament begins—if it does begin. An embargo in the present position, when a Great Power is sending arms to one country, would be a great injustice.' All these things have to be considered. I do not think it would be wise for me to deal with them by question and answer."

Asked if he, too, was in favour of trying to control the supply of arms to the Middle Eastern countries, he said: "I am in favour of anything we can do to reduce tensions there as part of, and perhaps in connexion with, world disarmament."

[The preliminary reply of March 15 referred to by Mr. Macmillan was by Mr. Robert Allan, Joint Under-Secretary of State at the British Foreign Office. He had said: "In the view of Her Majesty's Government, it is the duty of the Great Powers to show restraint in the supply of arms to the countries of the Middle East. This view is well known to the Government of the Soviet Union."]

Visit To USA:

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, arrived in Boston on March 8 to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Brandeis University.

On March 10, Mr. David Ben-Gurion had a two-hour meeting with President D. D. Eisenhower in Washington.

He told newsmen later that he and President Eisenhower reviewed world problems, including the relations between Israel and the United States.

Ambassadors to the United States from 10 Arab countries expressed to the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, on March 7 their deep concern over the consequences on the relations between the Arab world and the United States which could result from the visit to the United States of the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion.

In a Joint Statement, these Arab diplomats accused Israel and Zionists in USA of aiming to aggravate relations between the United States and the Arab States.

The US Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, said that the visit of Mr. David Ben-Gurion would not mean any change in America's friendly relations with the Arab countries.

Mr. Ben-Gurion returned home on March 24.

He told newsmen in Tel Aviv that in his talks with British, American and West German leaders, he had found almost no difference of opinion on any matter.

(*The Times*, London, *The Hindu*, Madras and *The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2797:UAR:C, 3204:ISR:A]

B. **Budget For 1960-61:** Israel's Budget estimates for the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 1960 which were presented to the Knesset by the Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, on February 15 showed increased allocations for defence and a determination to go ahead with the Jordan river waters scheme in spite of the United States' refusal to give financial aid towards it because of Arab opposition. [The Israeli plan is to divert the waters of the Jordan river to irrigate the Negev desert].

The total of the estimates was I£1,574,000,000 (about £315,000,000), of which I£1,029,000,000 was the Ordinary Budget, I£534,000,000 was the Development Budget and I£13,000,000 was for Local Authorities.

The allocation for the Ministry of Defence from the Ordinary Budget was given as I£260,000,000, but to this could probably be added the sum of I£134,000,000, described as "special expenditure".

This would mean that Israel would be spending just over a quarter of her total revenue on defence.

In addition, another I£134,000,000, listed as 'General Reserve', presumably would also, if needed, go to defence.

Officially, Israel's Defence Budget is secret, and these figures are an inexact indication rather than a fixed sum.

In the Development Budget, I£26,000,000 would go to water projects (part of the total of I£110,000,000 for agriculture) while I£65,000,000 would be used for industrial development.

There was an allocation of I£259,000,000 for housing. This was less than what was originally planned, since immigration was now only about 2,000 or 3,000 monthly.

There were no hints in the speech of the Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, of a devaluation of the Israeli £. But there was one item of I£128,000,000 for subsidies for exports which presumably covered varying premiums paid to exporters for their added earnings.

A statement at the end of the Arab League Council meeting in Cairo announced that Israel's proposed diversion of Jordan waters for the Negev desert irrigation project would constitute "an act of aggression" against the Arabs.

It added that the Arabs would be justified in taking "legal self-defence" measures as provided in the United Nations Charter.

[One Israeli £ is equal to 4 sh. roughly.]

(*The Times*, London and *Cairo Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2542:ISR:A]

C. **Commercial Agreement With Turkey:** A considerable increase in trade between Turkey and Israel is envisaged in a Commercial Agreement between the two countries announced in Tel Aviv on March 20.

The Agreement provides for a flow of goods worth $16,000,000 each way in 1960. This would nearly double Israel's exports to Turkey in 1959.

Under the Agreement, Israel will export to Turkey tyres, cars, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, refrigerator and radio parts, cotton thread, newsprint, nylon thread, glass and asphalt. Turkish exports to Israel will consist mainly of agricultural products, sugar and cotton.

(*Tel Aviv Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2556:ISR:A]

D. **Ancient Manuscripts Bearing On Dead Sea Scrolls Brought To Light In Soviet Union:** Ancient manuscripts and other material that may have a bearing on the famous Dead Sea Scrolls have just been brought to light in the Soviet Union according to Prof. Abraham I. Katsh of New York University.

Prof. Katsh, who is Chairman of Hyu's Department of Hebraic Studies, said on March 18 that he came across the material during a month-long tour of library archives in some 10 Soviet cities stretching from Siberia and Central Asia to the Baltic Coast.

He said: "This material must be carefully studied. But there is a possibility that some of it will help establish the dates of the Dead Sea Scrolls."

[The Scrolls are generally considered to be the first existing examples of Hebrew writing. But, the date of their origin is in doubt.]

Prof. Katsh indicated that a comparison of the writing on some of the hundreds of manuscripts and other material he found in the Soviet Union with that of the Scrolls may provide new clues as to when they were written.

He said that he planned to study the material further from the microfilms he had made during his stay in Moscow.

Just before going to Warsaw for further research, he told newsmen that he had also found in Moscow's library archives several unknown and unpublished poems by Yehudah Halevi, considered as an outstanding medieval Hebrew poet as well as a hitherto unknown 14th century manuscript by the grandson of Maimonides.

Maimonides has been called the greatest Hebrew philosopher of the Middle Ages.

Background:

The finding of another Dead Sea Scroll in March, 1960 continues a story of discovery that began in 1947. There had been earlier finds, notably in 1883 when a Jerusalem antique dealer named Shapira committed suicide because his discoveries on the east side of the Dead Sea were rejected as spurious.

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In 1947, an Arab goatherd wandering on the north-west shore of the Dead Sea discovered by chance a cave that was found to contain seven scrolls and innumerable fragments of scrolls. These seven scrolls were sold to dealers in Bethlehem, from whom the Hebrew University in Jerusalem acquired four. The other three went to the Monastery of St. Mark in Jerusalem and then found their way to the United States, where they have been published by the American School of Oriental Research.

It was not until 1948, however—and then only through a Note in an American archaeological journal—that the world of scholarship knew anything of the significance of the Scrolls and their discovery. The whereabouts of the cave were known only to the monks of St. Mark's and, after the withdrawal of the British administration from Palestine, war and chaos reigned in the area.

In 1949, a more detailed account of the scrolls in another American journal suggested that the cave was in the neighbourhood of Ain Feshka, south of Jericho. It was eventually discovered later that year (1949) by the Arab Legion acting on behalf of the Department of Antiquities of the Kingdom of Jordan. The Department, in collaboration with the Ecole Biblique et Archeologique Francaise of Jerusalem and with the assistance of the Palestine Archaeological Museum, undertook the excavation of the cave.

Meanwhile, details of the known scrolls had appeared. Among them was the complete Book of Isaiah, a commentary on the Book of Habakkuk, an apocryphal book called the *War of the Children of Light and the Children of Darkness*, a book of hymns, and a book of ritual of an unknown Jewish sect. Two other scrolls required laboratory treatment before they could be unrolled; they were the Book of Enoch in Aramaic.

By the middle of 1955, scrolls and fragments of scrolls had been recovered from three different localities in the area of Qumran and their interpretation was greatly aided by excavations carried out at the settlement of Khirbet Qumran. The first scrolls already referred to were all found in the one cave in the face of a cliff about a mile north of Qumran and a mile and a half west of the Dead Sea. They were written in Hebrew or Aramaic on leather and ante-dated by almost 1,000 years the earliest Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament.

The second category of scrolls, found also by chance in a cave 12 miles south of Qumran, relates to the second Jewish revolt against Rome in AD 132, and contains at least one document signed by Bar Cochba, its leader. The third group consists of thousands of fragments, found in one of the 25 caves explored by an expedition organized by Mr. G. Lankester Harding, Director of Antiquities of the Jordan Government, which explored an area about five miles long with Qumran at its centre.

Of these fragments, about one-third are biblical texts, covering every book of the Old Testament except the Book of Esther. The remaining two-thirds contain portions of the *Apocrypha* and *Pseudepigraph*. The expedition also recovered two other scrolls—the only known ones not written on leather—which contain a collection of traditions about buried treasures. These two scrolls were sent in 1956 to the Manchester College of Technology, where Prof. H. Wright Baker successfully accomplished the delicate task of "slicing" the corroded dust-laden sheets to enable a translation to be made.

In 1960, nearly 13 years after the discoveries of 1947, there is no sign of popular interest in the Dead Sea Scrolls abating. The literature that has grown up round the scrolls is enormous; the selective bibliography in one recent scholarly work covered more than 15 pages with about 25 entries to a page, and one British scholar claims to have 2,000 separate items by way of book reviews and articles on the scrolls in his own library. But there are many differing schools of thought about the origins of the scrolls and how they came to be hidden where they have been found.

There is, in particular, much disagreement about whether the Teacher of Righteousness lived within the Christian era or before it, and whether the sect of the scrolls was the Zealots or the Essenes.

(*Tass* and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3194:ISR:A]

KOREA (South)

A. Election Of President And Vice-President: Dr. Syngman Rhee was re-elected President of the Republic for a fourth term on March 15.

Dr. Rhee, who was the leader of the Liberal Party, was elected unopposed by default as his Democratic Party opponent, Dr. Chough Pyong Ok, died in a US hospital in February. The latter's name, however, remained on the ballot list and many sympathy votes were cast for him.

[In the 1956 elections, the then President of the Democratic Party, Mr. Henry Shinicky, who opposed Dr. Rhee, died ten days before the polling date.]

Dr. Rhee (84) has been President of the Republic since 1948 when the country became free.

The main interest of the electoral contest after Dr. Chough Pyong Ok's death centred exclusively on the Vice-Presidency. The rival candidates were Dr. Rhee's running mate and Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Lee Ki Poong, and the Democratic Party's Mr. John M. Chang.

Mr. Poong, who was defeated by Dr. Chang in 1956, won the contest this time.

According to the Korean Constitution, the Vice-President automatically assumes the office of President in the event of the latter's death.

Soon after the polling was over, Dr. Chang announced that he would seek a court injunction declaring the elections void.

The Democrats had withdrawn all observers from the counting stations.

On March 18, the Democratic Party members marched out of the National Assembly, chanting, "Long Live Korean Democracy", after declaring that the elections were "null and void".

The Democratic Party said that it would boycott the future Assembly meetings and was discussing mass resignations from the Assembly in protest against the "irregularities and interference" in the elections.

In the past few years, the Government had strengthened its hold on local administration, and consequently on the crucial urban vote, by making the office of Mayor nominative instead of elective.

In two recent by-elections, at Yongil and Yongju, following the invalidation of the successful Assembly members in the 1958 elections, there was overt interference by the police.

Moreover, the date of the Presidential elections, normally fixed for mid-May, was brought forward almost two months on the plea of avoiding the busy period for farmers, and enabling as many of them as possible to vote.

This was decided just as Dr. Chough flew to the United States to undergo a serious abdominal operation from the after-affects of which he died. The change of date greatly curtailed the time available to the Democratic Party for campaigning, and made it virtually impossible for its leader to take any active part, even if he had been able to recover completely.

(*The New York Times* and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 832:KRS:A, 977:KRS:A]

MALAYA

A. New Tyre Factory: The British firm, Dunlop Rubber Company, has been permitted by the Government to build a tyre plant estimated to cost $25 million (Malayan) at Petaling Java, a satellite town of Kuala Lumpur.

The Government announced on February 17 that a grant of pioneer status, which would give tax relief for the first few years, was conditional on the Company satisfying the Government on the degree of protection which the Company would require, but pioneer status has already been approved in principle.

A factory to be built on 40 acres already purchased will initially produce 400,000 tyres yearly, half for Malaya and half for export. It is understood that some capital will be subscribed by Malayan investors.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3007:MAL:A]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: US Aid During 1959; New Stamps On Kashmir; Committee To Enquire Into Film Industry; Marriage And Family Laws Commission's Recommendations.

A. American Aid During 1959: According to information released in Karachi on March 22, American economic aid to Pakistan considerably increased during 1959 as compared to previous years.

Pakistan had been receiving economic aid from America under two main categories—Project Assistance and Commodity Assistance. With the establishment of the US Development Loan Fund (DLF) in 1958, the pattern of Project Aid underwent a change. This assistance was later received as loan instead of an outright grant, on a long-term basis, repayable in rupees.

Pakistan received a total of over $96,000,000 under Project Aid during 1959 as compared to over $29,000,000 during 1958. A major part of the Project Aid during 1959, *viz* over $90,000,000, was under DLF programme and the rest an outright grant.

Allocations of assistance under Commodity Aid Programme amounted to $180,000,000 during 1959 as compared to $115,000,000 in 1958. Pakistan, however, utilized a total of about $132,000,000 in 1959 as compared to about $111,000,000 during 1958.

Under the Commodity Aid Programme, American surplus commodities had been received both as grant and as sales against local currency under special legislation.

Pakistan received a total of over $1,541,000,000 as assistance from all other outside sources from 1950 to 1959.

The large amount of aid was from United States. The American economic aid to Pakistan started with Point-4 Programme of President Truman in June, 1950 and had, up to the end of 1959, amounted to about $1,119,000,000.

Out of this, over $933,000,000 was under Project Assistance, Commodity Assistance and Relief Assistance. A sum of over $185,000,000 was in the form of loans.

Under Project Aid, Pakistan obtained the services of 442 technicians from USA while 644 Pakistani personnel were trained in USA.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 832:KRS:A, 977:KRS:A]

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B. Issue Of Four New Stamps Showing The "Correct Position" Of Jammu And Kashmir And Junagadh And Manavdar States: The Pakistan Posts and Telegraphs Department issued on March 23 four new stamps showing what was described in Karachi "as the correct position of Jammu and Kashmir and Junagadh and Manavdar States in relation to India and Pakistan." [Junagadh and Manavdar are in Western India.]

The stamps were of the denomination of half-anna, two annas, eight annas and one rupee, and showed the two Wings of Pakistan and a super-inscription on ammu and Kashmir State saying "Final status yet to be determined".

The stamps also showed Junagadh and Manavdar States as distinct from Indian territory.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3036:INI:D]

C. Mr. A. K. Brohi Appointed Ambassador To Nepal: It was announced in Karachi on March 19 that the Governments of Pakistan and Nepal had agreed to exchange diplomatic missions at embassy level.

The Pakistan High Commissioner in India, Mr. A. K. Brohi, was appointed Ambassador to Nepal in addition to his assignment in New Delhi.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

D. Committee To Examine Film Industry: The Ministry of Industries set up on March 15 a seven-man Committee, headed by Mr. N. M. Khan, Director-General of the Projects Division, to examine the problems connected with the film industry and suggest measures to develop it into a medium for the promotion of national culture and education.

The Committee consists of only officials. No representative of the industry was included.

Its terms of reference were: (1) To review the working of the film industry and identify the problems facing it; (2) To make suggestions to solve these problems; (3) To suggest ways and means of improving the industry, including the production of films in collaboration with producers of other countries; (4) To make proposals to enable the film industry in Pakistan to develop into a medium for the promotion of national culture and education and provide a healthy entertainment at the same time; and (5) To recommend measures for the general development of the industry.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3081:PAK:I]

E. Recommendations Of Commission On Marriage And Family Laws: It was stated in Karachi on March 16 that the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Commission on Marriage and Family Laws —that no man should be allowed to take a second wife in the life-time of his first wife or pronounce divorce without first obtaining permission from matrimonial courts.

The Commission recommended the establishment of such courts.

The Commission's report said that Islam had given complete economic independence to woman and woman inherited from all sides, and that all the property inherited or earned by her was her own. Islam made marriage a civil contract by which woman could ensure to herself all security. Woman had an equal right of divorce and could demand dissolution of marriage on proof of the incapacity of her husband for marital life, or mental or physical cruelty, or ill-treatment. She could demand divorce by merely expressing her unwillingness to live with her husband. She would claim equal justice from her husband who had taken a second wife.

It regretted that due to rigidity of juristic orthodoxy, the liberal aspects of marriage were relegated to the background.

Recommending the recognition of all the right of woman as given by the Qoran, it said that a simple and better procedure should be adopted to secure them justice.

Emphasizing the need for registration of marriages for security and stability in family relations, it observed: "Unfortunately, the Muslim society in general has become so irresponsible in regard to such vital questions concerning life that the State must step in to prevent abuses. Polygamy has been neither enjoined nor permitted unconditionally, nor encouraged by the Holy Book but was prompted by the lower self of man."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 351:PAK:J]

TURKEY

A. Trade Relations With USSR: Turkey and the Soviet Union signed on March 14 a Protocol annexure to the Turco-Soviet Trade Convention of October 8, 1957 fixing the value of trade between the two countries for 1960 at $21,000,000.

This was the first time in many years that the two countries (which conduct a relatively small trade) had signed such a Protocol.

This was interpreted by Western diplomatic circles in Ankara as a sign of a 'thaw' in Turco-Soviet relations.

Turkey would export to the Soviet Union items such as wool, cotton, hides and leather, citrus fruits, some kinds of dry fruits and tobacco.

The Soviet Union would export to Turkey various types of machinery and equipment, metals, chemicals, sawn timber, cellulose, paper, glass and other commodities.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 765:TUR:A, 2328:TUR:B]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. Col. G. A. Nasser On Relations With USA And Israel, And On An Islamic Bloc: President G. A. Nasser told a group of visiting American publishers in Cairo on March 20 that if the United States supported Israel there would be no room for better relations between USA and the United Arab Republic.

[This was his first comment on the visit of the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, to USA.]

President Nasser was quoted by one of the publishers as saying that he felt that 90 per cent of Americans were sympathetic to the cause of the Arabs. He had received 100,000 letters of support a month from USA during the Suez crisis and was still receiving them at the rate of 30,000 a month.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit to USA, he added, refreshed the memories of the Arab countries of what happened in 1948 when the US President, Mr. D. D. Eisenhower, gave support and arms to Israel. The Arab people feared that what happened in 1948 (the Palestine war) would be repeated through Zionist pressure in the United States and the heavy Jewish vote. While USA-UAR relations had been improving, he felt there was at present something in the air, and America was supporting Israel—which was trying to convince other countries that she was threatened—against the Arab countries.

Warning To West Against Interference:

Addressing a rally at Der'a in the Syrian Region on February 25, President G. A. Nasser warned Britain, France and USA that any interference by them under the 1950 Tripartite guarantee of the Middle East *status quo* would be crushed.

Commenting on what he called "voices emanating from Britain" to the effect that the three Western Powers—France, United Kingdom and United States—were agreed and were resolved to go ahead with their "policy towards tripartite aggression", he declared:

"To these imperialist Powers, I say that we will never accept this guardianship and interference, nor do we trust war criminals who shed our blood because we signed the UN Charter and that it is the sole authority to organize the world.

"To these imperialist Powers, I say that any aggression here or thought-of-aggression or determination to impose trusteeship on the area, or interference in its affairs, will result in the destruction of their interests in this Arab area as the Arab people are well aware that they possess the power to do so.

"When petrol ceases to reach them, their factories, armies and vehicles will come to a standstill.

"The time when the imperialist Powers used to threaten and boast has gone, never to return. They can boast and threaten in London and Paris, and we will pay no heed.

"We are building our homeland with one hand, and carrying arms with the other to defend our homeland, nationalism and Arabism."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2837:UAR:A]

B. New Ministry For Syrian Region: President G. A. Nasser left Damascus for Cairo on March 18 after seven new Syrian Ministers had been sworn-in to fill the four posts vacated by the resignation in 1959 of three Baathist Ministers and the dismissal of another, and two posts just created.

The seventh portfolio was held by the Interior Minister, Colonel Sarraj.

Four of the new Ministers were Army officers and others were civilian officials.

The appointments came after widespread speculation that a comprehensive re-shuffle of the Government would be announced while President Nasser was in Syria.

At one stage, it was suggested that after having dropped the Baathist Left-wing members, Col. Nasser would co-operate with the Right-wing veteran politicians and had put out feelers to them; but, later, it was said that he would avoid such an embarrassing shift by appointing "technicians" with no party political background.

The new Ministers were:

Col. Akram Deiry, a senior officer of the Damascus Forces—Labour and Social Affairs;

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Col. Ahmed Heneidi, Director of Vice-President A. H. Amer's Damascus Office—Agrarian Reforms;

Col. Jamal Soufi, Commander of Naval Forces at Latakia—Supply (new portfolio);

Col. Jado Ezzedin, Commander of Forces at the Front adjacent to Israel—Minister of State for Presidential Affairs (new portfolio);

Dr. Husni Shawaaf, Under-Secretary of the Economy in UAR—Economy;

Mr. Yousef Muzahem, Syrian Under-Secretary of the Interior—Wakfs; and

Mr. Sabet el Aris, Minister to Yugoslavia—Culture and National Guidance.

The Syrian Executive Council is now formed of 18 members.

President G. A. Nasser has not yet replaced two Syrian members of the UAR Government who, as leading Baathists, had resigned with their colleagues earlier.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3132:UAR:B]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: "Pioneer V" Launched; UK Defence Budget; US Trade With Communist Countries.

A. **USA Launches "Pioneer V":** A 90-lb satellite, carrying radio equipment designed to transmit information from distances up to 50,000,000 miles, was launched with success from Cape Canaveral (Florida, USA) on March 11.

The third stage of the rocket was released by a signal from Jordell Bank, England, where an American team was attached to the giant radio-telescope staff.

It was stated that the satellite would be at times out of range of all other tracking stations, as it was going into a huge orbit round the Sun, Earth and Venus.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said that the satellite known as *Pioneer V* was going successfully into orbit. By noon on March 11, it was 42,460 miles from the Earth.

According to first information, the orbit would take 311 days to complete and the greatest distance from the Earth would be 186,000,000 miles. The satellite would approach within 74,700,000 miles of the Sun following a path inside that of the Earth and outside that of Venus, but touching the orbit of each once in every trip.

It was expected to last 100,000 years before being burnt up in the Earth's atmosphere.

This was the first known attempt to establish communication at such ranges. The radio-transmitter of the satellite is powered by solar cells in four "paddlewheel" vanes and will transmit its information only when within a range of 50,000,000 miles and in response to a signal.

The measuring equipment included a high energy radiation counter and an ionization chamber and Geiger-Muller tubes to measure medium-energy radiation, a micro-meteorite counter to determine the strength and direction of the magnetic fields in space and neto-meter to measure dust particles and a magan aspect-indicator which triggers an electrical impulse when it faces the Sun.

Officials in Washington said that it would take some months for trackers to establish the final trajectory because the satellite would come under the gravitational influence of Venus.

Because of a slight loss of speed, it might not intersect the orbit of Venus.

Tracking stations on the Earth should be able to communicate with the satellite throughout the 151 days the satellite takes to reach its closest approach to the Sun. After that, contact would be lost until it returned towards the Earth.

Structure Of The Rocket:

The following are the details of the structure of the rocket:

Height—90 feet, through three stages.

Weight—more than 105,000 lbs at blast-off.

First stage—modified *Thor* intermediate range ballistic missile weighing 100,000 lbs loaded with liquid fuel, delivering 165,000 lbs of thrust.

Second stage—liquid-fuelled engine adapted from earlier *Vanguard* and *Thor-Able* rockets, weighing more than 4,000 lbs and delivering 7,500 lbs of thrust.

Third stage—solid-propelled rocket adapted from *Vanguard* and earlier *Thor-Ables*, weighing more than 500 lbs and generating about 3,000 lbs of thrust.

Planned operation—*Thor* drives the rocket for more than 160 seconds after launch, then drops away. Small rockets start upper stage spinning near the end of the second stage engine burning time, about 100 seconds. After second-stage separation, the third stage burns about 40 seconds to propel payload to the Earth's escape velocity, about 25,000 miles per hour. Third stage separates from payload, and both coast into a Sun orbit.

It was stated on March 13 that the Jordell Bank Observatory continued to maintain contact with the satellite.

The radio-telescope contacted the satellite twice that day (March 13).

Reports from Jordell Bank said that the satellite was continuing its journey through space on course and was still travelling at a speed of several thousand miles an hour.

Prof. A. C. B. Lovell of the Jordell Bank Observatory said that the new satellite was released from the third stage of its carrier-rocket by a signal sent from his giant radio-telescope.

A button was pressed at Jordell Bank and the signal flew through space, causing an electrical current to melt a bolt in the satellite and release a powerful spring. The spring jerked the 90-lbs capsule from the last stage of its rocket. Soon afterwards, the transmitter in the probe was switched off by another impulse from Jordell Bank. All indications were that the probe was successfully separated from its rocket by Jordell Bank's signal.

Rocket Beyond 1,000,000 Miles From Earth:

The satellite passed the 1,000,000-miles-from-Earth mark at 2.00 a.m. Washington time (1230 hours IST) on March 18 and sent back information on its progress in answer to a query from Hawaii.

Mr. T. Keith Glennan, Director of the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) told a celebration meeting in the NASA auditorium in Washington that the satellite had just "spoken" from 1,002,700 miles.

He said that the space vehicle had given them seven different kinds of information including that its temperature was 68 degrees Fahrenheit, that it had registered five heavy and 87 light impacts from micro-meteorites and that it had made two counts of cosmic rays.

The scientific data given by the satellite revealed that the surrounding conditions were in certain cases similar to those reigning near the Earth.

(*The Times*, London, *The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2679:AOA:A, 3046:AOA:S, 3185:AOA:G, 3185:AOA:H]

B. **US Satellite "Explorer VIII" Fails To Go Into Orbit:** A United States Earth satellite, *Explorer VIII*, failed to get into orbit round the Earth on March 23. Its carrier-rocket was thought to have failed.

The satellite was designed to make the most thorough study yet of lethal radiation belts surrounding the Earth.

The satellite, equipped with five radiation detectors, was aimed to go into a flattened orbit ranging from 200 miles above the Earth at its closest approach to 33,000 miles away at its most distant point.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said that its major objective was to analyse the energies of electrons and protons of the van Allen radiation belts over a long period.

The van Allen belts, discovered two years ago by Dr. James van Allen of Iowa State University, extend from 500 miles to many thousands of miles above the Earth and consist of charged particles trapped and guided by magnetic lines of force.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3185:AOA:H]

C. **US "Discoverer" Satellite Fails:** A new satellite rocket *Discoverer X* exploded at the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, USA, on February 19, a few moments after it was launched. It veered to the right and the US Air Force destroyed it by remote control.

The plan called for the 78-foot-long *Thor-Agena* combination to go into Polar orbit, then later eject a capsule so that it could be recovered.

Of the six satellites put into orbit by the United States, none have yet been successfully recovered.

The last *Discoverer* was launched on February 4 after several postponements. Its second-stage missile was damaged as the first was fired and the missile was, therefore, not believed to have attained the speed needed to put its satellite into orbit.

The *Discoverer X* launched on February 19, which was to have circled the Earth for about 28 hours and then slowed by a braking rocket, was to have re-entered the atmosphere and be further slowed down by a parachute.

Ten transport planes flying above Hawaii were then to have tried to intercept it with dragging cables hanging from the ends of their fuselage.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3045:AOA:R]

D. **USA To Send A Man Into Space In 1961:** Mr. George Low of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) told the Space Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington on February 16 that USA planned to fire a man into space 'sometime next year' (1961), bringing him back to Earth after he had made three circuits round the

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globe. The flight would last 4-1|2 hours.

He said that the *Project Mercury* capsule carrying the astronaut would begin its descent from an altitude of 120 miles off the coast of California.

Braking rockets and the air-drag of the atmosphere would reduce its speed from 27,500 miles to 200 miles an hour. When the capsule reaches 10,000 feet, a huge parachute would open up and it would drop into the Atlantic off the Florida coast.

By the time it hits the water, Mr. Low said, the capsule would be falling at only 20 miles per hour.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2934:AOA:O]

E. French Sahara Bomb Five Times More Powerful Than Hiroshima Bomb: The French Defence Ministry announced in Paris on March 16 that the French atomic bomb exploded on February 13 in the Sahara had a power of between 60 and 70 kilotons (the equivalent of 60,000 to 70,000 tons of TNT).

The Ministry described the bomb's yield as "particularly satisfactory."

After an analysis of measurements taken at the time of the explosion, it was determined that the French bomb had been about five times as powerful as the American atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in World War II, which had a power estimated at about 13 kilotons.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3208:AOA:A]

F. Radar Station In UK To Detect Approaching Ballistic Missiles: The United States and Britain announced on February 17 that they would cooperate in building a high-power radar station on Britain's east coast capable of detecting approaching ballistic missiles.

The announcement was made simultaneously by the US State Department in Washington and in the British House of Commons.

The cost of the station was estimated at $120,000,000.

The Ballistic-Missile-Early-Warning station (BMEW) would be built at Fylingdales Moor in Yorkshire. America would bear $98,000,000 of the cost and Britain the remaining $22,000,000.

Officials in Washington said that the station would be capable of detecting ballistic missiles over a large part of the Northern Hemisphere.

The exact range of the radar station was kept a secret, but a US Air Force spokesman said that it would provide a five-minute warning of an enemy missile approaching the United States.

The station would have a massive radar antenna so powerful that the enormous heat it creates would make it dangerous for anyone to stand close to it.

It would stand in a fenced-off area covering four square miles and people would be kept more than two miles away in front and about half-a-mile away behind the radar bowl.

The radar station would be under the command of the Royal Air Force. Officials said that it would be manned by about 50 RAF and USAF officers and men and about 500 civilian employees.

Two other BMEW stations were also being planned. They would be located at Clark, in Alaska, and Thule, in Greenland.

It was stated that USA took the initiative in seeking the establishment of the station in Britain.

(*The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3042:AOA:C]

G. Britain's Defence Budget For 1960-61: The annual White Paper on Britain's defence expenditure, presented to Parliament on February 16, estimated the expenditure for 1960-61 at £1,629,000,000.

This was about £115,000,000 more than the original defence estimate for 1959-60.

It was explained that the increase was due, in part, to the inclusion in the Defence Budget of certain items of expenditure formerly borne in civil account.

Of the total sum to be spent on defence, the biggest allocation was to the Air Force which would receive £529,000,000 (an increase of £37,000,000). Expenditure on the Army was estimated at £487,000,000 (an increase of £46,000,000), and on the Navy £397,000,000 (an increase of £27,000,000).

While the United Kingdom made an important contribution to the preservation of peace by strengthening the nuclear power of the West, this was only one component of the deterrent. "Because of the need to meet local emergencies, which could develop into a major conflict, conventionally-armed forces are a necessary complement to nuclear armaments."

Britain, it said, believed that the heavy burden of defence expenditure made it increasingly necessary to promote wider international co-operation in this sphere among all the countries of the 'free world.'

The section of the White Paper relating to the development of new weapons referred to the future of the British ballistic missile *Blue Streak*, formerly decided upon as the type of missile best suited to British needs.

It said: "Our aim of research and development in the field of strategic deterrent is to devise a means of delivery that is invulnerable to the opposing defences. The development of the British ballistic missile *Blue Streak* is continuing. However, it may be decided not to rely exclusively on fixed-site missiles."

An order for the first all-British nuclear submarine was expected to be placed in the coming year.

The new aircraft-carrier *Hermes*, equipped with the latest devices in air defence, was about to join the British fleet.

The White Paper said: "The Government's broad defence policy has undergone no major change. Our task must still be to contribute in the most efficient and effective way possible, with our allies, to the maintenance of world peace.

"But our defence effort must be flexible, since the threat of war takes many and changing forms, and it must be expected that there will be shifts of emphasis from time to time to meet changing circumstances.

"This country makes an important contribution to the preservation of peace, by strengthening the nuclear power of the West. This is only one component of the deterrent. Because of the need to meet local emergencies which could develop into a major conflict, conventionally armed forces are a necessary complement to nuclear armament. Against the continuing communist military threat, the defence of the free world rests on a complex of collective security alliances."

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2681:AOA:H]

H. S-EATO Comes Under US Immunities Act: In Washington on February 20, President D. D. Eisenhower issued an executive order designating the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (S-EATO) as a public international organization entitled to the benefits of the International Organizations Immunities Act of December 29, 1949.

The Act provides that certain privileges, exemptions and immunities shall be extended to such public international organizations as have been designated by the President of the United States through appropriate executive orders and to their officers and employees and the representatives of the member-States of such organizations.

The United States joined Pakistan, Australia, France, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand and Britain on September 8, 1954 in signing the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. The headquarters of the Organization is in Bangkok.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2780:AOA:Q]

I. American Trade With Communist Countries: The United States Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Frederick Mueller, revealed in his quarterly report released in Washington on February 23 that the United States had issued licences for export to communist countries totalling $30,540,000 for the last quarter of 1959. This was the highest total for eight years.

The largest single export item was a textile mill valued at $17,000,000 for the Soviet Union.

Other exports included commercial transport aircraft for Poland valued at $7,800,000, alcohol for USSR amounting to $746,000 sulphur for Czechoslovakia totalling $690,000, tobacco for Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary for $600,000, agricultural machines for USSR and Rumania for $437,000 and styrene for USSR for $420,750.

The US Government refused to grant licences for $1,400,000 worth of merchandise, including synthetic rubber, borax, fluorspar and other chemicals.

The report said that American imports from communist countries totalled $21,300,000 for the third quarter of 1959 as against $18,500,000 for the second quarter.

The Secretary of Commerce said that his Department had authorized American technical 'know-how' relating to various industrial sectors, except oil-processing, to be passed on to the communist countries.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2164:AOA:C]

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April 23—29, 1960

Regd. No. D-727
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BURMA

A. Parliament Begins—New Cabinet: The newly-elected Chamber of Deputies began its first session on April 1 when 232 members were sworn-in.

At the opening session, the House observed two minutes' silence in memory of the Africans killed in Sharpeville in South Africa. It also recorded its regret on the South African Government's action.

On April 4, the House formally elected the leader of the Pyidaungsu Party, U Nu, as Prime Minister.

[Pyidaungsu meaning "Union" was the new name adopted by the "Clean" Faction of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League. The Faction, headed by U Nu, as opposed to the "Stable" Faction of U Ba Swe, won a landslide victory in the Elections.]

The same day (April 4), Mahn Ba Saing (Pyidaungsu) was elected Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

Later in the day (April 4), U Nu and his ministerial colleagues were sworn-in.

New Cabinet:

The following were the members of the new Cabinet and their portfolios:

- U Nu—Prime Minister, Defence, Home Affairs, Democratization and Administration of Local Bodies, Information, Relief and Resettlement;
- Sao Hkun Hkio—Foreign Affairs;
- Thakin Tin—Finance and Revenue, National Planning;
- Bohmu Aung—Transport, Posts and Telegraphs, Marine and Civil Aviation, Public Works, Housing and Rehabilitation;
- U E Maung—Judicial Affairs, Education;
- U Raschid—Industries, Mines and Labour;
- U Ba Saw—Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, Union Culture, Health;
- Thakin Tin Maung—Agriculture and Forests, Land Nationalization, Co-operatives and Commodity Distribution; and
- U Thwin—Trade Development, Civil Supplies.

U Nu's Policy Statement:

In a policy statement made in Parliament on April 5, U Nu said that his Government's first and foremost task would to be reform itself and make it fit to wage a crusade for democracy, ensuring no misuse of power, applying the rule of law and welding the people together.

He paid a tribute to General Ne Win's 'care-taker' Government for preserving the ideals of democracy.

Admitting the mistakes committed by them in the past, he promised to reform his Party, the politicians and the Government machinery in line with democratic principles.

The economic policy of his Government, he said, would be Burmanization of trade and industry as far as possible and limitation of State participation in the economic sector.

In the enthusiasm of Independence, he said, they had embarked on an economic policy of State ownership without knowing enough of their own limitations. The limit had now come to reduce State participation in economic activity. "We have decided that during the four years we will be in power, we will not nationalize any industry or enterprise, nor will we embark on any policy of State control without taking account of our limitations. Our principal aim must be to free the nation's commerce from foreign domination and bring the control of commercial activities into national hands."

Referring to national unity, he promised to mend the mistakes of the past and urged the minorities to forgive and forget the mistakes of his former Party, the Anti-Fascist Peoples' Freedom League. The new Party which he had formed (Pyidaungsu) would never resort to abuse of power.

He promised to create separate States for the Arakanese and Mons as promised earlier on condition that these people really desired State-hood. Immediate steps would be taken to verify the desire of the people in Arakan and Tenasserim (where the Mons live).

He announced the formation of a Commission comprising monks and laymen to advise Government on the implementation of his promise to establish Buddhism as the State religion. The Commission would report its findings and suggestions during 1960.

Though he mentioned the necessity to maintain the rule of law in the country, he did not make any mention of the policy towards ending the insurrection, which, though almost defunct, still exists in some parts of the country.

He added that the Government would take immediate action to ratify the Border Agreement between China and Burma (concluded by Premier Chou En-lai and General Ne Win) and expressed the hope that "the two great neighbours—India and China—would also be able to arrive at an agreement soon on their border problem in the same spirit of amity and compromise which marked the conclusion of the Treaty between Burma and China."

He pledged that he would continue Burma's foreign policy of positive neutrality.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3263:BUR:A]

B. Gas Strike: The Burma Oil Company (1954) announced in Rangoon on March 28 that it had obtained encouraging gas production from its test well at Payagon in the delta area.

The Company pointed out, however, that it was too early yet to say whether there was sufficient gas to make production economic and a considerable amount of testing over a period of time and possibly further drilling would be necessary before this could be ascertained.

No oil had been discovered in this well.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 1385:BUR:A]

CAMBODIA

A. King Suramarit Dead: King Norodom Suramarit, who had been ailing for some time, died in Pnom Penh on April 3. He was 64.

King Norodom Suramarit had succeeded his son, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who abdicated the throne in 1955 to lead a popular democratic political movement and became Prime Minister.

The King was at one time a Cabinet Minister and private counsellor to his son when his son was Prime Minister.

He was educated in Saigon and married Princess Kossamak Nearikeak, daughter of the then reigning monarch, King Sisowath Monivong. He entered the Cambodian administration in 1918 and soon afterwards was appointed *aide de camp* to the King at the royal palace. In 1929, he became Minister for the Navy, Commerce and Agriculture. Just before World War II, he was sent to Paris by the King to settle difficulties with the Colonial Ministry. He achieved a settlement satisfactory to both sides and was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour. When his son, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, became King at the age of 19 in 1941, Norodom Suramarit abandoned his ministerial post and became private counsellor to his son.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 97:CAM:A, 129:CAM:B]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Further Chinese Note On Border Issue; Afro-Asian Convention On Tibet; Dr. Sukarno's Brief Visit; Armed Forces Strengthened; Oil Strike In Cambay; Import Policy For April-October, 1960.

A. Sino-Indian Border Dispute—Chinese Note On Undelimited Frontier: In a Note dated April 3 (published on April 11) in reply to India's Note of February 12, 1960 (see page 3187), the Chinese Government reaffirmed its stand that "the entire Sino-Indian boundary has never been formally delimited and the areas now disputed by the two sides have always belonged to China, not to India, with a considerable part of them remaining upto now under the effective control of the Chinese Government."

It stated that the Indian Government was unable to cite any Treaty basis for the delimitation of the Western sector of the boundary and that with respect to the middle sector, "the Indian Government admits there exists no Boundary Treaty whatsoever."

As regards the Simla Convention of 1914 and the letters exchanged between the Tibet authorities and Britain on the MacMahon Line, it claimed that "these documents are illegal and null and void and the Simla Convention did not discuss at all the question of delimiting the boundary between China and India."

It turned down the Government of India's contention that the Sino-Indian boundary runs along the main watersheds and that, according to international usage, a customary boundary which followed such unchanging natural features stood defined and did not require formal definition again by the two sides.

It added that the claim that "the entire Sino-Indian traditional customary boundary follows the main watersheds is groundless' and

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that "according to internationally accepted principles an international boundary signifies a demarcation line up to which the neighbouring States exercise their sovereignty over their respective territories and must be jointly defined by the States concerned."

Even though some sections of the Sino-Indian boundary might have comparatively distinct natural features, it was still necessary for the two sides to define jointly their starting and terminal points and their specific alignments.

As regards the question of jurisdiction of the Western sector, it stated that "it is an extraordinary thing that the Indian Government which claims to have exercised jurisdiction and been sending personnel to carry out regular patrol in this area, should have for a long time been totally unaware of the fact that since 1950 Chinese personnel and supplies have been busily travelling between Sinkiang and Tibet through this area and a road has been built across it."

It hoped that both the Chinese and Indian Governments "will do their utmost" to make the forthcoming meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and China a success and added: "The Chinese Government has by no means overlooked the fact that there remain difficulties on the way ahead, and there are still some people in the world who, harbouring ulterior motives, are trying all means to split and undermine the relations of our two countries and to prevent the success of the talks."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3187:INI:A, 3223:INI:A]

B. Border Roads Development Board Set Up: The Government of India has set up a Border Roads Development Board with the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, as Chairman and the Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, as Deputy Chairman to accelerate the economic development of border areas. The first meeting of the Board was held on March 29.

The Board has been given the powers of a Government department with its own Financial Adviser. Other members of the Board include the Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and the Consulting Engineer (Roads) of that Ministry, the Secretary of the Ministry of Defence and the Secretary for Kashmir Affairs in the Home Ministry.

A plan of road construction in these areas has been prepared and it will be the duty of the Board to have this plan implemented expeditiously.

Another Committee has been set up in the Cabinet Secretariat to ensure effective co-ordination at the Centre of development programmes in these border areas. The States and the local administrations are given financial assistance in this matter.

New districts have been created in the border areas of Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, each in charge of a Deputy Commissioner with wide administrative and financial powers. In Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, these tracts are still snow-bound and new districts would be formed in due course.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3242:INI:E]

C. Afro-Asian Convention On Tibet: A three-day Afro-Asian Convention on Tibet opened in New Delhi on April 9 to demand the liberation of the Tibetan people from Chinese subjugation.

Nearly 50 delegates from 18 countries of Asia and Africa participated in the Convention.

Extending their whole-hearted support to the Tibetans "in the hour of their distress", the leaders of the delegations condemned what they called the new-fangled colonialism which had raised its head from communist China and threatened the countries of the two continents which were struggling to throw off "the yoke of Western colonialism".

Among the delegates were saffron-robed Buddhist monks from Ceylon and Burma and seated on the dais were 10 Tibetan lamas.

Before the Convention began, a two-minute silence was observed, at the suggestion of Mr. J. P. Narain, to pay homage to the "martyrs of South Africa".

Mr. J. P. Narain's Speech:

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, who presided, said that the Convention, after its inaugural session, would consider what steps should be taken now to ensure the achievement of its goal—self-determination for the Tibetan people.

He said: "As an Indian, I cannot but deeply lament my country's part in the perpetuation of the fiction of Chinese suzerainty. It was wrong politically and ethically to turn one's back on Tibet on the ground that it was a domestic or internal question of China."

Referring to the work of the International Commission of Jurists which appointed a Commission of Investigation some time ago, Mr. Narain said that when its report appeared the world would be in a better position to know the truth about Tibet. "The material that has already come to light, however, is sufficient to convict China before the bar of world opinion of gross crimes of oppression and cruelty."

The scope of the Convention, originally fixed to consider only Tibet, he said, had subsequently been widened at the suggestion of representatives of West Asia and Africa to cover the whole anti-colonial struggle in these two continents. "We have to consider what steps could be taken in concert towards that goal."

Other Speeches:

The Swatantra Party leader, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who also addressed the Convention, however, said: "I am glad that the Government of India is doing all that it can and has taken an attitude which this assembly will endorse."

He said that it was difficult to find suitable words to express sympathy with the liberation movement in Tibet. It was not a question of legalistic exploration as to the sovereignty of Tibet. It was a question of human rights which must be decided on the plane of justice and humanity. Even on the legalistic plane, there could be no doubt about the rights of the Tibetan people to rule themselves. "I believe since China has over and over again expressed herself against colonialism, she should terminate the invasion of Tibet which is a brutal form of colonialism."

U Law Yonen, Editor of *The Nation*, who led the Burmese delegation, expressed his dismay at UN's "lukewarm" attitude towards the Tibetan problem and said that UN must come to the rescue of the small nations if democracy was to survive.

The Ceylonese leader, Rev. Malewant Gnanissara Thero, said that the rout of the communists in the recent Ceylonese elections was largely due to the torture the Chinese communists let loose on the Tibetans.

Mr. Patrice Lhonix of the Institute for Congolese Studies who represented Congo, said that the hearts of oppressed Africans went out to the Tibetans and called for a co-ordinated action to end all aggression.

Mr. Chang-Kuo-sin (Hong Kong) said: "We Chinese delegates from Hong Kong have come to this Convention with a heavy heart to see that some of our countrymen have sunk to such depths of political misconduct and it is difficult to condemn our own countrymen, but we must speak against ruthless suppression of human and civil rights."

The Indonesian delegate, Mr. Imron Rosjadi MP, said that his country was still carrying on a bitter war against Dutch colonialism and half of the ill-feeling against the Dutch was on account of West Irian. "As victims of colonialists, we realize the sufferings of the Tibetans."

Mr. Junsho Ota, Chief Priest of the Nichi Hongeniji temple and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the All-Japan Buddhist Association, said that within five years of the Bandung Conference, China had violated the principles laid down there by attacking Tibet and India.

Delegates from Malaya, Nepal, South Vietnam, the Philippines, Chinese Turkestan, Pakistan, Turkey, the Lebanon, Kenya, UAR and Jordan also spoke.

The Dalai Lama's Message:

The Dalai Lama, in his message, appealed to the Convention to enlighten public opinion on the urgent necessity of coming to the rescue "of my poor and unfortunate people" and said: "My people are living in a nightmare of oppression and tyranny. The newest form of colonialism is unprecedented. A massive colonization of Tibet by the Chinese is in progress. If this is not halted, there may be no Tibet."

He added: "I have repeatedly appealed for a just and peaceful solution of the Tibetan question. All that we ask is that we should be allowed to live on equal terms with our neighbours, as in the past, while following our own traditional mode of life, being left to solve in our own way such fresh problems as the changing times have brought.

"We Tibetans have no quarrel of any kind with the great Chinese people. We have always endeavoured to live in peace and amity with them. Even after the territorial integrity of Tibet was violated by the Chinese armies, I had always sought for peaceful and amicable settlement. Even after my arrival here in India, I have repeatedly appealed for a just and peaceful solution of the Tibetan question.

"You who belong to nations that have successfully claimed these rights are in a good position to know that our demands are just and deserving of support.

"I would beg of you to lend your fullest support when the Tibetan question is raised again in the international forum, and I have no doubt that the voice of Afro-Asian countries, growing stronger and more powerful every day, will compel the attention of the entire world.

"Though, in a question like this, the broad human issues, as I am sure you will agree, must take precedence over legal and political arguments, we nevertheless feel that there is considerable misunderstanding among people regarding the historical status of Tibet. We also feel that the hesitation shown by some of the Afro-Asian States, despite their evident sympathy, is probably attributable to the lack of understanding and necessary knowledge.

"Therefore, I deem it necessary to emphasize that whatever might have been our relation with China in the ancient past, we have enjoyed full and complete sovereignty since the Declaration of Independence made by the thirteenth Dalai Lama.

"It has given me and my people a great deal of hope and encouragement to find that the Government of India has endorsed this position in its Note to the Government of China of February 12. They have clearly pointed out that in 1914 it was not the first time that Tibet conducted negotiations and concluded treaties, in its own right, with foreign States. On several occasions before 1914, Tibet had conducted negotiations and concluded treaties with other States.

"It has further made it clear that at the Simla Conference, the Tibetan and Chi-

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nese plenipotentiaries met on an equal footing. This position was explicitly and unequivocably accepted by the Chinese Government.

"It has also drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to the fact that the credentials of the Tibetan representative issued by the Dalai Lama made it clear that Tibet was an equal party at the Conference, with the right to decide all matters that may be beneficial to Tibet, and the Chinese representatives accepted the credentials of the Tibetan representative as being in order.

"The credentials of the British Indian representative, which were also accepted by the Chinese representative, confirmed that all the three representatives were of equal status, and that the Conference was meeting to regulate the relations between the several Governments. These observations made by the Government of India should dispel any doubt that anyone may have entertained regarding the sovereign status of Tibet.

"There are many nations in Asia and especially in Africa which are at present fighting against tyranny like the Tibetans. To them goes our deepest sympathy. We, as their brothers in the struggle against oppression are, perhaps, in the best position to know exactly how much they are suffering. We cannot isolate oppression. Whether it is in the heart of Asia or in the Tropics of Africa; whether it is political subjugation or social injustice, as shown recently in South Africa, it is the same foe to all free men."

Committees' Reports:

Two Committees of the Convention on Tibet, which considered the political and human right aspects of the issue on April 10, held the Chinese guilty of committing aggression on, and genocide in, Tibet.

The Political Committee said that the Chinese Government had violated every Article of the 1951 China-Tibet Agreement signed by the Dalai Lama under "duress".

It was also of the opinion that Tibet must be ensured the right of self-determination.

The Committee on Human Rights was of the view that the issue should be taken up with the UN Human Rights Commission as genocide had been committed in Tibet "in all its forms as mentioned in Article 2 of the 1948 UN Convention".

The Committee on Anti-Colonialism in Asia and Africa suggested the need for setting up a permanent organization to persuade various Governments to raise the issue in UN.

All these recommendations were considered at the plenary session of the Convention on April 10.

Dr. Mohammed Rum (Indonesia), Dr. Tokumai Matsumoto (Japan) and Mr. Jaftha Mbaya Oyangi (Kenya) were the chairmen of the respective Committees.

Resolutions:

On April 11, the Convention announced the establishment of an Afro-Asian Council with headquarters in New Delhi with Mr. Jai Prakash Narain as its first President.

It also adopted a resolution put up by its Human Rights Sub-Committee and appealed to UN "to take speedy action under the 1948 Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, and for the restoration of full human rights, which again is feasible only when the Tibetan people are helped to win back their liberty."

It called on all free people, Governments and international organizations of the world to lend their moral and political support to the "unfortunate people of Tibet in their desperate struggle".

It decided to establish a permanent Council for Tibet to work for the rights and liberties of Tibetans and to assist Tibetan refugees in India, Nepal and elsewhere to rehabilitate themselves and regain their Tibetan way of life. The Council would collect information regarding Tibetan life and the vast historical and art treasures of Tibet.

It agreed with the views of the Dalai Lama that colonization was "being used by communist China as a political weapon not only to firmly entrench its predatory rule on the people of Tibet but to exterminate the whole race itself and replace it by the Huns".

A resolution sent by the Political Committee, which was also adopted, saluted "the valiant Tibetans who, against overwhelming odds, resisted and are still resisting bravely the brutal efforts of the communist Chinese Government to obliterate their national identity and to suppress them politically".

It noted that the Sino-Tibetan Agreement of May 23, 1951, which was signed by the Tibetans under threat of military occupation, promised the Tibetans "the right of exercising national regional autonomy under the unified leadership of the Central People's Government", undertook not to alter the existing political system in Tibet, guaranteed freedom of religious belief and protection of monasteries, promised to maintain the established status and powers of the Dalai Lama and declared that in matters relating to various reforms in Tibet, there would be no compulsion by the central authorities. The Chinese had not only violated all these pledges but had also set about systematically destroying the foundations of Tibet's social and religious structure, its economic and political life and even its ethnic character.

It also adopted a resolution on South Africa which was moved by Mr. Frank Moraes noting with "horror" the recent events in South Africa where the doctrine of 'white' supremacy had led to the brutal massacre of Africans and warning the Government of South Africa that the Asian and African peoples would not submit to racial arrogance and extended its solidarity to the people of that country who were valiantly fighting the battle for freedom and equality.

It appealed to UN and its member-States to take effective steps to end the "barbarous practice" of *apartheid* and, if need be, to apply necessary sanctions for that purpose.

Kenya Delegation's Walk-out:

On the final day (April 11), there were pointed exchanges between the President of the Convention, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, and two delegates from Kenya which led to the withdrawal of the Kenya delegation from the Convention.

The leader of Kenya delegation, Mr. Jaftha Mbaya Oyangi, accused the Convention of observing double standards and of "watering down" the importance of matters relating to Africa.

Mr. J. P. Narain took strong objection to the use of the phrase "watering down" and claimed that the Convention was only adopting resolutions which had earlier been passed unanimously by its Sub-committees and the question of any resolution being "watered down" by the Convention, therefore, did not arise.

The incident was over a resolution on Algeria which the Anti-Colonial Sub-committee of the Convention had failed to adopt owing to differences amongst its members. Mr. Oyangi, who was the Chairman of the Sub-committee, had insisted that specific mention should be made of the role of France in the whole affair and that the Convention should be as strong in condemning France over Algeria as it had been in condemning China over Tibet. After the walk-out by the Kenya delegation, the Convention adopted a resolution appealing for peace and freedom in Algeria but without mentioning France.

Earlier also, the delegates from Kenya clashed with Mr. J. P. Narain over a part of the resolution submitted by the Anti-Colonial Sub-committee relating to the freedom of the peoples of Africa. The delegates objected to the stipulation of safeguards for minorities in a constitution of free Africa, and Mr. Narain warned them in strong terms against the dangers of the overlordship of one race over others. The Africans, he said, had already had enough taste of this dual citizenship. Let them not want to taste it in reverse with themselves as the rulers and the white people as their subjects. It would be equally bad.

Chinese Reaction:

The *New China News Agency* said on April 10 that the holding of the Afro-Asian Convention on Tibet in New Delhi on the eve of Mr. Chou En-lai's visit to India was "obviously meant to poison the atmosphere" of his forthcoming talks.

It was also meant, it said, to "hinder the reasonable settlement" of the Sino-Indian border question.

The Convention, it added, was "directed by a small handful of notorious Indian reactionaries".

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2708:INI:E]

D. **Dr. Sukarno's Brief Visit To New Delhi:** The Indonesian President, Dr. Sukarno, arrived in New Delhi on April 1 for a 2½-hour stop-over on his way to Baghdad.

On arrival at Palam airport, he was received by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, the Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, and the Indonesian Ambassador in New Delhi, Mr. R. H. Abdul Kadir.

The brief airport reception over, Dr. Sukarno, accompanied by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, drove to Mr. Nehru's house for dinner.

Those present at the dinner were the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. R. Subandrio, the Indonesian Minister for Small Industries, Mr. Suharto, the Director of the Indonesian President's Cabinet, Mr. Aamzil, the Indian Secretary-General, Mr. N. R. Pillai, the Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. M. J. Desai, and the Indian Ambassador at Djakarta, Dr. J. N. Khosla.

Dr. Sukarno and Mr. Nehru were reported to have discussed the international situation and matters of mutual interest for about 90 minutes. The relations of the two countries with China were also believed to have been reviewed.

Before emplaning for Baghdad the same night (April 1), Dr. Sukarno declared that at any 'summit' conference on peace and disarmament, Asian countries should be represented.

Asked about his 90-minute discussion with Mr. Nehru, he expressed his satisfaction over the talks and observed: "We talked about many things, including those concerning the world situation and improved co-operation between India and Indonesia."

He disclosed that he had invited Mr. Nehru to visit Indonesia again.

When asked whether Mr. Nehru had accepted the invitation, Dr. Sukarno, turning towards Mr. Nehru, smilingly passed on the question to him.

Mr. Nehru said: "It is always a great happiness to go to Indonesia, but as to when it will be, I do not know."

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2445:IND:A, 3208:AOA:A]

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E. Armed Forces Strengthened: Replying to the debate on demands for grants in respect of the Defence Ministry in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on April 9, the Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, said that the strength of the Army units had been augmented recently and the country's defensive power was now greater than before.

Army units, he added, had also been moved to forward positions. The Air Force had been considerably strengthened and it was now an all-jet force. In a short time, the Air Force would take into its squadrons supersonic aeroplanes.

The House voted the demands totalling more than Rs. 310 crores—about Rs. 29 crores more than the revised estimates for 1959-60 because of the Chinese incursions into Indian territory.

The Government, Mr. Menon said, would have to come before the House in the course of the year for more money for defence because many matters were pending.

Whatever might be the outcome of the forthcoming meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and China, he said, the fact remained that the northern frontier had become alive and "it has to be looked after in our time. It means re-conditioning of our thinking in every way, largely on the progress of industrialization and greater determination of people of all classes to defend the territorial integrity of the country and real preparation of men and women to be able to stand a shock if it should come."

India's policy, he said, was to defend her frontiers and not initiate a war in another man's territory. Any country which engaged in a defensive war was likely to suffer initial reverses, as the enemy would try to attack "your limited strength at a spot that is suitable to him". By this, he did not want to be an alarmist. It would be foolish to scatter either the armed forces or the air arm all over the frontier.

All the ammunition required by the armed forces was now manufactured in the country. The Government stock-piled certain things which could not be manufactured in the country consistent with its resources.

During the last two years, the Air Force had been considerably augmented. It had also produced equipment for planes and machine-tools in the last 18 months worth Rs. 2.5 crores. Supersonic engines would be made in India in three or four years.

As regards the Navy, he said, the construction of the Navy dockyard, which had suffered a setback because the contractor had broken his contract, was now being completed with the help of Army engineers and would soon go into commission.

He disclosed that the Government had acquired two dockyards—one in Bombay and another in Calcutta—where, in two years, destroyers would be built for the Navy.

The aircraft-carrier, which India was acquiring, was not a second-hand one but a new one, which would reach the country some time in 1961.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2787:INI:F]

F. Oil Struck In Fifth Well In Cambay Area: It was revealed in Bombay on April 2 that oil was struck in the fifth well in Cambay area, near Lunej, on April 2.

Commenting on the success of the oil exploration work in the Cambay area, the Central Minister for Mines and Oil, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, said: "Our efforts for oil exploration in this area have been extremely rewarding. It is very unusual to find oil in five wells, one after another, in any area. Work on the sixth, seventh and the eighth wells has already been taken up."

Mr. Nehru visited the well on April 4 and named the drilling rig used there as "Vijaya." This derrick was used for the first test well at Lunej.

In a Press Note issued on April 4, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission said that the "results of the tests so far suggested a fair possibility of Cambay turning into a potential oil-field."

Against the world oil-strike average of about one well in 40 tests wells, it said, it was a "rare achievement" that in Cambay all the five test wells completed so far had provided evidence of gas and/or oil.

The average depth of the present wells was between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. The area under intensive exploration today was 10 square miles. With the help of 80 Russian and Rumanian technicians and over 300 Indian personnel, the drilling and ancillary operations undertaken since July 25, 1958 had proved productive.

It announced that the Commission intended to increase the number of drills in operation in Cambay area.

Oil Refinery For Cambay Planned:

The Central Minister for Mines and Oil, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, said in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on April 7 that Cambay was now a "proved and commercially feasible" oil-field, though the exact quantity of oil and gas in this field had not yet been determined.

However, he added, the Government was "very hopeful" about starting planning for a medium-sized refinery of 500,000 or 1,000,000 tons capacity in the area by the end of the current year (1960-61).

He said it was proposed to drill about 150 to 200 wells "in this proved oil-field". The exact quantity of oil would be known when an average ratio between oil and gas in these wells was established. More wells would be drilled in the adjoining areas as it was hoped "to find some more oil-fields."

He also announced that it was proposed to undertake a "rapid seismic survey" in the Cauvery basin in the next two months to explore the possibility of striking oil. Instruments for the purpose had been ordered. If the results were encouraging, drilling operations would be undertaken.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3123:INI:O]

G. Import Policy For April-October, 1960: Without adding to the half-yearly import bill of Rs. 180 crores, the new import policy for the next six months (April-October, 1960) announced on March 31, aimed at a marginal increase in the import of essential raw materials and spare parts for industry.

Larger imports of copper, brass scrap, parts of motor cycles and scooters and many other items would be balanced by the reduction in the import quotas of a wide variety of industrial products whose indigenous output had lately increased.

Of special interest to consumers was the decision to increase the import quota of watches. Totally banned two years ago, watches worth Rs. 2,50,000 were allowed to be imported during the previous six months. In the next half-year (April-October, 1960) this quota would be increased to Rs. 10,00,000.

Other items to be imported in larger quantities would include milk-food for infants, natural and synthetic oil, rubber contraceptives, printing machinery, switches, transformers, machine tools, some chemicals and spare parts of musical instruments.

Boiler tubes, leather belting, pine oil, certain textile chemicals, several drugs and some motor vehicle parts were among the items whose import had been curtailed.

In announcing the increase in the import of non-ferrous metals, the Commerce and Industry Ministry expressed the hope that established importers would ensure their "controlled distribution...according to the directions of the Government".

A system of annual licensing would be introduced during the coming half-year. Under this, the import of a large number of items of interest to the industry could be planned, licensed and contracted on an annual basis.

This would, however, be subject to the limitation that payments during the first six months would not exceed 50 per cent of the amount authorized in the annual licence.

An analysis of the trade trends during the last three years showed that industrial raw materials formed more than 60 per cent of the country's total imports, while capital goods accounted for roughly 15 per cent.

The remaining 25 per cent was divided almost equally between foodgrains and consumer goods, which, however, included such essential items as kerosene, drugs and medicines.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2942:INI:I]

H. All-India Manufacturers' Organization Annual Session: Inaugurating the 20th annual session of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization in New Delhi on April 3, Mr. Nehru laid stress on two requisites of rapid industrialization—a properly thought-out, planned approach and a crusading spirit —and said: "We have the human material. We have almost everything which, put together in a proper way, can give quick results."

He made three main points in his speech. First, he was unhappy that some of "our own people" were trying to create an "atmosphere of misery and sorrow" by constantly "bemoaning the lot of this country" at a time when their efforts should aim at creating an atmosphere of "hope, strength and self-reliance."

Secondly, he deprecated the "old lingering idea" that it was easy to order what India needed from abroad instead of making things ourselves and that imported stuff was better than what India manufactured. It was good that compulsion of events (the foreign exchange crisis, for instance) had forced India to produce many things which she could not import.

Thirdly, he favoured as much open competition between the public sector and the private sector as possible because it was good for both of them. The "frog-in-the-well" mentality of the private sector in demanding all the time that the public sector should not touch anything that it (the private sector) would do itself was harmful.

There should be a proper balance, he said, between the big and medium and small-scale industries. The big industries provided an essential base without which the future progress would be retarded. But this country needed hundreds of thousands of smaller industries.

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Mr. N. D. Sahukar's Address:

In his presidential address, Mr. N. D. Sahukar, Chairman of the Organization, demanded the appointment of a Special Military Commission for a thorough examination of the defence potential of industries in the private-sector, a re-examination of the entire control mechanism, greater co-ordination between credit institutions and an overall one per cent reduction in interest to quicken the tempo of industrial production and mobilization of gold reserves.

He said that the "sloth and indifference" which characterized industrial activity in the country in the past were melting away and the success achieved in the industrial sphere during the First and Second Five-Year Plans was "something of which we should all be really proud."

He pleaded for the liberalization of imports of capital goods and industrial raw materials which would quicken the pace of industrial progress. The tax structure should be devised in such a manner as to provide the necessary impetus to the industrial investor.

He also called for positive steps to bring out and canalize hoarded gold for national use. The money saved by the evasion of taxes was invested in gold ornaments and bullion. "Therefore, whatever we can do to unearth hoarded gold will do the country immense good."

Increasing taxation was resulting in a rise in prices and the Government "should thoroughly examine the effect that additional taxation would have on the price of a commodity." It was necessary to hold the price line "as all our best laid plans will go awry if we do not curb the inflationary trend which has raised its ugly head in recent months."

[The A-IMO represents mostly the small and medium-scale industries and the main objective of many of its units is to help feed the larger industries in the private and public sectors.]

Resolutions:

In a resolution passed on April 4, the session expressed concern over the increase in the cost of production of many industries "as a result of the ever-increasing incidence of indirect taxation, particularly in the form of excise and import duties, sales-tax and octroi levy on raw and processed materials and components imposed by the Central and State Governments as also local bodies" and said that the "unco-ordinated" levy of taxes did not permit a correct appreciation of the total burden imposed by the taxation structure.

It was of the view that if the rising cost of production was not checked by "moderating" the incidence of taxation, "our efforts to stabilize and reduce the cost of commodities will be frustrated."

It said that production of goods at lower cost would alone stimulate demand, lead to increased output, increased exports and increased saving and investment.

Pleading for the rationalization of the tax structure, it urged reduction of "commodity taxation" through amalgamation, wherever possible, of excise duty, sales-tax and purchase tax in such a way that the total incidence did not exceed a reasonable percentage of the value of the commodity.

It also urged simplification of the procedure of collecting the various levies and taxes. Exemption from toll and octroi duty on goods either in transit or meant for export and not for use, sale or consumption within municipal limits was also demanded.

It recommended the appointment of a Commission to study the incidence of indirect taxation on manufactured commodities, with particular reference to its effect on the total cost of manufacture.

By another resolution, it welcomed the liberalization of import restrictions by the Government, particularly the decision to permit the import of more raw materials like non-ferrous metals, raw rubber and chemicals.

In order to minimize the hardships experienced by medium and small-scale industries in obtaining adequate and regular supplies of raw materials, it urged that licences be issued on the basis of planned production targets and simultaneous announcements of policy regarding all items, including steel, machine tools, heavy chemicals, art silk and yarn.

In a resolution on "Labour policy for the Third Five-Year Plan," it pleaded for the adoption of such a policy as would promote cordial industrial relations, maximum productivity and settlement of disputes through collective bargaining and voluntary arbitration. It urged the adoption of a uniform labour policy for the whole country, with limited rule-making powers to the States.

It pleaded for the revival of the Labour Appellate Tribunal or the creation of a Special Labour Branch of the Supreme Court in order to minimize delays involved in adjudication.

(*The Hindustan Times* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi

[Prev. ref. 2590:INI:J]

I. **Tariff Commission's Report On Sugar Cost Structure:** The Tariff Commission, in its report on the cost structure of sugar, published on April 4, divided the sugar producing States into four regions and proposed four regional schedules indicating ex-works cost of manufacturing in the respective regions.

It expressed the view that "preparation of an all-India schedule of the cost of production will result in an unrealistic figure on the whole" in view of the variance in the duration of seasons from one region to the other.

Its recommendation in this regard was accepted by the Central Government.

It prepared four separate cost schedules applicable to four regions: (a) northern region comprising the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab; (b) Bombay State; (c) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan; and (d) southern region comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore.

According to a Press Note issued by the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati in the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Commission clarified that Kerala should be covered by the cost schedule for the southern region and Orissa, West Bengal and Assam by the schedule for the northern region.

The Government also accepted the Commission's recommendation that in addition to the cost of production derived from the cost schedules with reference to the duration of the season and the rate of recovery of sugar, 12 per cent return on employed capital should be allowed so as to provide sufficient funds for each unit to meet its commitments under bonus and gratuity, shares, managing agents' commission and income-tax and finally leave a residue to a large majority of the units in all regions to declare reasonable dividends.

The Commission had not recommended the grant of any rehabilitation allowance for fixation of ex-factory price since it had come to the conclusion that such an allowance was not justified for all units in the sugar industry.

It suggested that any unit which required additional funds for purposes of rehabilitation should seek assistance from financing institutions.

The Government had decided to make use of cost schedules prepared by the Commission to determine the control prices of sugar.

The Government was also of the view that the present control prices in Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and Punjab did not call for any change.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3203:INI:N]

J. **Working Journalists' Federation Annual Meeting:** Presiding over the eighth annual session of the All-India Federation of Working Journalists in Patna on March 26, the President of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists, Mr. M. V. Sane, called upon all political parties and the people to launch a campaign urging the Government to re-organize the newspaper industry on the lines proposed by the Press Commission.

It would be a tragedy, he said, if the lethargy of the people and the Government provided "an opportunity to the vested interests entrenched in the Press to misuse this powerful medium of public education for their own aggrandisement."

The time had come for the Central Government and Parliament to seriously consider the question of ownership of newspapers in view of the growing monopolistic tendencies in the industry. "Continued ownership of such a powerful medium of mass communication by profit-seeking industrialists is detrimental towards the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society."

He regretted that the Central Government had not set up a Press Council or introduced price-page schedule as recommended by the Press Commission and urged the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to promptly initiate moves to usher in the long-delayed Press Council.

Referring to the Wage Committee's decision, he said: "In a number of States, claim petitions made by working journalists in the context of the Committee's recommendations are pending before law courts, and the Labour Departments of the State Governments have not done anything to expedite these cases.

"We must take serious note of this embarrassing situation and try to persuade State Governments to be more alert and prompt in this matter. We must also ask for a revision of these decisions through another Wage Board."

He urged the Central Government to take immediate measures to re-organize the *Press Trust of India* in accordance with the recommendations of the Press Commission and said: "It is dangerous to allow this news agency to continue in the hands of a few newspaper owners."

He announced that two more co-operative journals—*Daily Despatch* and *Nava Mani*—would start publication from Madras soon. The *Prayag Patrika* had commenced publication from Allahabad in March, 1960 and a similar effort was being made in Bombay.

Resolutions:

The session, which concluded on March 28, passed a resolution expressing alarm at "the increasing concentration of ownership of news media and their purposeful abuse for the promotion of private and personal interests and demanded that Parliament should enact legislation for ensuring the diffusion of ownership of the present joint stock companies owning newspapers and encouraging newspaper public trusts and co-operatives as recommended by the Press Commission.

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It added that until this was done, freedom of the Press would be a mirage and would even endanger the successful working of democracy.

It viewed with concern that despite unanimous approval of Parliament of the recommendations of the Press Commission, the authority of the State had encouraged and indirectly favoured such concentration in the matter of allotment of newsprint, granting of loans and financial assistance, allocation of advertisements, clearance of newspaper titles, extension of teleprinter facilities, issue of import licences for import of machinery and selection of representation abroad and demanded that in the interests of all-round development of the Press and unfettered flow of news the least the Government could do was to permit these facilities only when it did not lead to concentration and monopolization.

It regretted that in spite of several assurances given in Parliament by the Central Minister for Information and Broadcasting that no news agency which was ancillary to a newspaper or a business house would be granted facilities and recognition, a new news agency, in which two newspaper chains were greatly interested, had been granted the necessary permission, thus increasing the concentration. It demanded that the Government of India should immediately withdraw the licence.

It added that since the Government of India and Parliament had accepted the recommendation of the Press Commission that the *Press Trust of India* should be converted into a public corporation, it failed to understand how the Government had suddenly reversed its policy to encourage the formation of a new news agency in which only two newspaper chains would have controlling interest.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2709:INI:I, 2710:INI:J]

K. **"Omega"—Fundamental Particle In Nuclear Physics Discovered:** *It was reported in New Delhi on March 31 that an important discovery in the field of nuclear physics, which was of far-reaching significance in the understanding of nuclear force and the harnessing of nuclear energy, had been made by Dr. B. Bhowmik, Reader in the Physics Department of Delhi University, and his associates.*

Dr. Bhowmik discovered the existence of a new "fundamental particle" in the course of his research on nuclear emulsions and he named it "Omega" tentatively. The existence of only about 15 "fundamental particles" is known so far, the most commonly known being electrons, protons, neutrons and mesons.

As is well known, the atom consists of a nucleus with electrons rotating about it. The nucleus is built up of protons and neutrons which are held together by "fundamental particles" called mesons which act as a cementing force. These mesons are of two kinds—the Pi meson having a weight of 273 times an electron and the K meson with a weight 966 times an electron.

It is of importance to know what other particles may also be responsible for holding together neutrons and protons inside the nucleus of an atom.

Dr. Bhowmik discovered the new "fundamental particle" while studying the properties of the K meson in nuclear emulsions, which are special photographic plates. These plates were exposed to an artificial beam of K mesons from the Berkeley Bevatron (a giant particle accelerator producing 6.5 billion electron volts, used to break up the nucleus of an atom). The track of the beam left on the nuclear emulsion, when magnified about 2,000 to 3,000 times under a microscope, revealed the existence of the new particle.

Dr. Bhowmik said that the new particle had a weight of about 1,300 times an electron. He described it as being "negatively charged and unstable". It disintegrates into a negative Pi meson and a neutral Pi meson with an energy release of 356 million electron volts.

The discovery of the new particle was of immense significance as it enabled a better understanding of a nucleus. It would facilitate the breaking-up of a nucleus which when accomplished was accompanied by a release of enormous amounts of energy which might be harnessed for use as power.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3145:INI:Q]

L. **Indian Ocean Research By Russian Expedition:** The 5,700-ton *Vityaz*, the floating oceanography research institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, arrived in Bombay from the Seychelles on April 4 in the course of her 30,000-mile cruise from Vladivostok to Odessa.

[The *Vityaz* is studying oceanography under the joint auspices of UNESCO and the International Geo-physical Year Programme. Three oceanographers of the Indian Navy had boarded the ship at Cochin two months earlier for scientific studies when the vessel had called at Cochin.]

The *Vityaz*, the second Russian research-steamer to arrive in India, had been operating in the northern part of the Indian Ocean. The first Russian floating non-magnetic observatory, *Zarja*, visited Bombay in 1959.

Prof. V. Bogorov, leader of the Soviet Expedition, told newsmen that a 10,000-ft-high submarine mountain and about 100 new species of fishes, crabs and other submarine life had been discovered in the Indian Ocean by them.

The mountain, which was discovered off Madagascar, he said, would be named after Bardin, a well-known Russian scientist.

They would be able to throw new light on the geological history and structure of the Indian Ocean. The Ocean bed has a very complex structure and varied greatly in the eastern and western regions. The Indian Ocean was unique as nowhere else in the world. There was a seasonal reversal of winds like the south-east and north-west monsoons.

The most interesting research, he added, was done south of the Sunda Archipelago in the Javanese depression reaching a depth of 7,500 metres. A fact discovered there was that all the layers of water, reaching up to 4,000 metres in depth, were heated by the Sun and the lowest layers got their warmth from the Earth.

The *Vityaz*, he said, carried out a series of special investigations on radio-activity and it came to be known that there was no "stagnant" water in the ocean. Water circulated even at the very bottom. After being dissolved in water at great depth, radio-active wastes quickly rose to the surface where Strontium-90 and other radio-active products were consumed by plankton and plankton-eating fish. In this way, dumping of radio-active wastes in the sea became dangerous to humanity.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3114:AOA:M]

M. **Church A Public Trust—Bombay High Court Ruling:** The Bombay High Court held on April 5 that a Roman Catholic church fell within the scope of the Bombay Public Trusts Act and was in any event an endowment within the meaning of the Act.

The High Court gave this ruling in an appeal filed by Rev. Fr. Tarcissus Mascarenhas, Vicar of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Worli, against a decision of the Charity Commissioner who had held that the church was a public trust registrable under the Act. This was a test appeal which the High Court dismissed.

The appellant had argued that the Public Trusts Act was not applicable to Roman Catholic churches, that these churches were governed by canon law and that the provisions of the Act contravened the fundamental rights of Roman Catholics.

It was also urged that a Roman Catholic church did not come within the scope of the definition of a 'public trust' and that definition of the words "trust" and "trustees" in the Act was beyond the legislative competence of the State.

Mr. Justice Mudholkar and Mr. Justice Tarkunde, who delivered the judgment, said that the canon law was not the law of the land, but it could be regarded as the personal law of Roman Catholics.

The provisions of the Act, they held, did not affect the fundamental rights of Roman Catholics to hold property and to freely profess, practise and propagate their religion, but it only regulated the administration of religious and public trusts. The Constitution had empowered the State Legislature to impose reasonable restrictions as well as to require the administration of property to be in conformity with law.

It was the contention of the appellant that Roman Catholics had no beneficial interest in a church and, therefore, a Roman Catholic church would not be a public trust. Further, Section 36 of the Act which placed restrictions on alienation was *altra vires* the Legislature; and if a Roman Catholic church was held to be a public trust, then canon law was the instrument of trust and its provisions should be given effect to.

The respondents, the State of Bombay and the Charity Commissioner, challenged the contentions of the appellant and stated that a Roman Catholic church was a public trust and every church building, by reason of its dedication or consecration, was set apart forever for public Christian worship and that the 'faithful' all over the world, and in particular the parishoners, had a right to worship in a church.

They further contended that the Bishop and the Parish Priests were administrators under the canon law, and even the Pope himself was the supreme administrator and not owner of ecclesiastical property. Under the canon law, a church was a "public trust" and the administrators were "trustees."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

IRAQ

A. **Gen. A. K. Kassem Announces Formation Of A Palestinian Army:** The Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem, announced over Baghdad Radio on March 27 the formation (in Iraq) of a Palestinian Army for the independent Palestine Republic he has proposed.

He called upon all Palestinians to volunteer and said that training courses would begin for them on April 15.

Commissioned and Warrant Officers would be trained at Iraq's Reserve Officers College, and there would be a special basic training programme for the lower ranks.

Volunteers would have the same rights and privileges as those in the Iraqi Army. Later, the training programmes would be expanded to meet all requirements of the Army.

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This, he said, was a realistic, practical step to restore the sacred land of Palestine.

(*Baghdad Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3235:UAR:B]

B. Designs For Shipyard At Basra Being Prepared In Leningrad: According to information available in Baghdad on March 22, designs for a river shipyard to be built at Basra under the Soviet-Iraqi Economic and Technical Assistance Agreement of March 15, 1959 are on the drawing boards in Leningrad.

The chief engineer responsible for the design, Mr. Vladimir Cherepnin, said in an interview that the shipyard would build river tugs and big barges.

The design provides for the construction of a ship with four through lines, foundry, hull, mechanical and wood-working shops. The shipyard will also have its own designing bureau.

It is planned to start the construction of the shipyard in 1961 and complete it in 1963.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2524:IRQ:B, 2843:IRQ:A]

C. Death Sentences Commuted: The Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem, commuted the death sentences on eight persons to jail terms on March 27. The prison sentences of hard labour for life on six others were also reduced.

The reprieves were made to mark the Greater Bairam Feast on March 28 which ended the Muslim fast of *Ramzan*.

The former Iraqi Prime Minister, Mr. Fadhel Jamali, a former Foreign Minister, Mr. Burhaneddine Bashayan, and another ex-Premier, Mr. Mohktar Baban, had all had their death sentences commuted to 10 years' imprisonment.

The former Army Chief of Staff, General Rafik Aref, and General Omar Ali had had their death sentences also commuted to seven years' imprisonment.

General Ghazi Daghistani, Gen. Aref's second in command at the time of the 1958 revolution, had been sentenced to three years, more than half of which he had already served in preventive detention.

Other prominent members of the monarchist *regime*, such as the ex-Premier, Mr. Tewfik Soueide, and the ex-Finance Minister, Mr. Khalil Kanna, had their sentences of hard labour for life commuted to fixed terms of imprisonment.

General Aref, General Daghistani and ex-Premier Jamali were sentenced to death by a military court in Baghdad on November 10, 1958 for plotting to overthrow the Syrian regime. Bashayan was sentenced on similar charges.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2417:IRQ:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. Afro-Asian Film Festival: Scores of film stars from Asia and Africa, in colourful national costumes, attended the opening of the second Afro-Asian Film Festival in Cairo on February 29.

Among the countries participating in the Festival were India, China, Indonesia, the Soviet Union, North Viet-Nam, North Korea, Lebanon, UAR and the Yemen.

India was represented by the Tamil film *Veerapandya Kattabomman*, starring Shivaji Ganesan.

Full-length film shows began on March 2.

The Indian film drew repeated applause when it was screened.

The Festival decided on March 8 that the third Afro-Asian Film Festival would be held in New Delhi in 1962.

A resolution passed by the Festival Committee unanimously approved the idea of exchange of films between the participating countries to encourage the joint production of Afro-Asian films.

On March 11, the South Indian film stars, Padmini and Shivaji Ganesan, were adjudged the best actress and actor for their portrayal in the Tamil film *Veerapandya Kattabomman* and received Gold Eagles at the Festival.

[*Veerapandya Kattabomman* was the only feature film nominated by the Government of India for the Festival.]

The Gold Eagle for the best short film was awarded to the Indian documentary *Taj Mahal*.

The Gold Eagle (first prize) was awarded to the Soviet feature, *Prince of Samarkand*.

Silver Eagles were awarded jointly to the Egyptian actress Magda for her performance in the film *Kaiss and Laila*, and China's Yan Li Tchun for her part in *Five Golden Flowers*. Wang Chia Ni, Director of the Chinese film, also received a Silver Eagle.

Twelve Certificates of Merit for performances in full-length features were also awarded, including one to the Indian actress, Padmini, heroine of *Veerapandya Kattabomman*, and 17 Certificates of Merit for performances in short films.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3168:INI:L]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: IATA Meeting; Ghana's Draft Constitution; British Labour Party And Nationalization; IPI Asian Representative; Son For Queen Elizabeth.

A. IATA Meeting — Adjustment Of Air Fares: Increases in some highest-class fares, an extension of cheaper travel facilities and a reduction in the number of classes of passenger services to two were among the decisions announced on March 16 at the end of the International Air Transport Association's (IATA) Special Traffic Conference in Paris.

Some 250 delegates from 80 air lines had been attending the Conference since February 23 in an effort to settle fares problems on which the necessary unanimous agreement was not obtained at the normal Traffic Conference in Honolulu in October, 1959.

Subject to the approval of Governments, the new arrangements will apply during the traffic year which begins on April 1, 1960, but presumably because of the short interval which now remains, a number of the Paris decisions will not become effective until afterwards.

The two classes of service to be offered to passengers in future will be known as First Class and either "tourist" or "economy", according to the area in which the latter is provided.

A new amenity on the North Atlantic route is to be a special 17-day excursion fare of £125 return between London and New York for travel in jet aircraft and of £114.5s.9d return for flights in propeller-driven aircraft on "economy" services between October 1, 1960 and March 31, 1961. The corresponding propeller-driven aircraft fare between London and Montreal will be £106.15s.9d.

The single fare for the highest-class service between London and New York will be £178.11s.5d. This will apply both to jet aircraft with First Class lay-out and to propeller-driven aircraft in which sleeper-type seating is provided. For propeller-driven aircraft with normal First Class seating, there will be a London-New York single fare of £157.2s.10d. The new two-fare structure on the North Atlantic will start on July 1, 1960.

At present, there are four classes on the North Atlantic—the single fares between London and New York being: de luxe, £178.sh12, (plus £7.sh3 surcharge for jet travel); First Class £157.sh3 (plus £7.sh3 jet surcharge); tourist, £114|6|- (jet surcharge £5.sh8); and economy, £91.sh16 (jet surcharge £5.sh8).

New basic economy fares for jet air-liners were agreed at £96.8.7 single, between London and New York, and £90.14.3 single, between London and Montreal. (The current London-Montreal economy class fare is £90, plus £5.sh8 jet surcharge). Trans-Atlantic "economy" class travel in propeller-driven aircraft will be cheaper. From May 1 to September 30, 1960, fares for such aircraft will be £7.2.10 less for a single journey and £12.17.2 less for a return flight than the basic jet fares. Between October 1, 1960 and March 31, 1961, they will be £10.14.3 less for a single journey and £19.5.9 return less than the jet aircraft fares.

Fares between other points in North America and other points in Europe and the Middle East will follow the same pattern.

The Paris Conference renewed the current reduced fares for family travel in the off-season for both classes of service.

On the mid-Atlantic run, the air-lines decided to maintain the present fare structure, with some minor modifications, until October 1, 1960. From that date, the level of First Class fares will remain virtually unchanged and will apply equally to jet aircraft offering normal First Class accommodation and to propeller-driven aircraft in which sleeper-type seating is provided. There will also be a lower First Class fare applicable only to propeller aircraft, as on the North Atlantic.

From October 1, 1960, the lower-class service on the mid-Atlantic will be known as "economy" with fare reductions of up to 16 per cent below the current tourist fare. One-way fares for propeller aircraft in economy service will be at least £10.14.3 less than the "economy" fare for jet aircraft, the exact amount depending on the sector flown. Special student fares are also to be introduced on the mid-Atlantic from May 1, 1960.

With effect from October 1, 1960, First Class fares between Europe and the Far East and Australasia will be increased by a small percentage, while tourist fares will be lowered by amounts ranging between 6 and 10 per cent over the same sectors. The lower-fare service will be re-named "economy" class from October 1, 1960, fares for jet and propeller aircraft being the same.

Excursion fares from Europe to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Nepal will come into force on May 1, 1960. Parties of six or more travelling together on an inclusive tour basis will pay a fare 22 per cent below the normal applicable one.

First Class fares between Europe and Africa are to be raised from October 1, 1960. The margin is not stated, but tourist fares will be reduced in general by up to 10 per cent. Special round-trip excursion fares will also be introduced between the Union of South Africa and points in Europe, and between Britain and the Union. Both these excursion fares will be 16 per cent below the present tourist fare and will be valid for a period of 90 days.

Within the Far East and the Australasian area, the present general level of fares for First Class and "tourist" class will be maintained, with minor adjustments.

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British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) appear likely to benefit from the results of the Paris Conference on two scores. At Honolulu, they pressed for an extension of "economy" class fares—at present confined to the North Atlantic—to other routes. Lower fares are now to be introduced in some of the areas in which they are particularly interested. Their *Britannia* turbo-prop aircraft should also benefit from the fare differential for propeller-driven aircraft, making them more competitive against jets.

Since the Honolulu Conference, BOAC has also been given permission by Mr. Duncan Sandys, British Minister of Aviation, to operate lower-class services on cabotage routes —those between Britain and the British Colonies and territories, on which fares are not subject to IATA approval. The date for the introduction of these lower cabotage fares has not yet been announced.

BEA was able to obtain agreement at Honolulu for reductions in excursion fares on many European routes this Summer, so that they are unaffected by the fares decisions taken in Paris.

The IATA announcement said that the agreements reached had resolved all matters left open by IATA Conference at Honolulu, except for fares on trans-Pacific services.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 460:AOA:G, 980:AOA:A, 1340:AOA:K]

B. **Draft Constitution For Ghana:** A White Paper setting out a draft Constitution for a sovereign unitary Republic of Ghana was laid before the Ghana Legislative Assembly in the first week of March, 1960. The Assembly was sitting as a Constituent Assembly.

The Assembly was asked to endorse the Draft Constitution before it was submitted to a plebiscite to be held between April 19 and 26.

There was no provision in the draft on the membership of the Commonwealth. Mr. Kwame Nkrumah, who will be attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in May, 1960, will, however, tell the Conference that the Republic of Ghana would wish to remain within the Commonwealth.

The surrender of the whole or any part of the sovereignty of Ghana to a union of African States and territories is provided for in the constitutional proposals.

The Draft Constitution vests the government of the State in a President and a Cabinet of at least eight Ministers who must be members of the National Assembly. The President will exercise all the powers at present exercised by the Governor-General and by the Prime Minister. He will not be a member of the National Assembly but he will be entitled to address the Assembly and to send messages to Parliament. The first President of the Republic will be named in the Constitution.

The National Assembly will have 105 members. All those who have attained the age of 21 years and are not disqualified by law on grounds of absence, infirmity of mind or criminality, would be entitled to vote.

To ensure that the President and the Assembly work as one the constitutional provisions link the election of the President to the election of members of the National Assembly. If the Assembly and the President disagree the issue is to be decided by a General Election.

The election of the first President will be held along with the plebiscite on the Draft Constitution. Any Ghana citizen over 35 years of age may be nominated as a presidential candidate by any ten members of Parliament and the people will be asked to decide who should be the first President. Even if there is only one nomination the election is to be held so that the people can express their approval or disapproval of the candidate.

The election of future Presidents will take place whenever the National Assembly is dissolved by the President. At the General Election every parliamentary candidate can give notice that he supports a particular candidate for the Presidency. On election as member of Parliament his vote will be automatically cast in favour of the presidential candidate whom he supported.

If any presidential candidate has the declared support of more than half the members of Parliament, he will become President.

In the event of there being no clear majority, the members will be released from their previous declaration of preference for a particular presidential candidate and will proceed to elect a President by secret ballot.

If after five secret ballots the members cannot agree upon the choice of a President, the National Assembly will be automatically dissolved and another General Election held.

Though the Draft Constitution is based upon the theory that the system of election of the President and National Assembly is such that they will always be in agreement, it vests the President with the power of vetoing any bill or part of a bill.

The President can at any time dissolve the National Assembly but by so doing he must either retire from office or submit himself for re-election. If a President resigns or dies during his term of office, the National Assembly will elect a new President to serve until such time as the Assembly is dissolved, when the normal form of presidential election will take place. There is provision for setting up a Presidential Commission of three persons to discharge the functions of the President during an interval between the death or resignation of a President and the assumption of office by his successor, or during the illness of a President or his absence from Ghana, or whenever a President is adjudged by the Chief Justice and the Speaker of the Assembly as incapable of acting.

General Elections are to be held every five years. Since the coming plebiscite is held to correspond very nearly to a General Election, it is proposed that if the presidential election shows little change in the existing balance of parties the present Assembly will continue as the first National Assembly of the Republic.

A session of the Assembly is to be held at least once a year. If an emergency arises while the Assembly stands dissolved, the President may summon all those who were members until the dissolution to sit in continuance of the previous session until the majority of the General Election results are declared.

Under the Draft Constitution the National Assembly will have much the same powers of control of the national finances as at present. No expenditure may be met out of public funds except on the President's authority, and this authority cannot be given unless provision is made either by the Constitution or by an Act of Parliament. The President is required to cause estimates of expenditure to be prepared and, if approved by the Cabinet, laid before the National Assembly.

The present system of a Supreme Court, divided into a court of appeal and a high court, will continue in being. Judges of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by a two-thirds vote of the National Assembly on grounds of stated misbehaviour or infirmity of body or mind.

The Draft Constitution is designed to preserve and guarantee chieftaincy. A House of Chiefs will continue to exist for each region of Ghana with functions relating to customary law and other matters as may be provided by law.

The entrenched provisions of the Draft Constitution relate principally to the franchise, the status of Ghana as a unitary Republic, the declaration of fundamental principles, and the tenure of office of Judges. The repeal or amendment of any of the entrenched provisions can only be effected by way of a referendum after which Parliament can pass the necessary legislation. Apart from the entrenched provisions, the Constitution could be amended by an ordinary Act of Parliament.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's Broadcast:

In a broadcast to the nation on March 6, the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, said that the keynote of the proposed republican Constitution was "one man, one vote" and the unity of Africa.

Only when the principle of "one man, one vote" was adopted throughout the African continent, he said, could the "misery and oppression which prevail in many parts of this continent come to an end."

His People's Convention Party and the Government also believed "that the people of Africa will never be truly great happy and prosperous while they remain divided into a number of small States.

"So deep is our faith in African unity that we have declared our preparedness to surrender the sovereignty of Ghana in whole or in part in the interests of a Union of African States and territories."

The proposed Constitution was "based firmly on the rule of law" and left no scope for arbitrary action or for discrimination against any individual or community.

It was in many ways a unique Constitution and contained many features not found in the constitutions of other countries.

Assembly Votes Approval:

On March 15, the Constituent Assembly voted its approval of the Government's proposals to turn the country into a Republic under an Executive President.

Approval by a majority vote came at the end of a two-day debate on the proposals which will now be submitted to the people of Ghana in a plebiscite on April 19.

Earlier, the Constituent Assembly had rejected an Opposition amendment calling for the appointment of a Constitutional Reform Commission to inquire into the whole constitutional question.

Opposition members insisted on a division on the amendment, but it was defeated by 75 votes to 10.

One Opposition leader, Mr. Jatoe Kalco, said he thought that a declaration on Ghana's continued membership of the Commonwealth should have been embodied in the Draft Constitution (instead of in an accompanying White Paper).

He added: "It would be a sad day if Ghana decided to quit the Commonwealth."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *Ghana High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2424:AOA:A, 2424:AOA:H]

C. **Re-thinking By British Labour Party On Nationalization:** The National Executive of the British Labour Party decided in London on March 16 to "water down" its traditional pledge to bring about large-scale nationalization.

Clause 4 of the Party Constitution embodying this pledge would remain intact but there would be an *addendum* stating that this would not necessarily be achieved by a wholesale State take-over of private industry.

The National Executive's decision amounted to a victory for the Party leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, whose proposals to revise the Constitution on this issue provoked bitter controversy from some sections of the Party.

Mr. Morgan Phillips, the Labour Party's General Secretary, told a news conference after the meeting: "It became clear during

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the discussion that agreement was going to be very easy about the need for amplification and clarification of the aims of the party.

"I have never known a meeting with such a high standard of good-spirited debate in the whole of the 20 years I have been attending meetings of the Executive Committee."

The relevant part of Mr. Gaitskell's proposed addendum to the constitution was said to stress the changing needs of industry and commerce for differing forms of public ownership according to circumstances.

Since the Labour Party's third election defeat by the Conservatives in October, 1959, Mr. Gaitskell's proposal to revise the Party Constitution had provoked bitter opposition —particularly from the Left-wing, which saw such a move as a retreat from traditional socialist doctrines.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2969:AOA:F]

D. **IPI Appoints First Asian Representative:** The International Press Institute announced on March 21 the appointment of Mr. A. G. P. Vittachi, Editor of *Ceylon Observer*, as the Institute's first Asian Representative.

Mr. Vittachi would take over his new assignment shortly after the International Press Institute (IPI) Conference in Tokyo.

The functions of the Representative would be: (1) to give advice, wherever it is desired, to editorial staff; (2) to go deeply into the problem of the language Press and to make recommendations both for the Press itself and to IPI for future programmes; (3) to organize workshop training seminars for news editors, sub-editors and reporters—these seminars, to be organized on a country basis and a regional basis, modelled on the domestic seminars held by the American Press Institute at Columbia University but adjusted to Asian needs and conditions; (4) to collect material on all successful experiments or innovation in the Asian Press which have led to increased circulation—this information to be made available to the members through the medium of an IPI report; (5) to spot editorial talent anywhere in the field and make recommendations for help that should be given through any agency; and (6) to examine training programmes now in operation and report on them.

The IPI further hopes that it will be able to appoint a management expert who will give advice to newspapers who may desire it for such matters as budgeting, circulation distribution and the building up of advertising revenue.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2753:AOA:B]

E. **Increased British Aid To Under-developed Countries:** A British Government White Paper published in London on March 14 said that the flow of financial aid from the British Exchequer to the under-developed nations of the world had risen in the previous two years from £80,000,000 £138,000,000 in the present financial year.

The greater part of this assistance goes to the less-developed nations within the Commonwealth, but substantial sums are laid aside for general development programmes carried out by such international bodies as the World Bank.

In addition, private investors in Britain also send abroad each year another £300,000,000, of which about a third goes to less-developed nations, making a total of some £250,000,000.

The White Paper set out in detail how this money was spent and demonstrated how the increasing prosperity of Britain was shared by the under-developed nations of the world.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2295:AOA:B]

F. **Tin Council Fixes Next Export Quota:** The International Tin Council, which concluded its session in London on March 9, fixed the total permissible export of the six producing members of the Agreement. The figures for the tenth period—April 1 to June 30, 1960—was 37,500 tons.

Countries represented at the Council meeting were: Austria, Australia, Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, France, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Korea, Malaya, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

In deciding on 37,500 tons, the Council took into account the provisions of paragraph 8 of Article 7 of the Agreement. The Council estimated that actual exports would be about 35,300 tons.

The Council extended to the end of June, 1960 the authority which it had granted on previous occasions to the buffer-stock Manager to operate within the middle range of prices (£780 to £830 per ton) in the Agreement.

As stated in January, the Council's buffer-stock held 11,150 tons on September 30, 1959.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3138:AOA:S]

G. **Queen Elizabeth Gives Birth To A Son:** Queen Elizabeth II gave birth to a son in London on February 19. The child would be second in line of succession to the British Throne.

This was the first baby born to a ruling British monarch since Princess Beatrice was born to Queen Victoria in 1857.

All churches—Anglican, Roman Catholic and Non-Conformist—directed that special prayers be sung and bells rung for the new Prince.

Within minutes of the birth, the news was flashed to all parts of the Commonwealth by priority telegrams and telephone calls.

(*The Times*, London)

H. **Disturbances In Movement Of Earth—Sun's Influence:** The Director of the Paris Observatory, M Andre Danjon, reported officially on February 22 that the movement of the Earth was suddenly disturbed on July 20, 1959, and the day suddenly got longer by a thousandth of a second.

M Danjon said in his report to the French Academy of Sciences that his recent observations had confirmed the report he made on the subject in November, 1959.

He explained that on July 20, 1959, the duration of the day suddenly increased by a thousandth of a second.

Since then, the days have been becoming shorter by a millionth of a second per day. This shortening showed no tendency of changing.

Radio astronomers and specialists in the ionosphere and cosmic rays noted that on July 20, 1959 there were unusual solar eruptions.

M Danjon said that once before, on February 23, 1956, very strong solar explosions had coincided with a change in the rotation of the Earth.

He added: "It is unlikely that these were coincidences. The movement of artificial satellites is disturbed by solar variations, and we are justified in believing that the movement of the Earth can also be."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 792:AOA:O]

I. **Infinite Number Of Planets Inhabited:** Russia's well-known Professor of Astronomy, Mr. Boris Vorontsov-Velyaminov, wrote in *Tekhnika Molodezhi* (*Technic and Youth*) on February 20 that "there must be an infinite number of planets in the universe inhabited by beings endowed with reason."

He added: "Although only a small per cent of the planets have highly organized forms of life, the universe was boundless and, therefore, even the number of planets with reasoning beings must be infinitely great."

His view was seconded by Prof. Vladimir Alpatov, a biologist.

By tentative estimates, Prof. Alpatov stated, there were approximately 100,000,000 planets, and it was quite probable that some of them had reached a state of development corresponding to that of Earth. It could be expected that life, similar to that on Earth, flourished on such planets.

Dr. Nikolai Zhirov (chemistry) covering the problem of atmosphere on other planets, pointed out that the organism of a Martian, for instance, could very well adapt itself to normal existence with a low body temperature.

He said he felt that the gaseous composition of Martian atmosphere was quite suitable to sustain the life of beings which had become adapted to it.

Prof. Alexander Imshenetsky. Director of the Institute of Micro-biology, wrote in the same journal that now the principal task was to design instruments for detection of lower organisms in outer space and for micro-biological study of cosmic dust.

He said he believed that the time was near when such samples would be retrievable from the Moon.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2782:AOA:X]

J. **Panama Canal And Its Trade And Defence Value:** The value of the Panama Canal as a trade and defence asset for the entire Western hemisphere was underlined both positively and negatively during 1959.

More ships and bigger, chiefly bulk carriers, piled up new high records for total transits, for cargo tonnage and in toll collections.

These gains reflected healthy commerce in which ocean freight bound from or consigned to Latin America played an increasing part.

But when it became necessary in mid-year (1959) to close one lane of the locks at Gatun briefly for modernization, delays of ships running to four days brought home to businessmen and military analysts what a stoppage in this world-wide public utility operated by the United States could mean.

Then, in November, 1959, when domestic politics in the Republic of Panama set off a series of disorders along the Canal Zone border, the commendation of the demonstra-

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tions in the *Sovetsky Flot*, newspaper of the Soviet Navy, left small doubt as to the evaluation of the waterway's strategic importance.

But, in the jet and missile age, the Canal's logistics potential is based on the rapid passage it offers to bulk foodstuffs and raw materials rather than on the movement of troops, munitions or naval vessels as in World War II.

Vessels squeezing through the 45-year-old waterway during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959 totalled 11,181, an increase of 1,000 over the number six years ago and a volume not forecast before 1970. In May, 1959, a new monthly high of 897 ocean-going commercial ships was set. In November, 1959, there was a new daily high of 30 vessel transits.

This traffic trend prompted several short-term projects to widen, deepen and light the Canal. More than $11,300,000 was spent in 1959 and at least $10,000,000 is projected to be spent in coming months.

The day of decision when the President and Congress of the United States must properly determine what long-term steps will best meet the rising demands of world shipping was brought closer.

These cannot be financed by the Panama Canal Company, which is merely the Government's wholly-owned operating agency. Any important move, such as digging the Canal to sea level, or building an overflow canal in Nicaragua, will require heavy appropriations. The sea-level project, which has been commended by the Company's Board of Directors, would take $2,600,000,000.

Although the Canal tolls totalled $46,500,000 in 1959, up from $37,200,000 six years ago, the net gain was only $3,000,000, compared with $3,600,000 in 1954.

Besides heavy spending for more capacity, the Company has had to meet greatly increased costs for supplies and labour.

Since late 1956, the minimum wage has been 50 cents an hour, but for the last two years the United States minimum of $1 an hour has applied on contracts for Canal projects, that is almost all large contracts except those for housing and schools.

The average wage paid on the Canal Zone jobs is 82 cents an hour, regardless of citizenship.

A uniform wage scale, as provided in the 1955 Treaty, became effective early in 1959. Under this Treaty, qualified Panamanians, such as physicians, nurses, teachers, engineers and some highly skilled labourers are paid at United States domestic rates, except that Americans receive a differential for overseas service and a tax differential to equalize the much lower Panama income-tax rates with the United States rates applying in the Zone.

All wages paid in the Canal Zone are distinctly higher than those in the Republic of Panama.

Contracts planned in 1960 include $9,000,000 for the superstructure of a $20,000,000 arch truss bridge across the Canal at Balboa, $8,000,000 for channel widening, $2,000,000 for housing, $1,000,000 for new tug-boats and up to $2,000,000 for replacement of towing locomotives at the locks.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 999:EGY:A]

K. **Mystery Creature Of Nyasaland:** A message from Mazimba in Nyasaland reported on February 29 that a local game ranger, Mr. Oliver Cary, was camping in a dense forest near the shores of Lake Nyasa in the hope of tracking down the mysterious "Ufiti" (which means, in the local dialect, the "ghost of the supernatural").

The "Ufiti", a shaggy black creature living in huge nests at the top of smooth-trunked trees, was seen for an hour on February 28 by the Protectorate's new Chief Secretary, Mr. G. S. Jones, who was visiting the area.

Game Department officials have counted about 100 "Ufitis" since the first was seen at the end of 1959 in the Nkata Bay district, and photographs have been taken.

Game officials and missionaries in this isolated part of the Protectorate have been hiding in trees and behind bushes with cameras to get photographs and one, Mr. P. Goodwin, claims to have photographed the "Ufiti" several times.

From descriptions received so far the "Ufiti" appears to be about five feet six inches tall and weigh about 150 lbs. It has a black, hairless face, and the rest of its body is covered with black hair.

Plaster casts of its spoor have been sent to world authorities for examination.

One suggestion is that the "Ufiti" is a strange hybrid of the chimpanzee which has developed along its own lines for a long period.

The Nyasaland Government placed the "Ufiti" under its protection on March 4.

This decision to protect the creature from the guns and snares of hunters was taken at an Executive Council meeting presided over by the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage.

Anthropological experts have classified the creature tentatively as a genus of the Pongidae, which includes all the tail-less anthropoid apes, but they are not ignoring the possibility that it may belong to an entirely unknown species.

(*The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

L. **Population Of Asia And Far East In 1950-1980:** Details of a United Nations Study entitled *The Population of Asia and the Far East, 1950-1980* was released in New Delhi on March 4.

According to this Study, the population of Asia and the Far East, for long the most densely populated area of the world, would continue to grow and its percentage of world population would increase between now and 1980.

The Study emphasized that population growth in this area, comprising one-sixth of the Earth's land surface, but containing one-half of the world's population, was a dominant factor in global population trends.

[For purposes of this report, Asia and the Far East covers that part of Asia lying south of USSR and east of Iran, with the exception of New Guinea.]

The share of this region in world population rose from about 51 per cent in 1920 to about 53 per cent in 1950 and, on the basis of revised estimates, would rise to about 55 per cent in 1980.

Figures given on the distribution of world population showed that in 1957 Asia and the Far East had an average population density of 70 persons per square kilometer compared with nine persons each in the Soviet Union, North America and Latin America, and 15 persons, on the average, in the remainder of the world.

Thus, while the region was roughly equal in area to that of the Soviet Union, North America or Latin America, its present population was more than seven times larger than any one of the other three regions.

As regards past population growth (1920 to 1950), the report gave figures showing sustained and quickening population growth in Asia and the Far East, climbing from 991 million in 1920 to 1,317 million by 1950.

Among the factors of past population growth in the region discussed by the report was that the birth-rate which, while generally high in comparison with that of modern western populations, had been far from uniform in different countries of Asia and the Far East. The most marked changes in the birth-rate noted were those occurring in recent decades in Japan where the annual rate had declined from a post-War peak of 34.3 births per 1,000 in 1947 to 17.2 in 1957.

For the whole region, the death-rate had been decreasing at an accelerating pace and was expected to continue to decline.

As to future population growth, it gave tentative estimates for Asia and the Far East for 1950-1980, according to which the 1950 total of 1,317 million would climb to 2,268 million in 1980.

Of the four sub-divisions into which the region was divided, the most rapid population growth was anticipated in South-East Asia where, on the basis of revised estimates, population was indicated as rising from 172 million in 1950 to 348 million in 1980.

In Central-South Asia, a large future growth in the population of Ceylon, India and Pakistan was foreseen "despite the fact that clinics propagating methods of family planning were in operation in these areas."

[*The Population of Asia and the Far East, 1950-1980* was the fourth of a series of reports dealing with future population prepared by the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with the recommendations of the UN Population Commission. Previous studies in the series published in 1954, 1955 and 1959 contained detailed population projections by sex and age for each of the countries and territories of Central America, South America and South-East Asia. It was prepared primarily to meet practical needs which have arisen in the work of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.]

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2754:AOA:I]

M. **Human Voice Bounced Back From A Sphere In Sky—US Achievement:** A human voice transmission bounced back to Earth from a sphere in space on February 27 for what was said to be the first time.

The taped transmission, sent from the Bell Telephone Laboratories at Holmbel, New Jersey, was received at Round Hills, Massachussets, by the communications facility of the Massachussets Institute of Technology.

The sphere which reflected the message was a 130-ft balloon sent up by rocket in a collapsed form from Wallops Island, Virginia, and inflated after ejection from the rocket at a great height. To ensure reflection from it, the balloon—a plastic bag—had been impregnated with aluminium.

The rocket which carried it aloft was 32½ ft. high and weighed 5½ tons at take-off. It produced an initial thrust of 130,000 lbs.

The balloon was seen as a "star-light glowing object" or as a brilliant reddish-orange blob of light by great numbers of people on the ground for hundreds of miles along the Atlantic coast. It travelled eastward for 540 miles over the Ocean before falling into it.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2621:AOA:C, 2777:AOA:D]

N. **Possibility Of Life On Venus:** According to the Soviet astronomer, Prof. Nikolai Barabachov, life may be just appearing on Venus in forms unknown to man.

He told a correspondent of a Moscow paper on March 6 that discoveries in recent years had prompted scientists to revise their views on Venus as a cheerless, life-less planet.

He added: "It would seem that Venus is now in a stage in which the Earth was

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in the Carboniferous period, millions of years ago."

Since the temperature on the explored side of Venus had formerly been estimated at 100 degrees, this proved that Venus is not divided permanently into a dark and light side. If that were so, the temperature difference would be much more extreme.

He also considered that two other facts supported his conclusion—that Venus has a 22-hour-day and a 32° angle between its equator and its ecliptic. In both these respects, Venus is roughly similar to the Earth.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3221:INI:F]

O. **New Theory On Martian "Canals":** The Soviet Astronomer, Dr. Davydov, writing in *Komsomolskaya Pravda* on March 7 said that the mysterious "canals" on Mars were crevices in the ice which were believed to cover most of the planet.

He added that the quantity of water on the surface of Mars was about the same as that on Earth.

He estimated that the annual mean temperature on it varied between 10 and 20 degrees Centigrade since Mars is farther away from the Sun.

He thought that the physical laws identical to those on Earth determined the heat under the Martian crust, and that this produced tremors which split the surface.

Some of these crevices, he said, might be covered with vegetation owing to the relatively mild temperature which must reign in areas protected by "hoods" of ice.

He added that the vegetation lent colour to the crevices, making it possible for them to be seen by astronomers.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 440:AOA:G, 940:AOA:E]

P. **Aurora Lights Hotter:** *Tass* reported on March 14 that the Russian satellite (Sputnik III) observation had revealed a temperature rise of thousands of degrees in the area of the Auroras—the "northern and southern lights."

This, according to a paper submitted to the Soviet Academy of Sciences by Prof. Valerian Krasovsky, a Russian physicist, could be attributed to the invasion of the Earth's atmosphere by electrons and protons.

The inter-action of these electrons with the magnetic field upwards from 60 miles above the Earth raised the temperature by 5 degrees Centigrade (9 degrees Fahrenheit) for every kilometre (about five-eighth of a mile).

Soviet space rockets had shown that solar energy absorbed in the upper fringes of the atmosphere was not sufficient to account for such intense heat and the final evidence for solving the mystery was provided by Sputnik III launched in May, 1958.

(*Tass*)

Q. **Crack In Floor Of Oceans—US Discovery:** American geologists announced in New York on March 10 that they had made the first confirmation that a continuous 45,000-mile crack runs through the beds of the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

The crack swings around the southern tip of Africa and has several branches extending into the Arabian Sea and through the Pacific Ocean.

Existence of the great under-sea crack in the Earth's crust has been known for a few years. But the present work, mainly in the Indian Ocean, establishes for the first time its unbroken continuity. Previously, the continuity was only hypothesized on the basis of the crack following a world-wide "earthquake belt".

The finding was announced by two geologists of Columbia University, Dr. Maurice Ewing and Dr. Bruce C. Heezen. The studies were conducted aboard the research vessel *Vema* of the University's Lamont Geological Observatory.

The two geologists said that the scientific crew made soundings during three crossings of the rift in the Atlantic and six crossings in the Indian Ocean. "The scarcity of soundings in the southern Indian Ocean has made this a critical area for checking the prediction that the rift is continuous."

They reported precision soundings indicating that the top of the rift ranged between one and two miles below the surface of the Indian Ocean. The bottom of the valley measured two to three miles below the surface. The width of the valley varied between one and five miles at the bottom and four and 20 miles at the top.

In following the earthquake belt, the rift runs the entire length of the north and south Atlantic, around southern Africa, and into the Indian Ocean. The Arabian Sea branch connects with the well-known African Rift Valley. Another branch passes between Antarctica and New Zealand, entering the Pacific Ocean and re-branching near the East Island. One of the secondary branches continues towards the Gulf of California and Alaska.

Dr. Ewing said that the fact of the connexion between the Atlantic and Indian sections of the rift appeared to destroy the theory of continental rift. This theory holds that the Americas, Africa and Europe were together geological ages ago and have since gradually been separated by the Atlantic with the rift running generally down the centre of the Ocean.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1304:AOA:D]

R. **Age Of The Earth — Soviet Scientists' Finding:** A *Tass* release dated March 8 said that according to Leningrad scientists, the Earth is 4½ billion years old. The scientists have compiled a scale for the absolute dating of the geological history of the rocks making up the Baltic Shield (the Kola Peninsula, Karelia, Finland, Sweden and Norway).

Five hundred and fifty measurements of the age of various rocks were made in the pre-Cambrian Laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences under the direction of Academician Alexander Polkanov, with the help of the Argon Method. Under this method, quantities of mica are taken from rocks, and argon is extracted from it by smelting. Simultaneously, the potassium content in mica is determined by a chemical method. The proportion between potassium and argon makes it possible to establish the absolute age of the rock.

It has been established that the age of the pre-Cambrian deposits (the earliest in the geological history of the Earth's crust) ranges from 500,000,000 years to the moment of the Earth's formation as a planet.

The new method of the stratigraphic gradation of the pre-Cambrian formations of the Baltic Shield, proposed by Academician Polkanov and Prof. Erik Gerling, and the data obtained by them threw fresh light on the earliest geological history of the Earth's crest. Soviet scientists now discount the hypothesis of a "pre-Cambrian break" of great duration in rock formation.

The work of Leningrad scientists opens up new opportunities for the prediction of iron, copper, nickel, mica and other deposits in pre-Cambrian strata. Specifically, they have established the age of the Lower Archaean deposits (the earliest pre-Cambrian formations). Thus, it has been established that the age of the iron-ores of Olenegorsk, on the Kola Peninsula, and the Kursk magnetic anomaly, in the centre of the European part of USSR, is 2,300,000,000 years.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2530:AOA:G]

S. **Kalinga Prize For M Jean Rostand:** The famed French biologist and moralist M Jean Rostand, was awarded the international Kalinga Prize for 1959 for popularizing science.

The Kalinga Prize, which is worth Rs. 13,333 was created in 1951 from a personal donation offered by the Indian industrialist, Mr. B. Patnaik, and instituted by the Kalinga Foundation, an organization set up to contribute to the social, economic and cultural progress of Orissa.

The Prize seeks to reward outstanding scientists and to strengthen ties between India and scientists from all nations. Between 1952 and 1958, the Prize was awarded to M Louis de Broglie of France, Sir Julian Huxley of Britain, Mr. Wuldemar Kaempffert of USA, Mr. Augusto Pi-sumer of Venezuela, Mr. George Gamow of USA, Lord Bertrand Russell of Britain, and Prof. Karl von Frisch of Austria.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2622:AOA:J]

T. **Mysterious Energy In Space—Soviet Scientist's Explanation:** A *Tass* release in Moscow on March 10 said that the upper atmosphere at a height of over 100 kilometres was warmed by electrons inter-acting with the magnetic field of the Earth.

It added: "This theory to explain the rise of the upper air temperature at the rate of five degrees a kilometre has been advanced by Prof. Valerian Krasovsky, physicist, together with members of the staff of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere.

Prof. Krasovsky said: "Science had seen no way of explaining the origin of the mysterious energy in space before space rocket launchings.

"Only when the exact intensity of the Sun's radiant energy in the hard ultra-violet and Roentgen spectral regions was measured with the aid of rockets, did it become obvious that the solar energy absorbed in the upper fringes of the atmosphere was not enough to account for so intense an influx of heat.

"In an effort to find the clue to this problem, scientists sought to learn more of the mechanism of polar lights and other, fainter invisible air-glows as well as to get something out of the artificial satellite findings.

"It was probable that the warming of the upper atmosphere was due to frequent and long-continued polar lights invisible without the use of special equipment.

"To postulate such heat generating sources was natural with respect to the polar regions and less probable for the lower latitudes. However, investigations outside the polar zone showed that the typical spectral types of upper air radiation are observable at great heights in those regions, too. Besides, the temperature within the area covered by intense polar lights was observed to rise by thousands of degrees. This can be attributed to the invasion of the Earth's atmosphere by electrons and protons.

"The instrument readings of the third Soviet artificial Earth satellite furnished the

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final evidence for solving the upper air heat mystery. These helped to detect increased concentration of energetic electrons at heights of upwards of 1,000 kilometres where visually undiscernable polar lights occur. It is they that are responsible for the intense warming of the upper atmosphere. It has likewise been proved that the electrons and protons observable in that region cannot be the primary products erupted from the Sun. They grow out from an elaborate inter-action of the Sun's primary corpuscular streams with the magnetic field of the Earth."

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3029:AOA:D]

U. Revised Study On Sovereignty Over Natural Resources Asked For: It was made known in New Delhi on March 25 that the United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources had given unanimous approval to a resolution requesting revision of a preliminary Study on the subject by the UN Secretariat in time for the Commission's next session in 1961.

The revised Study would be circulated to members of the Commission not later than March 15, 1961, with the Commission holding its next session towards the end of April, 1961.

The document to be revised is a 445-page Study prepared by the Secretariat in response to the request of the Commission at its first session in May, 1959.

The Study contains material to be examined with a view to possible inclusion in a full survey of the present status of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over such natural wealth and resources as land, water, oil, minerals and other sub-soil deposits. Conduct of the survey was the task for which the Commission was established by the General Assembly in 1958.

After approving the resolution on March 4 without a vote, the Commission adjourned until March 15 when it considered its report to the forthcoming session of the UN Economic and Social Council, opening on April 5, at UN headquarters in New York. The report was drafted by Mr. Rafik Asha of the United Arab Republic, unanimously elected *Rapporteur* of the Commission in the absence of last year's *Rapporteur*, Mr. Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani of the United Arab Republic.

The resolution adopted was a revised version of a proposal submitted jointly by Guatemala, the Philippines and Sweden. After considerable discussion both inside and outside the Commission, the revised text was agreed upon between the three sponsors and Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan, who had submitted an oral amendment.

The amendment proposed that the Secretariat, in preparing the revised Study, be instructed to "take account of the views expressed by members" at the session of the Commission.

The resolution asked the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, "taking into account the views expressed by the members of the Commission," to invite Governments and specialized agencies to "verify the material in the preliminary Study," and submit additional pertinent material.

It then requested the preparation of the revised Study "in the light of such submissions."

A further paragraph provided for the inclusion of appropriate references to United Nations decisions, reports and Studies.

The nine-member Commission opened its session at UN headquarters on February 16. Its members are: Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic and United States.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

V. Mapping Lunar Landscape—Work By British, French And American Scientists: It was made known in Bedford (Massachusetts—USA) on March 17 that British, French and American scientists were making a map of the Moon showing its contours as seen on its surface.

The Cambridge Research Centre of the US Air Force's Research and Development Command at Bedford said that the map was being made with the help of Manchester University and the Pic-Du-Midi Observatory of the University of Toulouse, France.

Using the Observatory's 24-inch refracting telescope, they photographed and measured the shadows cast by landmarks on the Moon's surface. They took photographs, 5,000 in all, at short intervals as the shadows moved across the lunar landscape. Knowing the position of the Sun, the Moon and the Earth, they were able to compute the height of the landmarks.

They found that the Moon's surface is flatter than was supposed, with an apparent lack of slopes or towering mountains.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3041:AOA:A]

W. Evolutionary Processes On Planets May Be Destroyed By Space Vehicles—Prof. Bernard Lovell's Warning: Addressing the Royal Society of Arts in London on February 28, Prof. Bernard Lovell, Director of the Jordell Bank Radio-Telescope, uttered the warning that space vehicles might destroy the evolutionary processes which could possibly result in life on the planets.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States who were on the verge of making planet probes, he added, had the scientific and moral duty to see that no aspects of "chauvinism" led to such destruction.

He said that until recently, the possibility of extra-terrestrial life had received little attention from scientists. There were now suspicions of plant life at least on Mars, and at least two crucial biological experiments were planned for future space probes to Mars and Venus. "Unless the utmost care is exercised, these space vehicles may well contaminate the planets and their atmospheres with micro-molecules which have developed on the Earth. The intentional, or accidental, execution of a probe into the environment of Mars or Venus before the biological instruments are ready might destroy for ever the validity of biological investigations and might, indeed, divert or destroy the evolution by processes already at work in these domains."

On space research, he said that there was talk of rockets capable of travelling almost as fast as light itself—186,000 miles a second.

But, it was difficult for a working astronomer to become enthusiastic about it because the rocket even then would have to travel for 100,000 years to leave the Milky Way system of stars.

It was possible that with the instruments he now had, man might study events occurring several thousand million light years away — instruments which might settle the conflict about the evolutionary processes of the universe.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3136:AOA:J]

X. Man Was Once A Sea Ape—Sir A. Hardy's Theory: Sir Alister Hardy, Oxford Professor of Zoology, proposed a new theory of the origin of man—that he was once a sea ape—before a conference of marine scientists in Brighton on March 6.

This, he added, accounted exactly for the differences in body shape between humans and apes today.

Sir Alister said that he had spent 30 years gathering evidence for his new theory and had only just reached a conclusion.

According to him, many apes were once driven to hunt in the sea by fierce competition for food in the forests. At first, they waded and groped. Gradually they learned to swim. The sea apes' water life went on for several thousand years. The species lost its hair—as happened to whales—but kept enough on the head to protect it against the Sun. It learned to stand upright—as apes could not—because water supported the body. For swimming, it developed longer legs than an ape. Its hands became more sensitively shaped in order to feel on the sea bed for shell-fish and to open crabs.

He also conjectured that early man learned to use tools in the water—picking up beach stones to crack open sea urchins.

It was then only a step for man to discover flints chipped into sharper, more useful tools, knives and arrows. "Then, armed with such equipment and his erect posture, he was all set for the chase. He could now re-conquer the continents, running and hunting the animals of the plains."

Man then developed his brain by tool-making. It was this period of sea-life that gave him his dominant position in the world. "I estimate apes were driven into the shallow water a million years ago. They emerged as men about 500,000 years ago."

Sir Alister said that he had discussed his theory recently with a number of experts and they had been able to find no flaw in it. It differed from currently held theories only in that the evolution occurred in water instead of on land.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2934:AOA:R]

Y. Lady Mountbatten Passes Away: Countess Edwina Mountbatten, wife of the former Viceroy of India, Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Britain's Chief of the Defence Staff, died in her sleep on the night of February 20-21 in Jesselton, capital of British North Borneo. She was 58.

Lady Mountbatten was in Borneo since February 17 visiting local units of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, of which she was Superintendent-in-Chief.

In a radio-telephone interview with *Reuter*, Mr. Noel Turner, the Officer administering the Government in Jesselton, said: "Lady Mountbatten retired to bed after a reception at my house yesterday (February 20) evening. She had not been feeling very well and did not greet the guests, but came down during the course of the reception, sat on a couch and spoke to some of the guests.

"After the reception, she retired to her bed-room and went to sleep. She passed away during her sleep. I cannot say just when, but my wife thinks the time of her death was around 2.30 a.m. (February 21)."

Lady Mountbatten was buried at sea on February 25 nine miles off the south coast of England.

The sea burial—requested by Lady Mountbatten in her will—was conducted from the British frigate *HMS Wakeful*, escorted by the Indian Navy frigate, *Trishul*.

The funeral service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher.

(*The Times*, London)

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April 30—May 6, 1960

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CAMBODIA

A. **Regency Council Formed:** The Royal Council of Cambodia has chosen Prince Sisowath Monireth to be President of the three-man Regency Council which is to carry out the protocol and ceremonial duties of the late King Norodom Suramarit.

The other members of Council will be Mr. Pho Proeuns and Mr. Trung Cang, both former Ministers.

The Chief Regent, Prince Sisowath, will have virtually the same responsibilities as the late King, who left internal politics and foreign affairs entirely to his son, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Prince Sisowath, who is Prince Sihanouk's uncle, is known to support his nephew's policy of neutralism abroad and mild socialism at home.

Trained as an officer in France, he was Battalion Commander of the French Foreign Legion during World War II. Subsequently, he held the post of Inspector-General of the Royal Cambodian Army but, for the past five years he has been in semi-retirement.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3275:CAM:A]

B. **State Investment Plan:** The Government has formulated a Five-Year Plan providing for a State investment of 8,000 million riels. Of this, 1,500 million riels is to be invested in the first year.

According to the Planning Minister, Mr. Nhiek Tioulong, 650 million riels of the first year's investment would come from foreign aid. The percentage of foreign aid would be reduced from about 40 in the first year to 20 in the last year of the Plan.

Cambodian workers and technicians trained in Chinese-aided construction sites and at factories in China would work at other construction sites.

[One $ is equal to 34.93 riels]

(*Far East Trade*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2431:CAM:A, 2587:CAM:A]

CEYLON

A. **Governor-General's Address To Parliament:** Declaring open the newly-elected (fourth) Parliament in Colombo on April 6, the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, outlined the policy and programme of the United National Party (UNP) Government.

He announced that the Government proposed to take early steps to revise the Constitution to make Ceylon a Republic within the Commonwealth and guaranteeing fundamental rights to the minorities.

Other steps announced in the Address were:

(1) Legislation to make it compulsory for all Ministers, Senators, Members of Parliament, members of local authorities, members of State Corporations, officers of public services and officers of local authorities to declare their assets and liabilities in Ceylon and abroad at prescribed intervals.

(2) Curtailment of "wasteful expenditure", on allocations of foreign representation abroad and facilities for foreign travel at State expense.

(3) Early discussions with minority leaders to improve the estranged relations between the Sinhalese and Tamil communities and restore communal harmony.

(4) An educational system with a religious background by means of State denominational schools as well as State-aided denominational schools.

Its foreign policy would be strict neutrality and non-alignment with Power blocs and friendship with all countries.

Members of Parliament representing the Tamil-speaking eastern and northern provinces absented themselves from the opening ceremony demanding that the Address be read out in Tamil along with Sinhalese, the official language, and English.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

[Prev. ref. 3263:CEY:A]

B. **Trade Deficit:** The annual report of the Central Bank, made public on April 1 showed that Ceylon had registered a record trade deficit of Rs. 251 million in 1959.

According to the report, the rise in the import bill was unprecedented. Total imports were valued at Rs. 2,005 million and exports at Rs. 1,754 million.

The deficit accounted for the drop in external assets from Rs. 883 million to Rs. 689 million.

However, the report noted a rise in savings and consequent expansion in the money supply.

The main expansionary factor, it said, emanated from the Government sector.

The sizable budgetary deficit of 1958-59 necessitated recourse to substantial Central Bank borrowing.

In real terms, Ceylon's gross national product increased moderately in 1959 with the rise in export earnings as well as an increase in domestic production. When, however, the rise in population was taken into account, the rate of growth in Ceylon's economy might be considered to have been very low in 1959.

The gross national production for 1959 was provisionally estimated at Rs. 5,677 million at current factory cost prices as compared to Rs. 5,416 million in the previous year. In money terms, the increase over the previous year was 4.8 per cent while in real terms it rose by 3.8 per cent. When allowance was made for the population increase of 25 per cent, the growth of real production *per capita* was 1.3 per cent.

Of the increase in real resources, about 57 per cent was absorbed by consumption while about 27 per cent went into gross capital formation.

The acreage under tea at the end of 1959 was 5,79,600 acres compared to 5,72,700 acres at the end of 1958. The production of tea would appear to have fallen very slightly by about 25,000 lbs from the 1958 crop of 413 million lbs.

However, it said, the production figure for 1958 was now considered to have been overestimated. The production figure for 1959 indicated a rise of 1.9 per cent over 1958. This rate of growth was below the average growth rate of four per cent that prevailed in the preceding ten years.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

[Prev. ref. 2783:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. **Agreement With Nepal Ratified:** The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress approved the Boundary Agreement between Nepal and China on April 12.

The Agreement was signed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, and the Nepalese Premier, Mr. B. P. Koirala, in Peking on March 21.

(*Hsinhua News*)

[Prev. ref. 3265:CHI:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: World Court Judgment On Portuguese Possessions; Col. G. A. Nasser's Visit; Note To UN On Price Policy; World Bank Mission's Report.

A. **World Court Judgment On Portugal's Complaint Over Entry Into Dadra and Nagar Haveli:** The International Court of Justice at The Hague ruled on April 12 that Portugal had right of passage to her enclaves in India for private persons but not for her armed forces.

Giving judgment in Portugal's case against India, it held that India had not acted contrary to her obligations with respect to the passage of private persons.

It overruled two preliminary objections raised by India on jurisdiction and declared that it had jurisdiction in the dispute between the two countries.

The Court's verdict was read by the Vice-President, Sir Md. Zafrullah Khan (of Pakistan).

The Court normally has 15 judges. However, Sir Hersch Lauterpacht (UK), who has been ill for some time, and the newly-appointed judge, Mr. Roberto Alfaro (Panama), was not on the Bench for this judgment.

In addition to the permanent judges, two *ad hoc* judges had been appointed to the Bench for India and Portugal for this case, since neither have a permanent judge. The *ad hoc* judge for India was Mr. M. C. Chagla, and that for Portugal, Dr. Manuel Fernandes, a former Director-General of the Portuguese Ministry of Justice.

The President of the Court, Mr. Helge Klaestad (Norway), and M Jules Basevant

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(France), Mr. Abdel Hamid Badawai (United Arab Republic), Mr. F. I. Kojevnikov (Soviet Union) and Mr. E. Spiropoulos (Greece) appended special declarations to the judgment of the Court. Mr. Wellington Koo (Formosa) appended a separate opinion.

Mr. Bohdan Winlarski (Poland) and Mr. A. H. Badawai appended a joint dissenting opinion. Mr. E. C. Armand-Ugon (Uruguay), Mr. Lucio M. Moreno Quintana (Argentina) and Sir Percy Spender (Australia) and the two *ad hoc* judges also appended dissenting opinions.

Portugal had claimed right of passage for both her armed forces and her officials from Daman on the west coast of India, which she still governs, to the inland enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Portugal lost control of these two enclaves after a rising in 1954.

The case opened in 1955 and Portugal asked the Court to declare that India had committed a breach of international obligations.

India had raised six preliminary objections to the Court's jurisdiction. Four were overruled previously and the last two—rejected on April 13—were joined to the merits of the case. These were that the dispute fell exclusively within Indian jurisdiction and that it had its roots before 1930, when India accepted the Court's jurisdiction.

The Court found by 11 votes to four that, in 1954, Portugal had right of passage to the extent necessary for the exercise of Portuguese sovereignty and subject to the regulation and control of India in respect of private persons only.

By eight votes to seven, the Court found that Portugal had no right of passage for her armed forces.

The Court found that the 1779 Treaty was valid but did not grant sovereignty; it had only granted a sum of Rs. 12,000.

Portugal had invoked the Treaty as a basis of its sovereignty over Dadra and Nagar Haveli and claimed that it had acquired sovereignty over them under Article 17 of this Treaty.

Different Versions:

The Indian official text of this Article of the 1779 Treaty as presented to the Court was:

"Article 17: Narayan Vithal Dhume conveyed assurances that the *Firangee* (foreigner) had evinced friendly sentiments towards the *Sarkar* (Government) and would in future be more friendly. In response, it is agreed that villages yielding revenue of Rs. 12,000, where the authority of the *Sarkar* is unimpeded, would be assigned towards Daman from the current year (1779). The *Firangee* will not raise any *imarat* in the same. Such villages will be specified".

The Portuguese official text of the Article as presented to the Court was:

"The Majestic State has evinced the greatest friendship towards this Pandit Pradhan, as proved by the Attorney. Pandit Pradhan has agreed to make a contribution in Daman of Rs. 12,000, starting from this year (1779) through his Daman jurisdiction by virtue of which he shall specifically give to the State the *sanad* or the confirmatory order of the villages".

The Court rejected the fifth Indian preliminary objection by 13 votes to two and the sixth preliminary objection by 11 votes to four.

By nine votes to six, the Court found that India had not acted contrary to her obligations with respect to the passage of private persons.

The Court noted that in the course of time there had been free passage for private persons, but not for armed forces. For armed forces prior permission from the territorial sovereign had been necessary. In the view of the Court, such permission was a negation of passage and of right.

The Court examined the actual practice of the British, Indian and Portuguese authorities in the matter of the right of passage to determine whether it fell within the domestic jurisdiction of the territorial sovereign. It also studied "the question of the legal effect and of the circumstances surrounding the application of Article 17 of the Treaty of 1779 and of the Mahratta decrees issued in pursuance thereof."

In presenting India's case before the Court on October, 1959, the Indian Attorney-General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, had said that the Portuguese claim "has to be viewed in the setting of a larger and fundamental political dispute between India and Portugal." Portugal wanted to ask "that legal sanction be accorded to the re-imposition of Portuguese rule on people who have declared themselves free" and that she should be allowed "to take armed forces over the territory of India in order to achieve that object."

The Court found that Portuguese sovereignty over the villages had been recognized by the British in fact and by implication and had subsequently been tacitly recognized by India.

As a consequence, the villages (of Dadra and Nagar Haveli) had acquired the character of Portuguese enclaves within Indian territory and there had developed between the Portuguese and the territorial sovereign with regard to passage to the enclaves a practice upon which Portugal relied for the purpose of establishing the right of passage claimed by her.

It had been objected on behalf of India that no local custom could be established between only two States, but the Court found it difficult to see why the number of States between which a local custom might be established on the basis of long practice must necessarily be larger than two.

As regards armed forces, armed police and arms and ammunition, it said, "the position was different."

It appeared that, during the British and post-British periods, Portuguese armed forces and armed police had not passed between Daman and the enclaves "as of right and that after 1878 such passage could only take place with previous authorization by Britain and later by India, accorded either under a reciprocal arrangement already agreed to or in individual cases. It had been argued that that permission was always granted but there was nothing on record to show "that grant of permission was incumbent on Britain or on India as an obligation".

Special Features:

The Court said that in respect of the passage of armed forces, armed police, arms and ammunition it was dealing with a "concrete case having special features."

Historically, the case went back to the period when, and related to a region in which, the relations between neighbouring States were not regulated by precisely formulated rules but were governed largely by practice. Finding a practice clearly established between two States, which was accepted by the parties as governing the relations between them, the Court must attribute decisive effect to that practice.

The Court was, therefore, of the view that no right of passage in favour of Portugal involving a co-relative obligation on India had been established in respect of armed forces, armed police and arms and ammunition.

Having found that Portugal had in 1954 a right of passage in respect of private persons, civil officials and goods in general, it proceeded to consider whether India had acted contrary to her obligation resulting from Portugal's right of passage in respect of any of these categories.

Portugal had not contended that India had acted contrary to that obligation before July, 1954, but it complained that passage was thereafter denied to Portuguese in the employ of the Portuguese Government and to a delegation that the Governor of Daman proposed, in July, 1954, to send to Nagar Haveli and Dadra.

The Court found that the events which had occurred in Dadra on July 21 and 22, 1954 and which had resulted in the overthrow of Portuguese authority in that enclave had created tension in the surrounding Indian district. Having regard to that tension, the Court was of the view that India's refusal of passage was covered by her power of regulation and control of the right of passage of Portugal.

The Soviet judge, Mr. F. I. Kojevnikov, started in his declaration on the judgment that he "can concur neither in the reasoning nor in the operative part of the judgment on the first and second points" for he was of the opinion that in this case the Court had no jurisdiction to examine and adjudicate upon the merits of the dispute.

He added: "Portugal did not possess and does not possess any sovereign rights over Dadra and Nagar Haveli and it never had and has not now any right of passage over Indian territory to these regions and between each of them".

The Greek judge, Mr. E. Spiropoulos, said: "It is a fact that, after the departure of the Portuguese authorities, the population of the enclaves set up a new autonomous authority based upon the will of the population. Since the right of passage assumes the continuance of the administration of the enclaves by the Portuguese, the establishment of a new power in the enclaves must be regarded as having *ipso facto* put an end to the rights of passage".

Mr. M. C. Chagla's Dissenting Opinion:

The Indian *ad hoc* judge on the International Court of Justice, Mr. M. C. Chagla, said in his dissenting opinion that the Indian fifth and sixth objections to the jurisdiction of the Court should have prevailed and that the Court should have held that it had no jurisdiction to entertain Portugal's application.

Mr. Chagla said: "On the merits, in my opinion, India has substantially won. Although I take the view that Portugal has no right of passage whatever inasmuch as the Court has found in favour of Portugal a very limited right confined to private persons, goods and civil officials and inasmuch as India herself has stated that she has no objection to the passage of private persons and goods, and the right regarding civil officials is of little consequence and is also subject to the regulatory power of the Government of India, I think that the judgment of the Court in the main vindicates the attitude taken up by India in the controversy between herself and Portugal over the question of the right of passage".

He added that Portugal had failed to establish her claim. If the Court were to award Portugal the right of passage, the Court must be in a position clearly to define it. But the right claimed by Portugal was "vague, shadowy and unsubstantial".

He said: "We have now a grim prospect of unending litigation in this Court. One thing is clear—if Portugal gets from this Court what she is asking, the dispute between India and Portugal will not be determined by its own decision. The Court will only be sowing seeds for future disputes and discords.

"At best and at the highest, Portugal has only established a series of revocable acts of courtesy and accommodation on the part of the British authorities (in the British period).

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"The basis of the passage, as stated by Portugal herself, is the rule of good-neighbourliness and international co-operation—moral principles which lack legal content. In my opinion, therefore, Portugal has failed to establish any local custom even with regard to a limited right of passage.

"In the result, she is not entitled to any relief and her application should be dismissed."

Dr. Manuel Fernandez's Dissenting Opinion:

The Portuguese *ad hoc* judge on the Court, Dr. Manuel Fernandes, former Director-General of the Portuguese Ministry of Justice, said in his dissenting opinion:

"The Court gives satisfaction to the claim of Portugal. It recognizes that when India decided to oppose the communications between the Portuguese territories of Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Portugal had a right of passage over Indian territory to ensure these communications to the extent necessary for the exercise of Portuguese sovereignty over the enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. But the Court takes the view that this right relates only to the transit of private persons, civil officials and goods in general and not to that of armed forces, armed police and arms and ammunition.

"I cannot agree with that differentiation, which appears to be artificial and unfounded in fact and in law. I am consequently in disagreement also with the conclusion reached in the judgment that India had not acted contrary to her obligations resulting from Portugal's right."

Sir Percy Spender's Opinion:

Sir Percy Spender (Australia), another judge, said that he agreed that Portugal had "acquired by local custom a right of passage to the extent necessary for the exercise of Portuguese sovereignty over the enclaves, subject, however, to the regulation and control of India, which right extended at least to the passage of private persons, Portuguese civil officials and goods in general."

He did not agree, however, that no right of passage had been acquired in respect of armed forces, arms and ammunition.

He found that India did act contrary to her obligations resulting from the right of passage which the Court had found had been acquired by Portugal.

Portuguese President's Statement:

On April 13, the President of Portugal, Admiral Ameriqo Tomas, with the Prime Minister, Dr. A. Salazar, by his side, told a crowd outside the National Assembly in Lisbon which had marched from the City Hall on a call by the municipal authorities to celebrate what they referred to as "the victory of The Hague" that the World Court's judgment "consecrated the just cause of Portugal."

The demonstrators, many of whom were young people in the uniform of the "Portuguese Youth" organization, had carried banners with slogans on them, such as "Goa is Portugal", "They are not colonies but the nation", "We were right" and "A single people, a single country."

Speaking from the balcony of the Assembly building, Admiral Tomas said: "The Portuguese of India gave a good example at the time of dangers and sacrifices. All Portuguese are at their side, they will never be alone."

The Lisbon Municipal Council voted a motion on April 13 expressing satisfaction at the World Court's ruling and its gratitude to Dr. Salazar.

Foreign Office Statement:

The Director-General of Political Affairs in the Portuguese Foreign Office, Senator Franco Nogueira, said in Lisbon on April 12 (in an official statement): "We greet the decision of the International Court of Justice with joy and receive it with emotion."

He added: "The decision recognizes our legal right, the validity of our titles and our full sovereignty, over Dadra and Nagar Haveli and our unquestioned right of passage for private persons, civil officials and goods. It is a good thing that the highest court of the community of nations recognizes, consecrates and proclaims it.

"India cannot see in this Court decision anything humiliating or impolite. We can legitimately hope that Prime Minister Nehru, a statesman of international renown, will not let the opportunity go by to observe towards the Portuguese State of India the attitude of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect which should govern the conduct of members of the community of nations.

"The presence of the Portuguese nation in the Hindustani sub-continent does not represent any offence to India. Her security is not endangered. India's complete sovereignty over her own territories is not under discussion, and we do not intend to limit or violate them. Her legitimate interests are not involved for we respect them and we are not forgetting them."

Goan Leaders' Reactions:

Welcoming the decision of the International Court of Justice denying Portugal the right of troop movement to her enclaves inside Indian territory, the President of the United Front of Goans, Mr. Francis Mascarenhas, called on the Government of India on April 13 either to integrate these areas with India or to allow their residents to form a Government of their own.

He said that the Goans "now expect positive action by the Government of India to satisfy the political aspirations of the Goan people of the liberated enclaves and other territories still under the Portuguese heel".

The Goans had waited too long, he added, and even if the Government persisted in its policy of silence over the Goan issue they were now determined to liberate all Portuguese territories on Indian soil.

He announced his intention of starting an all-out movement very soon for this purpose. He declined to specify the steps he proposed taking.

Explaining what he meant by the "positive action" which he expected from the Government of India, he said that the least the Government could do was to enforce complete economic sanctions against Goa, even if it meant hardships to Goans. "If we want freedom we must not be afraid of hardships. All money remittances to Goa and all smuggling of goods into the territory should be banned. All avenues by which Indian rice and other goods reached Goa should be blocked." Indian rice was reaching Goa *via* Aden; this must be stopped.

Mr. V. N. Lawande, President of the Azad Gomantak Dal and Joint Secretary of the Goan Political Convention, welcomed the Court's decision as "a momentous decision and a victory for the down-trodden colonial people."

He said in a statement on April 13: "The verdict which recognizes the basic right of the colonial people to overthrow foreign rule and has dealt a blow to Portugal's ingenuous theory of turning colonies into overseas provinces overnight is an indication of the growing influence of the Afro-Asian nationalist forces in the international sphere and an eye-opener to Dr. Salazar and his co-travellers that their days are numbered. The freedom struggle in Goa, Angola, Mozambique and other Portuguese colonies is now entering a new phase and before long, I am confident, the world will witness a scene more inspiring and momentous than during the liberation of Nagar Haveli".

Mr. Peter Alvares of the Goan National Congress said in a statement on April 13, that the International Court's decision was a triumph for the forces of anti-colonialism.

He added: "This international judicial verdict of mankind has set its seal of approval upon the action of the Goan liberation forces. It has upheld India's right to protect the liberated areas. The verdict will encourage the speedy solution of the Goa problem".

Reaction In Dadra And Nagar Haveli:

The liberated enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli received the news of the Court's judgment with joy on April 13.

Jubilant crowds marched through the streets of the former Portuguese colonies, hoisted flags at several places and held meetings where decisions to undertake the next step for complete freedom were taken.

Mr. Nehru's Reaction:

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, told the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on April 19 that it was obvious from the judgment of the Court that Portugal's main claim of rights in respect of Dadra and Nagar Haveli had been rejected by a majority of the Court.

Certain other things decided by the Court by a majority, he said, were not, however, clear and they would be examined fully.

In reply to a series of questions, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon, said that the decision of the Court was being studied by the Government of India.

One member wanted to know if, in view of the denial of sovereignty of Portugal over Dadra and Nagar Haveli by the Court, India would accord recognition to the independence of the two enclaves and other Portuguese enclaves in India, and Mrs. Menon said that the decision of the World Court was before the Government. The independence of Nagar Haveli had already been acknowledged by the very fact that the enclaves had liberated themselves and, in consequence, Portugal had been denied the right of passage of the armed forces.

[The Statute of the International Court provides that its decisions have no binding force except between the parties and in respect of the case in question.]

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1763:INI:A, 3048:INI:A, 3051:INI:A]

B. **Col. G. A. Nasser's Visit:** The President of United Arab Republic, Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, paid a goodwill visit to India from March 29 to April 10.

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During his 12-day stay in the country, he went through a packed programme of political talks, public receptions and visits to development projects.

On arrival in New Delhi on March 29, a large gathering led by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, gave him a cordial welcome.

In the following two days, Col. Nasser had lengthy discussions with Mr. Nehru on problems of common interest.

Address To Members Of Parliament:

On March 30, Col. Nasser addressed Members of Parliament and spoke of the growth of Asian-African solidarity and the role of non-alignment in the attainment of world peace and prosperity.

He said that Egypt's insistence on the policy of non-alignment and her refusal to join military pacts had angered the States responsible for these Pacts as was obvious from the tripartite (UK, France and Israel) aggression against Egypt in 1956.

But, he contended that in fighting against them Egypt was fighting for principles much more important than her frontiers.

Expressing his country's "deep thanks and sincere gratitude" for India's active support during the Suez crisis in 1956, he described India as the "interpreter of Asia and Africa, who had firm faith in the efficacy of the moral force in removing the remnants of injustice".

"The best example of that," he added, "can be seen in the recent outrages in South Africa where the policy of racial discrimination feels it can spill blood in addition to destroying freedom".

He described it as an "ignorant policy", which had no consideration for human dignity.

He welcomed the change in world opinion about the banning of atomic tests and lessening of international tensions since his last visit to India five years ago and hoped that the proposed 'summit' meetings would ensure a lasting peace.

But it was not enough to raise the slogan of demilitarization. If demilitarization was to have any value at all, the causes which sometimes forced people to take to arms must be remedied.

He believed that the Afro-Asian nations had to make enormous efforts to get over the backwardness which had been imposed on them and asked them to be ready to face what he described as "the new imperialism in the form of monopoly of science".

He hoped that the world would soon realize that stability in a group of nations could not be achieved if big disparities continued within that group.

The under-developed countries had the right to demand that their progress was not hampered by those who had been earlier in the field of economic development. They had also the right to ask for help, experience and facilities as well as co-operation and understanding from the more advanced countries.

Characterizing the birth of the United Arab Republic, which had brought the peoples of Egypt and of Syria together in a Union, as an important development, he said that the idea of Arab nationalism was the most powerful driving force in his country.

Asian-African Solidarity Stressed:

Asian-African solidarity was again the theme of Col. Nasser's address at a reception given to him by the Indo-UAR Friendship Society, the Indian Association for Asian-African Solidarity and the Indo-Arab Society on March 31.

Speaking in Arabic, he declared that Afro-Asian solidarity was important because of the political balance it provided between the major Power blocs in the world thereby, apart from bringing Asians and Africans together, contributing to the settlement of international problems and the promotion of peace.

This solidarity, "a faithful development of the march of time," he said, had "remained a dream" till the Bandung Conference in 1956 when Africans and Asians, despite their different political backgrounds, had come together to discuss problems of mutual interest.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Nehru said that the countries in Asia and Africa were drawn together not only by the compulsions of geography and their common traditions and similar history of having been subjugated by foreign countries but also by the identical problems facing them at present.

The under-developed countries, he said, tended to think alike because of the similar problems they faced. The two main issues on which Asian and African countries had identical views were the need to industrialize rapidly to catch up in the race for economic development and on the "basic question of peace and war".

Under-developed nations had an abhorrence of war as it obstructed their plans for development. The world today was faced with a conflict between different ideologies and military alliances and the Great Powers involved in this conflict considered it presumptuous if other nations tried to follow independent policies. Many Asian and African countries had nevertheless developed their own policies which were not dictated by any rigid ideology and which were "good for us, for them and for the whole world."

The policies followed by UAR and India, he said, were basically the same, President Nasser's foreign policy of "positive neutrality" and the Indian policy of non-alignment were based on essentially the same idea just as their domestic policy of development on the socialistic pattern was the same.

The same night (March 31), Col. Nasser and party left on a country-wide tour that took them to Aligarh, Damodar Valley Project (DVC) near Asansol, Bangalore, Madras and Bombay.

News Conference:

One of Col. Nasser's last engagements before leaving India on April 9 was a news conference in Bombay at which he expressed the hope that India and China would be able to arrive at an agreement on the border dispute according to the principles laid down by the Bandung Conference.

He disclosed that he had extended invitations to Dr. R. Prasad and Mr. Nehru to visit UAR. Mr. Nehru had accepted the invitation and would visit UAR while returning from London after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

He was asked if he would discuss the Kashmir issue with the Pakistan President, F-M Ayub Khan, and if he would use his good offices to bring about an early settlement of the dispute.

He replied: "We want to see an end of this problem, because it is creating difficulties and troubles to both the countries. That would also be of advantage to both the countries. I am willing to use my good offices in solving this question if the two countries agree about it. I am ready."

On being asked to give his views on the activities of China on India's border, he said that the talks between the Premiers of India and China were only about ten days ahead. "I hope you will be able to reach an agreement according to the Bandung principles."

Replying to a question whether he would advise the use of armed forces in solving the question relating to the Portuguese territories in India, he said that he was against armed action. The problem had to be solved by peaceful means. Armed forces should be used only against aggression by another country. Even then, all peaceful ways and methods had to be tried first. One could not say what would be the result of armed action.

Replying to a question whether UAR could not impose a ban on ships carrying arms to Goa through the Suez Canal, he said that it was a complicated question and he would not like to answer it. He, however, made it clear that his Government supported India on the Goa issue.

He said that he had discussed with Mr. Nehru the happenings in South Africa.

Replying to a question, he said that what was going on in South Africa was not anything new. It had been going on even earlier. So far, it had been neglected by the whole world, but today it was not.

Joint Communique:

On April 10, a joint *communique* signed by Col. Nasser and Mr. Nehru was simultaneously released in New Delhi and Cairo.

The following is the text of the *communique*:

"On the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency President Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, visited India from March 29 to April 10, 1960. The President was accompanied by Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Aly Sabri, Minister of Presidential Affairs, Mr. Tooma El Awad Allah, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, and other high officials from the United Arab Republic.

"The President and members of his party visited some of the principal cities of India. At Delhi, the President addressed the members of the Indian Parliament. At Aligarh, he received an honorary Doctorate from the Aligarh University and in Bombay he inaugurated the Egyptian and Syrian Cotton Festival. He also visited a number of industrial establishments, scientific institutions and rural development projects. Wherever he went in India, President Nasser was accorded a warm and friendly reception by the people. In the Government of India's view, the enthusiasm shown by the people was a tribute to a leader who has secured and consolidated the freedom of his country. It also provided eloquent evidence of the friendly feelings which the people of India have cherished through the ages for the people of the Arab countries.

"During his stay in Delhi, President Nasser and Prime Minister Nehru had a number of talks on the world situation in general and other problems of mutual interest. The President and the Prime Minister re-iterated their faith in the policy of non-alignment and their resolve to maintain friendly relations with all countries. They are of the view that while assistance and co-operation through international agencies or otherwise would be welcomed for the development of the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa, there should be no interference in the internal affairs of any country.

"The President and the Prime Minister welcomed the trend toward relaxation of international tensions. They also welcomed the forthcoming meeting of the Heads of Governments and expressed the hope that their efforts to reduce tensions would meet with success. They pledged their support for any measure of agreement which would promote an atmosphere of peace and reduce the chances of conflict.

"The President and the Prime Minister welcomed the progress which has already been made by the Conference on the suspension of nuclear tests which is now meeting in Geneva. They expressed the hope that final agreement would be reached without further delay, thereby relieving anxiety throughout the world. They regretted that

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at a time when avenues are being explored for reaching an agreement on the permanent abolition of nuclear tests and considerable progress has been made in that direction, nuclear bombs have recently been exploded over a region in Africa against the wishes of the people who are affected by such explosions and against the consensus of world opinion. They expressed the hope that such tests would be discontinued.

"The President and the Prime Minister also discussed the prospects of the disarmament talks which are now taking place in Geneva. They were of the view that the progress on disarmament is an essential condition for reducing tensions and promoting a peaceful atmosphere. They expressed the hope that the meeting of the ten-nation Disarmament Committee of United Nations would lead to positive results in the field of disarmament.

"The President and the Prime Minister discussed the recent developments on the African continent. They welcomed the awakening among the people of Africa and the resurgent spirit of freedom which inspires millions all over the continent. They welcomed the attainment of independence by many nations of Africa and expressed the hope that such nations as are not yet free would achieve their freedom without further delay. They also welcomed the growing sense of kinship and solidarity among the people of Asia and Africa who are facing similar problems and are determined to solve these problems in a spirit of mutual co-operation and understanding.

"The President and the Prime Minister deplored the racial discrimination and the denial of fundamental human rights which are being practised as State policies in some parts of Africa. In particular, they expressed their sense of shock and profound regret at the recent large-scale killing of innocent people in the Union of South Africa. These events have shocked the conscience of civilized people all over the world and the President and the Prime Minister expressed the hope that the weight of world opinion would be brought to bear on the authorities responsible for the adoption and execution of such policies.

"The President and the Prime Minister reiterated their view that the question of Palestine should be solved in conformity with the provisions of the UN Charter, the resolutions of United Nations and the principles unanimously adopted at the Bandung Conference of 1955 for the peaceful settlement of the Palestine question. They expressed their concern at the situation in Algeria and re-iterated their view that the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and independence should be recognized and fully implemented.

"The President and the Prime Minister discussed problems relating to the economic development of under-developed countries. They agreed that these countries are facing problems of a similar nature and that it is to their advantage to co-operate with one another in their own interests and in the interests of the world as a whole.

"The President and the Prime Minister noted with pleasure that friendship and understanding between their two countries is growing day by day. This friendship and understanding is based not only on the sharing of common objectives in their approach to world problems but also on close co-operation in the economic and cultural spheres. The President and the Prime Minister look forward to continued co-operation between their two countries in all fields and to the further strengthening of the ties of friendship and understanding as a result of the present visit of President Nasser to India."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1560:INI:A]

C. India's Note To UN On Maintenance Of Stable Food Prices: In response to a questionnaire sent by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, regarding measures to deal with fluctuations in primary commodity markets, the Government of India sent a Note on April 15 to the effect that it had achieved "a fair degree of success in its measures to keep foodgrain prices stable."

The Indian reply covered, among other commodities, cotton, oil-seeds, vegetable oils, jute, sugar, vanaspati, tea, coffee, rubber, tin, lead and zinc.

It said: "The rise in (foodgrain) prices in 1957 was of a considerably smaller order than in 1956. In 1958, the rise in prices was not as sharp as was apprehended in view of the unprecedented short-fall in production. In 1959 also, the prices have tended to be lower than those in 1958."

It described the policy of State trading in foodgrains thus: "In November, 1958, the Government decided upon a policy of State trading in foodgrains. The primary objective of the State trading policy is to maintain price levels which are fair to the producer and to the consumer, and to reduce to the minimum the spread between the prices received by the farmer and the prices paid by the consumer throughout the season and over an agricultural cycle.

"The ultimate pattern of State trading in foodgrains is to consist of a system which provides for the collection of the farm surpluses through Service Co-operatives at the village level and the channelling of the surpluses through the marketing co-operatives and the apex marketing co-operatives. In the *interim* period, the wholesale traders are to be permitted to function as licensed traders who will make purchases on their own behalf and shall pay specified minimum prices to the farmer.

"While the Government will have the right to acquire the whole or a portion of the stocks from the licensed traders at controlled prices, the traders will be at liberty to sell their remaining stocks to retailers at prices not exceeding the controlled prices.

"In the initial stages, State trading is confined only to two major cereals—rice and wheat. In order to ensure that the producers get the minimum prices, the Government will set up an agency for making direct purchases of foodgrains from producers who are desirous of selling their surplus produce to Government.

"The imports of foodgrains from abroad are entirely handled by the Government of India and these imported foodgrains are sold by Government at prescribed prices. There is no question of any fluctuation in their prices in the internal market except to the extent the Government issue prices may be revised.

"The Government has been making efforts to build up a substantial reserve stock of foodgrains mostly out of imported quantities. This reserve would help in stabilizing prices of foodgrains in the country and would also stand in good stead in meeting emergency situations caused by any crop failure due to climatic and other natural factors.

"*Cotton*: The floor and ceiling prices of cotton are revised every year in the light of the supply position of cotton and prices of competing crops. The object of periodical adjustments in the floor and ceiling prices is that while minimum prices should ensure a remunerative price to the cotton growers, maximum prices should act as a deterrent to the rising trend in prices and thereby safeguard the interests of the consumers. Thus, by fixing minimum and maximum prices, the producer is protected against a fall in the price below the minimum and the consumer is protected against a rise in price above the maximum.

"*Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils*: At present there is no direct control of prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils. However, the Government takes suitable indirect measures from time to time to maintain the prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils at reasonable levels.

"*Jute*: As a result of various measures taken by the Government, including the purchases made by the State Trading Corporation and exports of raw jute, the fall in raw jute prices was checked. Direct purchases of raw jute by the State Trading Corporation ended in April, 1959. During the 1958-59 season, jute prices had witnessed a heavy slump on account of a very substantial increase in the production of jute and mesta.

"*Sugar*: India's production is just sufficient to meet her needs and the steps taken with a view to keeping the internal position normal have no effect on exports or imports.

"*Tea*: Price is governed by the conditions of supply and demand.... Scarcity values or a difficult supply position does not obtain in the London market in respect of Indian teas.

"*Coffee and Rubber*: The price of raw rubber is controlled. As regards coffee, whenever there is any undue increase in the prices in the internal market, the Coffee Board tries to arrest such an increase by suitable means. No steps at Government level as such are taken to regulate coffee prices.

"*Tin, Lead and Zinc*: There is no indigenous production of tin and zinc; production of lead in the country is meagre in relation to demand. India has signified its willingness to participate in the proposed international study group for lead and zinc."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2611:INI:B, 2613:INI:G, 3078:INI:G]

D. US Development Loan Fund's Two Loans: On April 20, the United States announced two loans to India totalling $18,400,000.

The loans made by DLF are for a large hydro-electric power project in Mysore State and to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for re-lending to private firms in India.

The hydro-electric project, for which $8,400,000 has been allotted, is to be located in the Sharavathi river, about 235 miles north-west of Bangalore. The total cost of the project is estimated at $76,900,000. Purchases under this project loan would be world-wide.

The other loan of $10,000,000 carries a proviso that the funds are to be spent in the United States in all cases when loans from these funds are bigger than $100,000.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3143:INI:I]

E. World Bank Mission Report: The report of the International Economic Mission, sponsored by the World Bank President, Mr. Eugene Black, on development problems in India and Pakistan was released on April 19.

The Mission consisted of Sir Oliver Franks (Britain), Mr. Herman Abs (West Germany) and Mr. Allan Sproul (USA). They visited India and Pakistan in March, 1960.

According to their report, foreign aid on a considerable scale would have to be provided to India for her development programme. It estimated that India would need about Rs. 3,200 crores as external assistance to implement her Third Five-Year Plan.

The decision about how much aid should be provided was left to individual Governments to determine. But the following general propositions were advanced for consideration:

"(1) The Marshall Plan concept—embodying a fixed period of foreign assistance and designed to reach visible targets of economic recovery—is not applicable.

"(2) A substantial proportion of any aid provided should take the form of grants or loans not made strictly on commercial terms on a Government-to-Government basis.

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"(3) Since a number of Governments will participate in providing assistance it will be important to ensure that the policies of the donor-Governments will respect to the scale, form and terms of aid provided should be adequately co-ordinated in order to avoid waste and friction.

"(4) Multilateral aid which is not tied to exports from a particular country provides the best way of getting the greatest benefit from a given volume of aid.

"(5) There will be need for discussions between the donor-and recipient-Governments, especially as the former must satisfy their Legislatures that the aid is well spent.

"(6) In the event of crop failures, additional foreign assistance would be necessary if economic progress is not to be completely checked.

"(7) The role of private foreign investment should not be underestimated although its immediate impact is not likely to be large. India and Pakistan should create conditions which will attract private foreign capital. At a later stage of development it should be possible to substitute the ordinary flow of private investment for the more exceptional forms of aid.

"(8) The industrial nations can assist the developing countries by removing the kind of barriers which restrict the export opportunities of the latter.

"(9) There is need for policies which would promote further economic co-operation between India and Pakistan. It should be possible to foster complementary trade and "reduce the danger of economic separatism," India and Pakistan should follow the trend towards international economic co-operation.

"(10) Since no foreign Government can give any advance assurance of the quantum of aid it can offer, it is necessary to establish flexibility in the Indian and Pakistan plans so that cut-backs in expenditure of lower priority can be made without disrupting the whole plans."

The Mission had a number of general comments to offer specifically on *India's Third Plan.* The main points of them were:

(a) Agriculture must get first priority together with fertilizer production. Additional investments should be diverted to agriculture if necessary. The unpredictable effect of changing Monsoon conditions upon a predominantly agricultural economy introduces into the Plan an element of chance which should be realistically assessed both by the Government of India and by the donor-Governments.

(b) The industrial programme contemplated was all right. But great care needed to be given to its phasing. The desirability of achieving the most efficient utilization of steel capacity required to be looked at when deciding upon the desirability of expanding capacity further. Again, coking coal output needed to keep pace with the steel and fertilizer programme. Efforts should be made to see that coal did not become a bottle-neck.

(c) The agricultural and industrial plans would impose heavy demands on technical and managerial skill. This was especially true of agriculture where extension activity should be selective rather than dispersed over the entire front.

(d) Both the public and the private sectors had a contribution to make.

(e) While much progress had been made in import-saving activities it was imperative to create a "state of export-mindedness." Top priority must be given to the investment of effort, money and talent in the export field where the development of markets took a considerable time. On the other hand, India's exports had tended to stagnate in recent years and the Mission reported that it had found no firm basis for confidence that export performance would materially improve in the near future. Export promotion would depend on securing an appropriate degree of control over domestic consumption through selective tax measures.

(f) Monetary policy should be used to a greater extent in restraining any build-up of inflationary pressures. The Mission suggested that there was scope for mopping up excess liquidity in the economic system and recommended consideration of the appropriateness of the present level of interest rates.

(g) In finalizing the Third Plan, it would be desirable to re-examine the importance of marginal projects. A manageable Plan was better than a big Plan.

(h) The Plan should in any case be flexible and capable of adjustment.

(i) The Plan would call for increased sacrifices in the form of taxation and savings. This presented a challenge to the political possibilities and the administrative efficiency of the Government. The Mission was, however, impressed by the calibre of the senior officials and prominent businessmen.

(j) The Mission noted the pressure of population growth on the economic scene.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2613:INI:F, 2681:AOA:G, 3147:PAK:A]

IRAQ

A. Baghdad To Have The Most Powerful Radio Centre In West Asia: It was made known in Moscow on March 24 that the construction of a 400 kw radio centre, the most powerful in West Asia, would begin shortly in Baghdad.

The project, worked out by Soviet specialists, has been approved by the Government of Iraq.

The radio centre will have five home and foreign programmes. It will be built in two years on the banks of the Tigris under the technical supervision of Soviet engineers.

All the equipment for it will be supplied by the Soviet Union.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2524:IRQ:B]

JAPAN

A. Agreement With South Korea On Fishermen Prisoners: An Agreement was reached between the representatives of Japan and South Korea in Tokyo on March 18 on the release of all fishermen detained by each other.

The Korean seizure of Japanese vessels for violations of the so-called Rhee Fishing Line, the sentences imposed on their crews and their continued detention after they had served their sentences had caused indignation in Tokyo and led to strong pressure being put on the Government to take a tough stand in the talks with South Korea which continued for seven months.

The Agreement was only partially satisfactory to the Japanese. Only 167 of 214 fishermen detained at Pusan would be repatriated immediately. The Koreans agreed in principle to return the others, who had not completed their sentences, later. Concurrently, Japan would return about 1,000 illegal entrants detained at Omura Camp in Kyushu.

It was reported that some of the 1,208 Koreans detained wished to be repatriated to North Korea, which might lead to complications.

Observers said that the strong condemnation by the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, of the Korean seizure of Japanese ships on the high seas was a factor that influenced the South Korean Government to agree to a settlement.

The Agreement was followed by the normalization of trade relations between the two countries. This was confirmed by an official *communique* issued in Seoul on March 30.

South Korea broke off trade relations with Japan in June, 1959 as a protest against the repatriation of Koreans from Japan to North Korea.

(*The New York Times* and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2736:KRS:A]

B. IPI Conference: The ninth General Assembly of the International Press Institute (IPI) met in Tokyo from March 24 to 26 with an inaugural address by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi.

One hundred and sixty newspaper publishers, editors and journalists from 24 countries participated.

Mr. Kishi said: "Without peace and prosperity in Asia, which possesses more than half the world's population, we cannot expect world peace and prosperity."

He said that one of the important problems faced by Asia today was economic development and the improvement of living standards. The gap in economic development between the advanced industrial nations and the under-developed countries must be eliminated and true peace and prosperity should be achieved.

The Chairman of the IPI Executive Board, Mr. Urs Schwarz, in his speech, expressed the hope that the "dignified but forceful" voice of the IPI Conference in Japan would bring a change for the better in the attitude of the Indonesian and Turkish Governments, which, he indicated, were restricting the freedom of the Press.

Director's Report:

The IPI Director, Mr. E. J. B. Rose, also criticised Turkey for imprisoning journalists and for her Press policy.

He said: "After the wave of imprisonments culminating in the rejection of Mr. Ahmed Emim Yalman's (one of the founders of IPI) appeal, we decided that it was useless once again to protest to the Turkish Government. So we took the unusual step of appealing to the Press of the world and particularly to our members to protest individually on behalf of their Turkish colleagues.

"The result surprised and alarmed the Turkish Government. In almost every country where we have members, leading newspapers reproduced our appeal and wrote strong editorials critical of the Turkish Government's Press policy. The Turkish Minister of Justice took some time to think up a very weak story in denial and an apology has been issued from the Turkish embassies all over the world.

"But, meanwhile, Mr. Yalman has gone to prison at great danger to his health and he finds there 12 other Turkish editors who preferred imprisonment to submission. Mr. Adnan Menderes' Government is doing a grave disservice to Turkey's reputation and it may be that this Assembly will tell him so in no uncertain terms."

Commenting on threats to the Press in other areas, Mr. Rose said that Mr. Armand Gaspard had been sent as an Observer to Singapore in response to an appeal from the Editor of *The Straits Times* to investigate a threat to the Press of Singapore.

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He said: "We have since appointed two correspondents as permanent Observers who report to us on any threat to Press freedom in the whole of South-East Asia.

"Later in the year (1959) we protested to the Governments of Ceylon and South Africa —in Ceylon, because of the black-out on news and comments following the murder of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, which was successful.

"In South Africa, we had no success, at any rate in the short-run. We protested against restrictions placed on an Editor which made it virtually impossible for him to function as an Editor and we protested against the expulsion from South Africa of a television correspondent.

"We particularly protested that both men were proceeded against by administrative fiat and in both cases we asked that they be given the protection of the courts—but in vain."

Commenting on the problems of an indigenous Press in Africa, he said: "In East Africa, we have been advising a new group of newspapers (publishing weeklies and dailies in Swahali and English in Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika).

"These newspapers are at present run by Europeans but it is the intention of the owners gradually to transfer their editing and management to Africans. The IPI will be asked to help at a later stage in securing training for African journalists.

"In West Africa, discussions have been taking place on the possibilities for setting up an indigenous Press in the newly independent countries that were formerly French or British colonies. We have been helping in the preparation of an important conference which will be held in Dakar in May. During the year, Editors have joined the Institute for the first time from Ghana, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia."

U Nu's Speech:

The Premier-elect of Burma, U Nu, was the guest speaker at the afternoon session on March 24.

Speaking on "Democracy in the East," he emphasized that totalitarian control never served the cause of human dignity and freedom. The human race had learnt from bitter experience that totalitarianism, once imposed on a society, no matter for what reason, would refuse to give up its hold.

He added: "The lessons to be derived from the entire course of human history were: (1) there is no substitute for democracy as a system for regulating human affairs, if we wish to preserve human dignity and freedom; and (2) the fallacy of the concept that a period of totalitarian control is, in certain circumstances, necessary to create conditions for democracy to work."

Decisions:

Mr. Rose later outlined a plan for the establishment of an Asian Newspaper Centre. It would be set up with the help of Rockefeller Foundation (USA) and Asia Foundation (USA) as also of members and publishers.

He announced the decision of the Executive Board of IPI dissolving the Indonesian National Committee (on the ground that it had ceased to operate), postponing the creation of a South Korean Committee and rejecting an application from three Formosan newspapers for individual membership.

The General Assembly later split into sectional meetings. In the discussion that followed, there was sharp disagreement on the decisions on Korea and Formosa. The three Formosan journalists whose applications were rejected issued a statement that the Press in the Kuomintang-held island was free.

Before the Assembly concluded on March 26, it was announced that all the five members of the Executive Board whose terms had expired were re-elected. Mr. Donald Tyerman of *The Economist*, London, was chosen as the next Chairman in succession to Mr. Urs Schwarz.

It shelved the question of admitting television and radio members for three years.

It passed a resolution criticising the United Nations proposed draft Convention on the freedom of the Press as establishing restrictions in countries where Press freedom existed under the guise of extending it to countries where it was non-existent.

It was further decided to send a six-man *ad hoc* Committee to South Korea to investigate Press conditions there and an IPI Secretariat member to Formosa for the same purpose.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2753:AOA:B]

C. **Import Budget:** The Government announced on March 31 that during the next six months (April-October, 1960) it would provide for an import budget of $3,268 million.

This was the largest import budget ever for Japan.

In the last six months of the 1959 financial year, the import budget amounted to $2,328 million.

The new budget provided for the import of goods worth $2,624 million and included $644 million for invisible import trade.

The rate of liberalization in the budget for imports of goods, excluding a reserve fund of $2,000 million was 40 per cent as compared with 31 per cent previously. This resulted from the addition of scrap steel, coffee beans and about 300 items to the list of goods which could be imported without prior allocation of foreign exchange, while about 250 items were added to the list of goods for which foreign exchange would be allocated automatically within certain limits.

A Government spokesman said that the Government had decided to provide for liberal imports of goods on the assumption that Japan's industrial production in the coming six months would increase at an annual rate of 11.8 per cent.

He added that Japan's balance of international payments for the next six months was expected to yield a surplus of $205 million.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2632:JAP:A]

JORDAN

A. **Budget For 1960-61:** The draft Budget for the financial year 1960-61 which began on April 1 was approved by the Cabinet late in the month of March.

Revenue was estimated at JD (Jordan Dinars) 35,224,000, including JD23,000,000 in foreign aid. Expenditure was estimated at JD34,000,000.

The largest item on the expenditure side was defence—of JD18,500,000. (One Dinar=£1)

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2610:JOR:A]

B. **"Plot" To Assassinate Mr. H. Majali:** Security authorities in Amman announced on March 27 that a plot to assassinate the Prime Minister, Mr. Haztaa Majali, and other officials during prayers on that day ending the *Ramzan* fast was foiled with the arrest of two "dangerous terrorists" who had confessed.

The Council of Ministers held an emergency meeting to discuss the new conspiracy against the *regime*. The police were investigating.

According to Security authorities, the two arrested men said that they had been encouraged by the former Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdullah Rimawi, and the ex-Chief of the General Staff, General Ali Nuwar, both of whom fled to Syria in 1957.

They were sentenced *in absentia* by a military court for attempting a *coup d'etat* against the Jordan *regime*.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3195:JOR:A]

MALAYA

A. **Death of Tunku Abdul Rehman:** Death occurred in Kuala Lumpur on April 1 of the Yang di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler), Tunku Abdul Rehman. He was 65.

His full name was Tunku Abdul Rahmanibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad.

The shortened form of his name, Tunku Abdul Rehman, was almost the same as that of the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, but the two men were not related.

Tunku Abdul Rehman assumed office on September 2, 1957, just after Independence was achieved, and was half-way through his five-year term as the elected monarch when he died.

He was elected by the country's nine hereditary ruling Sultans, of whom he was one.

He was for 24 years head chieftain of Negri Sembilan State.

Born on August 24, 1895, he was educated in Malaya and, as a young man, had army and civil service experience. In 1925, he went to London, where he was called to the Bar three years later.

He was a devout Moslem and an authority on Islam.

On April 4, the Deputy Paramount Ruler, the Sultan of Selangor, was sworn-in as the acting Head of State at a brief ceremony in Kuala Lumpur.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1577:MAL:A]

NEPAL

SUMMARY: King's Address To Parliament; Chinese Claim To Everest; Nepali Currency Enforced.

A. **King's Address To Parliament:** In his speech from the Throne delivered to both Houses of Parliament in Khatmandu on March 31, King Mahendra thanked Nepal's two neighbours—India and China—for increasing the quantum of their economic assistance and expressed the hope that the enhanced aid would speed up the development of Nepal.

The King surveyed his Government's achievements and policies so far but made no reference to the recently-concluded Sino-Nepalese Border Agreement.

However, he referred to the visit of the Nepalese Parliamentary delegation to India, the Nepalese Prime Minister's visits to China and India and the visit of the Nepalese Deputy Prime Minister (Gen. Subarna Sham-

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sher) to some South-East Asian countries and said that these had strengthened Nepal's friendship with those countries.

Referring to his own forthcoming State visit to Japan and USA, he said that it would strengthen Nepal's friendship with these countries.

The Government's policy of neutrality in foreign affairs was re-iterated by the King, who also condemned racial discrimination without specifically mentioning South African incidents.

A major part of the Address was devoted to the Government's achievements at home.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2822:NEP:A]

B. China's Territorial Claims On Nepal—Everest Among Them: The Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, told newsmen in Khatmandu on April 4 that China had claimed that Mount Everest belonged to her, but that Nepal had refused to entertain the claim.

He added that there had been some minor border disputes, but the claim on Everest was a new one and was made during his recent visit to Peking. Since Mr. Koirala had summarily rejected it, there was no discussion on it at that time. The extent of the claim is not known.

Mr. Koirala said that the Chinese claim might be discussed during Mr. Chou En-lai's visit to Khatmandu beginning on April 26.

He hoped that this claim as also other border disputes would be amicably settled through the machinery devised by the two Premiers in their recent Border Agreement (page 3265) for the delineation of the 500-mile-long border.

He said: "The Chinese said that Everest is a British name, and that there is no word for it in Nepalese though the Tibetan name, Chomolungma, has existed since long. I said the Nepalese name for it was Sagarmatha. The Chinese thought it was of recent origin."

He said that he regarded his visit to Peking as "fully successful."

He thought that the chances of a settlement of the Sino-Indian border dispute had brightened mainly because of "the impact of international opinion in the last few months." He had not discussed the Sino-Indian border dispute with anyone in China.

Discussions on the proposed Treaty of Peace and Friendship with China would be continued during Mr. Chou En-lai's visit on April 26.

Asked about his attitude to a Non-aggression Pact with China, he said, he was not hostile to any measure calculated to ensure peace and friendship, but he thought that such a Pact in itself was no guarantee of security. "I do not envisage any threat to Nepal from China but if Nepal is ever threatened from any quarter, what will save her is the fact that she will not be alone—rather than any Non-aggression Pact." In recent history, Non-aggression Pacts had been freely trampled upon.

In reply to another question, he derided any suggestion that his visit to China could have created any gulf between Nepal and India.

Referring to a Non-aggression Pact, he said that any aggression against Nepal would touch off a world war and in the event of aggression from China, Nepal would not be alone. In the present-day world, no nation, big or small, "can easily commit aggression." If it did, "the world mechanism" would be set in motion just as it did when Britain took military action against Egypt in 1956.

Everest, named after Sir George Everest, a former Surveyor-General of India, lies in the Himalayan range separating Nepal and Tibet. It was first conquered by Tenzing Norkay and Sir Edmund Hillary in 1953. An Indian expedition, led by Brig. Gyan Singh, is now trying to scale it.

Mr. Koirala told Mr. Chou En-lai during the talks that when Nepal had begun to grant permission to foreign expeditions to Everest from 1949 Peking had not protested nor had China voiced or indicated any disapproval of it. Moreover, he was reported to have said, Nepalese schools taught children that Sagarmatha (Everest) was their mountain.

He said that the Agreement with China to demilitarize 20 kilometres on either side of the frontier was a definite gain to Nepal.

A correspondent asked if it was really "wise" to contract this Agreement in view of the several administrative requirements like emergencies, and he replied that although no written provisions were there, in the event of internal emergencies Nepal could send armed personnel to border areas. The Agreement applied to normal conditions.

The Border Demilitarization Agreement had been entered into with China with the object of avoiding any panic in the area. Nepal could exercise her jurisdiction even in the face of this Agreement. Moreover, he did not fear any internal emergency in the frontier area.

About the Boundary Commission proposed under the Agreement, he said that its agreed decisions would be final. There would be a one-man Commission which, in its turn, would set up several committees entrusted with specific jobs.

Asked if he was prepared to publish the Nepalese frontier maps which he presented to the Chinese Prime Minister, he said it would not be in the public interest to do so.

Mr. Koirala declared that Nepal had no border dispute whatsoever with India and there was no case of any violation of Nepal's southern border.

Construction work in connexion with the Indian survey in Jalkundi in West Nepal Terai were fully authorized and, if any former Prime Minister (of Nepal) cast doubt on this matter, he was being deliberately unfair.

Mr. Koirala would not discuss in detail the differences of opinion on Everest with China, but authoritative sources said that Mr. Koirala was "taken aback" when the claim was advanced by Mr. Chou En-lai in the course of the talks in Peking.

The discussions then, these sources said, remained inconclusive and the two Prime Ministers agreed to take up the question of Everest later.

These sources thought that Everest would be "the height of accord or discord" between Nepal and China. Both the Prime Ministers were reported to have emphasized the "national value" they attached to the peak.

He could not say whether the Chinese claim related to the whole of the Everest range. He, however, added that Gauri Shanker, which also stands on the Nepal-Tibet frontier, had not been claimed.

According to usually reliable sources, one of the grounds for the Chinese claim is that pre-war British expeditions to Everest obtained permission from the authorities at Lhasa and blessings from the Dalai Lama. School primers in China also taught that Chomolungma belonged to China.

These sources, however, explained that as regards the pre-war British expeditions, the Nepalese Government, at that time, would not allow them to go through Nepal to the southern slopes of Everest. Expeditions had, therefore, to go through Tibet to reach Everest. The Nepal-Tibet boundary had been considered to pass through the summit of Everest.

United Democratic Front Charge:

The United Democratic Front, an Opposition alliance composed of the factions of the two former Prime Ministers, Dr. K. I. Singh and Mr. Tanka Prasad Acharya, and the Praja Tantrik Mahasabha of Mr. Ranganath Sharma, issued a statement in Khatmandu on April 1 charging that Nepal had not been able to act in an independent manner in her relations with China.

In a statement, Mr. Ranganath Sharma, Chairman of the Front, said that this was evident from the fact that a Sino-Nepalese Peace Treaty was not signed in Peking during Mr. B. P. Koirala's recent visit to Peking "even thought it was proposed by the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai." The joint *communique* issued at the end of Sino-Nepalese talks in Peking had said that such a Treaty would be discussed and signed in Khatmandu during the Chinese Prime Minister's forthcoming visit to Nepal.

The Front, he added, welcomed the Koirala-Chou joint *communique*, but it had serious doubts about the success of the Border and Economic Agreements as it was of the view that these Agreements were dependent on the Peace Treaty.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi and *Hsinhua News*)

[Prev. ref. 3265:NEP:A]

C. Nepali Currency Enforced: The Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, announced in the Pratinidhi Sabha (House of Representatives) in Khatmandu on April 12 that from the next day (April 13—Nepal's New Year Day) the Nepali currency would be enforced throughout the country and the Nepali rupee would be used for all official transactions.

This new measure, he said, was a big step towards currency reforms in the country.

The conversion rate from April 13 would be 160 Nepali rupees for 100 Indian rupees. (The present rate is 150 Nepali rupees for 100 Indian rupees.)

The Nepali rupee would also be freely convertible into Indian rupees.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

D. Mr. B. P. Koirala Re-elected Nepali Congress President: The Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, was re-elected President of the Nepali Congress on April 4.

He secured 5,973 votes against his only opponent, Mr. Bhudeo Rai's 865 votes.

Mr. Bhudeo Rai represented that wing in the Nepali Congress which thought that the offices of the Prime Minister and President of the Nepali Congress should not be held by one person.

However, the victory of Mr. Koirala was regarded as more an indication of his hold on the party than defeat of the idea represented by his rival, Mr. Bhudeo Rai.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2690:NEP:A]

E. Aircraft Landing At 16,000 Feet High: A Swiss Air Force pilot, Mr. Ernst Sazer, and his co-pilot, Mr. Emil Wick, claimed a world record

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for landing their single-engined *Pilatus Porter* aircraft at a height of 16,000 feet on April 5. They said that the previous best height was about 13,000 feet on the Alps, about five years ago.

Mr. Saxer, a member of the Swiss Dhaulagiri expedition, flew into Khatmandu on April 5 to collect mail and take fuel. He told newsmen that the landing on snow was free of incidents but "as a precaution, I used my oxygen mask and put it on while landing after making two dry runs."

He added that he had landed north of Dhaulagiri on a snowfield which was about 200 yards long. It was sufficient to take his plane, nicknamed *Himalayan Yeti*.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2715:NEP:F]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: National Day Celebrations; Financial Talks With India; Credit Restrictions.

A. National Day Celebrations: Pakistan celebrated her National Day on March 23. Ceremonial parades were held at different places. At the Inter-Service parade in Karachi, the President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, took the salute.

Speaking on the occasion, F-M Ayub Khan said that Pakistan's armed forces could today be compared with the best in the world.

He spoke of the part the Army had played during the last 1½ years in helping the Administration to carry out its reforms. It had also laid a strong foundation on which the country could build its future.

Honours List:

According to a *Gazette* notification, the President approved a number of Pakistan Day awards.

The following were some of the persons honoured:

Hilal-I-Quaid-I-Azam: Mr. G. Ahmed, Chairman, Planning Commission; Khwaja Shahabuddin, Ambassador of Pakistan to UAR; Mr. Altaf Hussain, Editor, *Dawn*, Karachi; Mrs. S. M. Sharif, Secretary, Ministry of Education and *ex officio* Educational Adviser, Government of Pakistan.

The following, among other decorations, were also awarded: *Hilal-I-Khidmat*, *Sitara-I-Pakistan*, *Sitara-I-Imtiaz*, *Sitara-I-Quaid-I-Azam*, *Sitara-I-Khidmat*, *Thamgha-I-Shujat* and *Thamgha-I-Pakistan*.

President's Message To People:

Addressing the people of Pakistan over the radio on March 23, F-M Ayub Khan said that Pakistan's relations with India were improving and both countries had mutually resolved a few problems which had looked intractable in the past.

But, he added: "There is no real trust between India and Pakistan yet, and that can only be brought about if there is a satisfactory solution of the Kashmir dispute."

He said that the Kashmir issue had assumed still greater importance for Pakistan now that the water resources in West Pakistan had been appreciably reduced. It would be the Government's constant endeavour to attain a satisfactory solution of this problem.

Turning to internal problems, he said that the task of setting up suitable political, social, economic, educational and moral standards in the country was so tremendous and beyond the country's foreseeable resources that "we have to rely on and have the right to expect assistance from friendly countries."

Advanced nations had a duty and a moral obligation towards Pakistan "only if we inspire confidence by our conduct as a nation".

He then referred to Afghanistan and said that looking from a rational angle, Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan were easy to improve, yet they had become very intractable "because of our inability to get the authorities in Afghanistan to view these problems wisely and in terms of realism."

Despite these set-backs, he said, Pakistan would not stop trying to improve her relations with others. For some time past, the rulers of Afghanistan were making claims which amounted to either asking for a portion of Pakistan or having the right of interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan. This could not be tolerated under any circumstances.

This totally unjustifiable claim had now been loudly backed by the Russian leaders; but to Pakistan, its object was very clear. It was, first of all, to aggravate the problems in this part of the world, and secondly, to pave the way for the age-old attempt of the north to dominate the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent and the surrounding areas.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2618:PAK:A]

B. Indo-Pakistan Financial Talks —No Agreement: The Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, arrived in Karachi on March 21 on his way to Rawalpindi for talks with the Pakistan Finance Minister, Mr. M. Shoaib, on certain outstanding financial issues between India and Pakistan arising out of Partition.

After attending the Pakistan National Day celebrations in Karachi on March 23, Mr. Desai proceeded to Rawalpindi.

Mr. Desai had talks with the President, F-M Ayub Khan, at a dinner on March 23. Only three other invitees were present. They were the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, the Finance Minister, Mr. Mohammed Shoaib, and the Commerce Minister, Mr. Hafizur Rehman.

No details of the talks were available, but according to informed sources, F-M Ayub Khan and Mr. Desai discussed a variety of subjects including closer economic relations between the two countries.

Before emplaning for Rawalpindi on March 24, Mr. Desai told newsmen in Karachi that he did not agree with the statement of F-M Ayub Khan that there could be no real trust between India and Pakistan so long as the Kashmir question was not satisfactorily solved.

He said: "Why should not there be trust and friendship even if we have some differences in some fields? No nation can have agreement on all matters. There is bound to be some divergences. Friendly atmosphere can prevail between our two countries even if there are some differences. Anyway, we do not feel the way the Pakistan President feels."

Answering questions, he said that he discussed with F-M Ayub Khan several questions relating to Indo-Pakistan relations and international problems on the night of March 23.

During a brief halt in Lahore on his way to Rawalpindi on March 24, Mr. Desai told newsmen that he was gratified to find a desire among Pakistanis for friendly ties with India.

He referred to the amicable solution of the border and Canal Waters disputes and said that if these disputes could be solved through discussions "we could also solve other major disputes in the same manner".

Mr. Desai arrived in Rawalpindi from Karachi on March 24. With him was the Finance Minister of Pakistan, Mr. M. Shoaib. Talks on outstanding financial issues began later in the day (March 24).

Officials of the two countries met earlier to pave the way for the Finance Ministers' talks.

According to Radio Pakistan, the officials had prepared two lists—one of agreed items and the other of those on which agreement had not been reached so far.

The Ministers were expected to take up the agreed list first.

No Agreement Reached:

It was announced on March 27 that India and Pakistan had failed to reach agreement.

A brief *communique* issued at the conclusion of the four-day talks said: "Some of the points which were outstanding were resolved, but a few points still remain before an overall settlement can be reached".

It added that the two Finance Ministers hoped to meet again in the near future to consider the matter further.

Mr. Desai told newsmen: "It is disappointing that we have not been able to come to an agreement."

Mr. Shoaib said: "I can only endorse the statement of Mr. Desai."

He, however, added that agreement had been reached "on a large number of items" and disagreement was only on a few items.

Important on the list of unagreed items were the value of defence capital works and the value of Income-tax at the time of the Partition.

The two Ministers were also understood to have failed to reach agreement on the mode of payment of the debts by either country to the other.

On March 26, Mr. Morarji Desai met Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan at the Government House in Peshawar.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had come to Peshawar from his village of Utmanzai, 20 miles away, to meet Mr. Desai.

Mr. Desai, accompanied by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, later drove to Utmanzai to pay homage at the grave of Dr. Khan Saheb, brother of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

(*The Hindu* Madras and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3121:INI:E]

C. Credit Restrictions: The State Bank of Pakistan decided on March 24 to take a number of selective credit control measures with a view to checking inflationary tendencies in the economy and curbing excessive credit expansion in certain sectors.

A Press Note said: "These measures are generally intended to safeguard against the risk of hoarding and cornering of stocks and thereby afford relief to the consumer.

"In this regard, it has been decided to restrict bank advances against imported manufactured goods comprising industrial machinery, iron and steel and advances against

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local or imported cotton yarn to the extent of 60 per cent of the value of such goods.

"However, cotton yarn intended for export will be exempted from the purview of this restriction."

The State Bank also directed the banks that they should restrict unsecured advances secured by guarantees to a maximum amount of Rs. 50,000 to any one party.

The banks were asked to adjust the existing advances in those categories to specified levels by June 30, 1960.

At the same time, the banks were cautioned that the Agreement in regard to advances against shares that was arrived at in January, 1960 should be strictly followed and that the limits allowed to brokers should not be increased.

This Agreement stipulated that advances against shares of newly-floated companies would be made by the Bank if 50 per cent cash was provided by the intending subscribers from their own resources and advances against shares of the already-established companies would be limited to not more than 60 per cent of the market value of the shares.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3208:PAK:C]

D. **Khulna Newsprint Mill Goes Into Full Production:** A Karachi message on March 27 said that the Khulna newsprint mill (in East Pakistan) had attained its full production. The mill began production eight months previously.

About 100 tons of newsprint was being produced every day by the plant. Samples of the newsprint produced at the mill were sent to the United States for analysis and a good report was received.

Foreign markets were being explored for the Khulna newsprint. The first consignment of 100 tons had been exported to Malaya, while another consignment of equal quantity would shortly be exported to Ceylon.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2879:PAK:B]

E. **West Pakistan Government Servants' Relief Fund Ordinance:** The West Pakistan Governor, Mr. Akhtar Hussain, promulgated an Ordinance on March 25 constituting a Benevolent Fund for the relief of Government servants in West Pakistan.

The constitution of this Fund is primarily aimed at providing financial assistance to Government servants, both gazetted and non-gazetted, and their families.

The Fund is proposed to be utilized for giving financial assistance to families of deceased Government servants and to those persons who may be invalidated out of service. Special grants will also be made to such Government servants who may be in distress.

The Government will subscribe an initial sum of Rs. 10,00,000 to that part of the Fund which deals with the non-gazetted Government servants. Two subsequent annual grants of Rs. 5,00,000 each will be added to it later.

Government servants will make a compulsory contribution to this Fund which will be deducted from their salaries. Gazetted officers will be required to contribute one per cent of their pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 2-8 per month and a maximum of Rs. 20 per month. Non-gazetted Government servants will pay a monthly contribution of as. 4 if their salary is below Rs. 50; as. 8 if their pay ranges between Rs. 50 and Rs. 99; Re. 1 if they are paid between Rs. 100 and Rs. 199; Rs. 2 if their salary is between Rs. 200 and Rs. 299; Rs. 3 if they are paid Rs. 300 to Rs. 399; Rs. 4 if paid between Rs. 400 and 499; and Rs. 5 if their pay is Rs. 500 or above.

Calculated on this basis, the monthly contributions in case of gazetted officers will come to nearly Rs. 30,000 and in case of non-gazetted staff to about Rs. 55,000.

The benefits admissible under this Fund will be in addition to the pensions, family pensions or gratuities awarded under the rules already governing the service conditions of Government servants.

With the introduction of the new Fund, the existing two Funds will not be retained. The money in balance will be credited to Provincial revenues on the abolition of these funds.

Donations to the Funds will also be accepted and income derived from investments made from the Fund will also be added to the contributions of the Fund.

The family of a Government servant, as defined in the context of this Ordinance, include parents, sisters and minor brothers, if residing with and wholly dependent upon him or her.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

SINGAPORE

A. **Japanese Investment:** The Government announced on March 29 that two Japanese oil companies would establish an oil refinery in Singapore to be operated by a company set up locally with Japanese capital.

The companies concerned were the Maruzen Oil Company and Toyo Manks Kaisha.

The refinery will employ about 300 persons not counting those in sales and distribution services and will have an initial capacity of 20,000 barrels daily. The construction will begin on June 1, 1960. The intention is to have the refinery completed and in operation by November 1, 1961.

The Government has agreed to allow free duty on the import of crude oil and materials essential for the initial construction and for the operation of the refinery as well as benefits of the pioneer industry legislation, under which the company will be exempted from income-tax for five years.

Steel-rolling Mill Company Formed:

Two days after the deal with the oil companies was announced (March 31), the Government made public the formation of a limited company to establish a steel-rolling mill.

The company, with a capital of $5,000,000 (Malayan)—about £583,000—will be financed by Japanese and Singapore business interests.

The rolling mill will use local scrap, obtained principally from ship-breaking, in which the new company will also engage. It will give work to between 300 and 500 men, and the Government is preparing to find the land for both the steel mill and the ship-breaking yard.

The Government is faced with an almost desperate need for small industries to create employment. It has been talking of starting a steel mill, and there was talk of getting iron-ore from Indonesia for it. This has not materialized so far, and although substantial and growing quantities of iron-ore are being shipped to Japan from the east coast of Malaya, there is no mention of any of it coming to Singapore.

Lacking iron-ore, Singapore seems to have hit on a plan for making two industries with one blow on the anvil. She is starting a steel mill with scrap, and at the same time establishing a ship-breaking industry to supply the scrap. The new enterprise is small both in its capital and in the employment it will offer, but it will be a useful pilot project.

A larger steel mill might follow, after a survey has been made by United Nations technicians.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2632:JAP:B]

THAILAND

A. **ECAFE Session:** The UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held its 16th annual session in Bangkok from March 9 to 21. About 200 delegates representing 24 nations attended.

The Prime Minister of Thailand, Field-Marshal Sarit Thanarat, inaugurated the session and expressed the hope that the ECAFE discussions would result in closer economic co-operation and understanding among the countries concerned.

He urged the nations of the ECAFE region to make "intra-regional co-operation the over-riding theme of all their future development efforts."

The Thai Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanat Khoman, was elected Chairman. Mr. Nityanand Kanungo (India) and Dr. P. F. Laguio (Philippines) were elected First Vice-Chairman and Second Vice-Chairman respectively. Singapore and Brunei were admitted as associate-members of ECAFE.

The Executive Secretary of ECAFE, U Nyun, said that while the industrialized countries had made substantial gains in their *per capita* incomes, Asian countries had remained practically on the same spot.

In spite of all efforts, he said, work for economic advancement was often nullified by the rapid growth of population and deteriorating terms of trade. More trade and more aid for long-term planning were essential for the countries of the region at this crucial stage of development.

He urged a regional approach to development projects.

The UN Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, Mr. Philippe de Seynes, suggested greater attention by Asian countries for producing more manufactured goods.

He expressed the hope that the industrial countries would abandon restrictive customs practices and "work out adjustments to a fresh development of international competition."

National Economic Problems:

Before the session split into Sectional meetings to discuss the reports of special ECAFE working parties and committees, the delegates explained their national economic problems and the issues facing the region.

An interesting proposal for the formation of an economic bloc of South-East Asian countries was made by Dr. P. F. Laguio (Philippines).

The new bloc would initially embrace Thailand, Malaya, South Viet-Nam and the Philippines.

The objectives of the bloc, according to him, would be to strengthen the economies of the member-countries and to provide a

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machinery for counter-acting more effectively any harmful effects that economic measures taken by other countries might produce on the countries of the bloc.

The initial reaction to it among the countries concerned was said to be favourable.

In his speech, Mr. Nityanand Kanungo (India) criticized the annual report of ECAFE on the ground that adequate data had not been collected and included in it.

Almost all Asian delegates emphasized the need of finding stable markets for primary commodities. Population was another subject over which they were much exercised.

Hope was also expressed that the European Economic Community would not take any action in the field of external tariffs which might hamper or retard the exports of the ECAFE region.

Offers of continued aid to the countries of the region were made by USA, UK and USSR.

The session was apprised of the prospects held out by the Mekong Project which would benefit South Viet-Nam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, all of which bordered the strategically unexploited Mekong river.

Resolutions:

The session later adopted several resolutions on problems facing the region.

It emphasized the need for action through intra-regional co-operation and requested the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the member-countries to investigate specific projects of a regional character.

It requested the member-countries also to initiate measures to study the possibilities of a suitable pattern of regional co-operation consistent with GATT.

It requested the Executive Secretary to explore practical measures for intra-regional co-operation, make suggestions to the Governments on regional projects and recommend to United Nations agencies to support such regional measures and projects.

While highlighting the needs of the countries of the region to find stable markets for their exports, it emphasized the importance of developing tourist trade and industries and proposed that 1961 be declared by the member-Governments as "Visit the Orient Year."

It asked the Secretariat to bear in mind the possibility that disarmament might release resources for economic development in its future studies.

About the Philippines proposal for a S-E Asian economic bloc, the Commission felt that the country-coverage should be wider and that such co-operation should be undertaken within the framework of ECAFE.

On economic planning, it endorsed the three-tier approach, namely, the Conference of Economic Planners, the Working Party and the Group of Experts.

It emphasized that the Asian Population Conference should seek practical solutions to population problems and pay attention to the problems in rural areas including unemployment.

The possibilities of joint industrial projects and the establishment of the research, demonstration and servicing institutes for industries on a regional basis were particularly emphasized.

In the field of transport development of highway transport and co-operative efforts by Governments through Study Weeks, such as "Highway Safety," on-the-spot study of construction of roads and bridges, were particularly emphasized. It requested the Secretariat to co-operate with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations and its Regional Commissions in the promotion of travel and tourism in the region.

On the Mekong Project, the United Kingdom Government offered an additional contribution of £110,000, Formosa offered cement valued at $100,000 (US) and Israel $20,000 (US) in cement. Japan offered a new contribution of $80,000 (US).

The Commission recognized the need for adequate and increasing allocation of funds for regional projects in its technical assistance programme.

India's offer to hold the 17th session of ECAFE was unanimously accepted.

The Chairman, Mr. Thanat Khoman, told a news conference later that the session set the tone for increased and intensive regional co-operation.

He urged the Commission to consider practical and concrete measures to translate into action the recommendations for joint projects, measures for stabilizing the prices of export commodities and other international means of speeding up the economic development of Asia.

ECAFE Survey:

Before the session closed on March 21, it adopted the ECAFE annual report (Survey).

The report noted with satisfaction the growth in foreign aid to the region last year.

It added: "If the hopes of obtaining savings from disarmament materialized, the task of meeting the capital needs of the less-developed countries would become less onerous and the possibilities of accelerating the economic development of the countries of the region would substantially increase."

The only disagreement arose when a French delegate suggested the re-wording of a section of the report on a forthcoming Asian Seminar on co-operatives and experimental farms to rule out a study of Russian State farms.

The Indian delegate objected, and France withdrew the suggestion.

The ECAFE Survey said:

"For the countries of the ECAFE region, 1959 was in general a year of improvement after the moderate set-back of the previous year, following adverse weather in the Autumn of 1957 and the slow-down of industrial progress in Japan and India.

"Not only did the volume of exports increase and prices improve in step with the recovery of industrial countries from the 1957-58 recession but also there was an all-round progress. Agricultural and industrial production established new records.

"Thanks to bumper harvests, the production of foodgrains, available mainly for consumption in 1959, was 11 per cent larger. *Per capita* availabilities of food were higher than in the previous year; there was more of rice, wheat and other cereals, and copra and oil, although a little less of sugar.

"Among the primary commercial crops and minerals, the trends were somewhat mixed; the output of rubber and iron-ore increased in response to industrial demand; the output of petroleum was in line with its long-term trend; and the output of jute followed favourable weather. Poor demand, on the other hand, was primarily responsible for the lower production of tin and tea, and adverse weather for that of cotton.

"Manufacturing production rose by 16 per cent in the first nine months of 1959 as compared with the first nine months of the previous year (1958). After a protracted recession, Japan's manufacturing production began to rise during the last quarter of 1958 and continued to climb rapidly in 1959, supported by a steadily increasing consumer demand, exports and investment in equipment and inventories. The gain in India was more modest as its textile industry remained in the doldrums, whereas the producer goods industries forged ahead. The newly industrializing countries, which did not suffer a set-back in 1958, continued to break new ground.

"The very large production gains proclaimed towards the end of 1958 in Mainland China were scaled down to a sizeable extent in the revisions officially announced in August, 1959, although the revised estimates still showed very large increases in absolute terms. The official results for 1959, announced in late January, 1960, indicated a further increase in agricultural and industrial production, although at a rate substantially lower than in 1958.

"As several countries of the region will be nearing the completion of their present development plans in 1960 or 1961, progress in achieving their production targets is also reviewed. There are inherent limitations in target-setting in predominantly private enterprise economies, and it is easier to measure actual results rather than the increase in production potentials that has been achieved by investment directed to the building up of economic and social overheads.

"However, one broad conclusion emerges. Most countries of the region are still some distance away from their foodgrain production goals, although results are relatively better for primary export products and manufactured goods. The problem of increasing foodgrain production in Asia is above all one of organization. It involves remodelling the largely subsistence rural economy and requires a re-organization of institutional factors such as land system, credit mechanism and marketing. The crux of the matter is to gather momentum on several fronts at the same time. Few countries of the region can feel satisfaction at the progress made in this regard.

"World trade, excluding that between Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Mainland China, recovered rather slowly from the recession. Exports of the ECAFE primary exporting countries, which had suffered more than those of the primary exporting countries elsewhere, continued to show a decline up to the end of the first quarter of 1959, but rose thereafter. Japan's exports reached a record height of $2.4 billion in the first nine months of 1959, 17 per cent above the corresponding period of 1958. The most striking feature of Japan's export growth was the substantial increase in its exports to the United States of manufactured consumer goods such as ready-made garments, plywood, toys, chinaware, radios, sewing machines and cameras.

"The primary exports of the region responded well on the whole to the economic recovery of the industrial countries. In the first half of 1959, exports of rubber and petroleum increased both in volume and prices, of iron-ore in volume only and of copra and tin in prices. However, there were several commodities—cotton, sugar, tea and rice—which yielded ground both in quantities exported and the prices obtained. Jute exports declined sharply in volume. The continuing decline in raw jute exports has created serious difficulties for Pakistan. Following the good harvests in the rice importing countries, the rice exporters of the region—Burma, Thailand, Cambodia and South Viet-Nam—faced increasing difficulties in the first half of the year and their rice stocks started moving only after prices were reduced in the second half of the year.

"Export prices increased on the whole owing to the sizeable price rises for rubber and copra, and import prices declined because of the fall in the prices of cereals and manufactured goods. The terms of trade improved. In the first and second quarters of 1959, they were about 7 and 15 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1958 when they had again touched bottom in their downward slide from the peak levels of 1950-1951. They continued to rise in the third quarter, judging from the trends in commodity prices. Toward the end of the year, rubber prices continued to climb, copra prices had eased and manufactured goods' prices were slowly tending to rise. It appeared, therefore, that by the end of the year the steam had gone out of this upward recoil in terms of trade.

"Despite the improvement in production and increased availability of foreign exchange, effective monetary demand continued

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to exert pressure on prices. The inflationary elements were the increased expenditures on public and private investment and increased Government outlays on current needs. The main exceptions to the general inflationary trend were the region's rice exports (following the decline, in the first half of the year, in rice exports) and Pakistan (following reduced exports and fiscal retrenchment) where demand seemed to be either stationary or declining.

"To preserve internal stability and external balance, the Governments of the region resorted to varying financial policies and direct controls. Demand was kept down in Mainland China under a system of direct allocation of resources, rationing, price-fixation and Government procurement of major commodities. The most effective among the national approaches in other countries were the fiscal policies and quantitative controls on trade and payments. However, the fiscal measures were limited, on the revenue side, by relatively poor administrative machinery, low levels of *per capita* incomes and paucity of foreign exchange resources which restricted imports of goods with taxable potential and, on the expenditure side, by growing Government needs for defence, administration and social welfare. The Governments, in general, found it easier to incur deficits than to raise taxes, or to go to their central banks than to the money markets for funds. On occasions, they were also forced to cut down their development programmes. Since financial institutions are rudimentary and the greater part of money supply takes the form of cash, monetary policies, in general, remained less effective than fiscal policies in regulating effective demand in under-developed countries. Only a few countries, notably Japan and India, with a developed monetary infra-structure—Banks, insurance companies and security markets—employed all the traditional measures of monetary policy, *viz.*, changes in re-discount rates and in reserve requirements against demand deposits, selective credit and moral suasion.

"The countries of the region, on the whole, were more successful in policies aimed at controlling foreign trade and exchange. Exports increased, the rise in imports was held under control, at least in the first half of the year, and there was more foreign aid. With the improvement in the foreign assets position, several countries of the region, including the Federation of Malaya, India and Japan, either relaxed or altogether abandoned restrictions discriminating against dollar imports. Measures were also taken, with some success, to stimulate private foreign investment.

"These traditional measures implementing financial policies were at times not properly co-ordinated. Budgetary deficits continued to defeat credit restraints, or exchange rates were changed without taking corresponding domestic measures. The Philippines Government provided an example of a concentrated deployment of a wide array of fiscal and monetary measures tending in the same direction. Formosa and Laos, on the other hand, found it difficult to maintain stability in their new exchange rates after devaluation in 1958.

"A vigorous attempt to hold under control an already serious situation was made in Indonesia which, on August 25, 1959, took a series of steps consisting of a partial demonetization of currency, a compulsory conversion of bank deposits into loans to the Government, a change in the exchange rate and in foreign exchange regulations and a salary slash for Government employees. Undoubtedly, some monetary and fiscal reform was necessary owing to the mounting domestic inflation which in turn stemmed from increased Budget deficits arising from the maintenance of law and order. It is still too early to attempt a full appraisal of the measures adopted. A preliminary assessment seems to indicate that the measures succeeded in stabilizing domestic prices, although the inflationary factors—public credit creation, restricted supplies and domestic commercial disorganization—continued to exert pressure. The new exchange rates retain their multiple character, quantitative restrictions continue and capital flight remains a major problem. In the fiscal field, the proposals to increase revenue have yet to be implemented. The Indonesian monetary measures, however, appear to have achieved the official objective of re-distributing resources in favour of State control, in line with the Government's policy of moving in the direction of a 'guided economy'.

"To sum up, for the region as a whole, there was an increase in aggregate resources in 1959, largely due to increases in both agricultural and industrial production, which more than made up for the fall in aggregate imports and for the diminution of domestic supplies represented by the rise in the region's exports.

"While most Governments increased both their consumption and investment, the increment in aggregate resources appeared adequate to carry these as well as increases in private investment and, in several countries, also consumption. As a result, price movements were for the most part mild (except in certain instances) and showed no marked movement up or down. Slightly over half the countries for which data are available showed price increases and just under half showed either price declines or no change. However, it can perhaps be affirmed that prices have had a long-term upward tendency in most countries in the region."

Foreign Trade Review:

A feature of the Survey is a review of the foreign trade of the primary exporting countries of the region in the light of world trends, covering a period of the three decades between 1928 and 1957.

It said: "Over this period, it was found that the demand and supply conditions affecting the primary commodities in the world market had had a more acute impact on the primary exporting countries of the ECAFE area so that they fell behind not only the industrial countries but also the rest of the primary exporting countries of the world, in the volume of exports and in their value measured in terms of manufactured goods. Long-term data on import unit values are not available for dependable computations of their terms of trade, individually or as a group. At any rate, the wide divergence in the price changes of major export commodities suggests sharply different—favourable or adverse—movements in the terms of trade for different primary exporting countries of the region. No doubt, there has been a deterioration in the terms of trade since 1951, but it is yet too early to make a proper assessment of it. The deterioration may either be a correction of the sharp rise during the Korean war boom, or it may represent the resumption of the downward tendencies in evidence before World War II, threatening also the improvement secured during the War.

"Another factor of crucial significance to the primary exporting countries of the region is the violent short-term fluctuations in the earnings of their primary exports. A study of the primary commodities in ECAFE export trade indicates that there has been great instability not only in terms of foreign exchange but also in terms of import capacity, since changes in import prices have been on the whole non-compensatory. The study also suggests that the composition of the primary commodities of the region is such that it renders the export proceeds of the region more susceptible to fluctuations than those of world primary commodities as a group. The region features predominantly in the trade in natural rubber—the most volatile of the primary commodities.

"Finally, the experience of ECAFE primary exports confirms the striking fact that the great improvement in the internal economic stability of the industrial countries since the pre-War period has not been associated with a commensurate reduction in the instability in export volume, prices and earnings of primary products in the post-war period. Indeed, neither the growth in output and income nor the increase in economic stability of the industrial countries of the world has resulted in a corresponding expansion or increased stability of trade in the primary commodities of the world.

"Imports, in the meantime, have grown faster than the export-based capacity to import. In the first instance, the ECAFE region—a net exporter of foodgrains in the 'twenties—has become a net importer. Secondly, almost all primary exporting countries of the region—many having achieved independence only after the end of World War II—have embarked on programmes of economic development and social welfare in response to the 'revolution of rising expectations' and have undertaken larger defence commitments. The altered patterns of their demand for imports and the relatively sluggish progress in their primary production have, in several instances, made the primary exporting countries of the region more dependent on the industrial countries than in the 'twenties for imports of staple foods for their growing populations and of raw materials for their growing industries. While the establishment of these industries has reduced their dependence on industrialized countries for the relatively simple manufactures such as textile products, the primary exporting countries are almost completely dependent upon industrialized countries to supply their increasing needs for capital goods imports to sustain their development programmes. It is this dependence which makes the gap between the purchasing power of the exports of these primary exporting countries and their import needs more distressing. They have remained more vulnerable than the industrial countries, since their economic growth is more critically dependent on their capacity to import than is the case with the industrial countries. Indeed, for several of them, even their present levels of living hang precariously on the prospects encountered by not more than two or three primary commodities in the world market.

"The study of these long-term trends leads inescapably to the conclusion that the chronic balance of payments difficulties of the primary exporting countries of the ECAFE region have not been caused by accidental or short-term factors but are the results of fundamental economic changes, that is, changes in the supply and demand factors in world production and trade. These difficulties in the post-War years have been alleviated to some extent by foreign assistance, but the primary exporting countries still find it necessary to deplete their external assets, increase foreign indebtedness, impose import restrictions or slow down on an otherwise technically and economically feasible rate of growth.

"Is this aggregate imbalance between what the ECAFE primary exporting countries need and what they are able to earn likely to continue, say, for the next 15 years or so? An attempt is made to answer this question in the light of projections of imports of primary commodities by industrial countries and corresponding primary export prospects of the ECAFE countries. It appears that, for the region as a whole and for most individual countries, only a slow rate of expansion of their traditional primary exports to industrial countries in relation to a rapid rise in their import needs can be foreseen. Because of this rather unfavourable outlook, a further assessment was made of the prospects of expanding exports of manufactured goods and service earnings and of developing alternative markets, and the conclusion was reached that the economic development can hardly be export-oriented for the region as a whole. A trend toward import substitution of food, other consumer goods, and even producer goods, appears unavoidable."

(*The Times*, London, *The Hindu*, Madras, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2652:AOA:A, 3181:THI:A]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **Ex-King Amanullah Dead:** It was reported from Berne on April 26 that the former King of Afghanistan, Shah Amanullah, had died in a hospital in Switzerland.

He was ailing for several days.

(*The Times*, London)

BURMA

A. **Mr. Chou En-lai's Visit:** The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, accompanied by the Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, and a party of senior officials paid a goodwill visit to Rangoon from April 16 to 19 on their way to India.

The visit was on an invitation extended to him in March, 1960 by the then Burmese Premier, Gen. Ne Win.

The visitors were given a warm welcome.

Mr. Chou En-lai's visit coincided with Burma's Water Festival in which he and the other members of his party participated.

Later the same day (April 16), the visitors went on a cruise on the Rangoon river when Mr. Chou En-lai told Commodore Than Po that China was building submarines, but they were not yet atom-powered.

State Banquet:

At night (April 16), U Nu gave a State banquet in honour of Mr. Chou En-lai. Toasts to "everlasting friendship between Burma and China" were proposed by the two leaders.

U Nu said in his speech that he regarded Mr. Chou En-lai's visit to Burma "at this juncture both as a special gesture of goodwill and understanding and as a happy augury for the further development of good-neighbourly relations and fruitful co-operation between our two peoples."

He added: "The Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China cherish a sincere desire to maintain and consolidate their traditional friendship and to settle any disputes between them by means of peaceful negotiation without resorting to force. This desire, coupled with the devotion of our two countries to the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, have enabled our countries to work out a mutually acceptable basis for the final settlement of the long outstanding and stubborn boundary question which they have inherited from history. It has also enabled them to lay down a solid foundation not only for the maintenance of everlasting peace and cordial friendship but also for the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations and friendly co-operation between them.

"Indeed, our two countries are now on the threshold of a new era of peace, good-neighbourly relations and close co-operation for mutual benefit."

Mr. Chou En-lai, in his reply, spoke of the growing friendship between the two countries and the recent Border Agreement (see page 3151) as an important event and said:

"Both our parties recognized that the northern section of the Sino-Burmese boundary was undelimited and that it should be delimited along the traditional customary line. With regard to the southern section of the Sino-Burmese boundary, even though the 1941 line which Britain, taking advantage of China's difficulties, delimited with China, had been formally recognized by the then Chinese Central Government, the Burmese Government understood the Chinese people's sentiments and agreed to link this question with other questions relevant to the boundary for an overall solution. The Chinese people waged struggles for decades against the forcible seizure by Britain of the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang. The Burmese Government, in a friendly manner, acknowledged that this area did not belong to Burma and should be returned to China.

"The Chinese Government, taking into consideration the practical needs of the Burmese side, agreed to turn over to Burma the Meng-Mao triangular area; and, in exchange, the Burmese Government agreed to make a corresponding adjustment in the 1941 line.

"The Chinese Government, in accordance with its consistent policy of opposing foreign prerogatives and respecting the sovereignty of other countries, renounced China's right of participation in mining enterprises at Lufang in Burma. It should also be mentioned that these were not completely without misunderstandings or even clashes on the border between the two countries while the two sides were seeking a friendly solution to the boundary question. This, however, did not hamper the joint efforts of our two Governments to settle the boundary question.

"Our two sides consistently maintained political foresight and constantly paid attention to upholding friendship between the two countries. This is the key to the ultimate settlement of the boundary question between the two countries....

"The Chinese Government and people are willing, together with the Burmese Government and people, to continue to act on the principles of the Bandung Conference, develop the Bandung spirit, strengthen and consolidate the unity of Asian and African countries, and support the just struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. China and Burma are both peace-loving countries. They are both engaged in long-term economic construction and stand in need of a peaceful international environment and of strengthened co-operation with their neighbours. Solidarity and co-operation are in the fundamental interests of our two peoples. I am convinced that the Chinese and Burmese peoples will certainly be able to continue to advance hand in hand."

The next two days (April 17 and 18) were utilized by the Chinese leaders for talks with Burmese leaders, courtesy calls and sight-seeing.

Joint Communique:

Before they left Rangoon for Delhi on April 19, a joint *communique* was signed by U Nu and Mr. Chou En-lai.

It said: "The Premiers held sincere talks on questions of common interest to both countries in a friendly, harmonious and frank atmosphere.

"Taking part also in the talks were, on the Chinese side: Vice-Premier Marshal Chen Yi, and Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Han-fu, and on the Burmese side: Foreign Minister Sao Hkun Hkio.

"The two Premiers pointed out with satisfaction that with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-aggression between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma and the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma on the Question of the Boundary between the Two Countries, friendly co-operation between the two countries had entered a new stage.

"The two parties indicated their determination, in accordance with the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence jointly initiated by the two countries and the spirit and provisions of the above-mentioned Treaty and Agreement, to continue to adopt measures to further strengthen economic co-operation, develop trade and promote cultural and friendly ties between the two countries and to bring about as early as possible a complete and final settlement of the question of the boundary between the two countries.

"Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Rangoon coincided with the fifth anniversary of the Bandung Conference of historic significance. The two Premiers confirmed with pleasure that the development of Sino-Burmese friendly relations on the series of victories won by Asian and African peoples under the banners of independence, peace and friendship over the past five years fully proved the great vitality of the Bandung spirit and the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence.

"The two parties expressed the hope that the Asian and African countries would adhere to the Bandung spirit and work for the strengthening of the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples who are struggling for national independence and against racial discrimination, and condemned the repressive measures and use of force against the African peoples by some Governments.

"The two Premiers were firmly convinced that the safeguarding of peace is an important matter of common interest to all the people of the world. They expressed the hope that the Conference of the Government Heads of the Big Powers to be held in May this year would contribute to world peace and the relaxation of international tensions and held that the countries concerned should reach agreement speedily on the prohibition of nuclear weapons, general disarmament and other problems.

"Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Chinese Government, invited Prime Minister U Nu to pay a friendly visit to China. Prime Minister U Nu accepted the invitation with pleasure and indicated that he would carry out the visit as early as possible."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3151:CHI:A]

B. **Border And Friendship Pacts Approved:** Both Houses of Parliament approved on April 22 the Sino-Burmese Border Agreement and the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression.

They were concluded during Gen. Ne Win's visit to Peking in January, 1960.

Under the terms of the Border Agreement, a Joint Commission is to be formed to survey the boundary for adjustments provided in the Agreement.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3151:CHI:A]

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CAMBODIA

A. New Cabinet Formed: A new Cabinet, headed by Mr. Pho Proeung, won a National Assembly vote of investiture, by 37 votes to one, with nine abstentions, on April 19.

The formation of the Cabinet was necessitated by the resignation of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as Prime Minister following the death of his father, King Norodom Suramarit.

Prince Norodom gave up office explaining that, having led successive Cabinets since 1955, he needed rest.

Observers in Pnom Penh said that the new Cabinet was "completely loyal" to Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Mr. Pho Proeung, who headed the new Cabinet, also took over the Interior Ministry.

Other Cabinet members in charge of key Ministries were: Mr. Tep Phan (Foreign Affairs); Major-General Lon Nol (Defence); and Mr. Touch Kim (Finance).

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3287:CAM:A]

CEYLON

A. UNP Government Defeated: The United National Party (UNP) Government, headed by Mr. Dudley Senanayake, was defeated in the House of Representatives on April 22 in what amounted to a vote of censure.

It was exactly a month before that the Cabinet had been sworn-in (see page 3263).

Major Opposition parties, including the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) which emerged second largest in the General Elections, voted for the motion which took the form of an amendment to the Address of Thanks to the Governor-General's speech.

The motion was adopted by the House by 93 votes to 61, with one abstention, and the House adjourned till May 3.

The acceptance of the motion invalidated the other amendments proposed by individual parties.

The amended motion read: "We, the members of the House of Representatives, thank Your Excellency for the speech with which you have been pleased to open Parliament. We assure Your Excellency that we shall give our attention to all matters placed before us but regret that Your Excellency's Government does not command the confidence of this House."

Earlier, winding up the debate for the Government, the Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, told the House that he had assumed office rightfully as head of the largest party in Parliament.

He did not believe that the SLFP, depending as it did on the support of various other groups, would be able to give a stable administration and that was why he proposed to recommend the dissolution of Parliament and a second General Election if he was defeated.

He said that he did not believe that the road to socialism lay through nationalization. Some parties wanted nationalization of all means of production but that somehow led to "nationalization of the minds of men."

He would not wish man to sacrifice his complete freedom on the altar of an economic State.

He pleaded that the problems of language and of citizenship of Indian settlers should be taken out of party politics.

He proposed a round-table conference of all parties and communities to reach an amicable settlement of the official language problem which had embittered relations between the Tamil minority and the Sinhalese people.

[During the month he was in office, Mr. Senanayake had concentrated on solving economic problems, particularly the cost of living problem. His Government brought down the price of rationed rice from 45 cents a measure to 25 cents. He managed to persuade shipping companies to reduce freight rates by 15 per cent in order to help the trade to bring down the cost of consumer goods. These impressed the country but Parliamentarians questioned the sources from which the Government was expecting to find money to subsidize rationed rice.]

New Elections Ordered:

Immediately after the voting, the Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, went to the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, and apprised him of the latest developments and "advised" him that since no party was in a position to provide a stable alternative Government, an early General Election might be held.

The Governor-General then conferred with leaders of other Opposition parties to ascertain whether the SLFP could form a stable Government.

Apparently, the Governor-General felt that the SLFP, did not have adequate support to form an alternative Government, for he summoned Mr. Dudley Senanayake again and told him that he had accepted his advice to dissolve Parliament.

Mr. Senanayake was also asked to continue in office until the Elections.

On April 23, it was formally announced that the Governor-General had decided to dissolve Parliament and to hold fresh elections on July 20.

This made Ceylon's fourth Parliament the shortest in her history. After the Election, it met for the first time on March 30 to elect the Speaker. It then met for the ceremonial opening by the Governor-General on April 6 and to debate the Governor-General's opening Address from April 19 to 22.

Opposition Leaders' Statement:

On April 24, leaders of Opposition parties issued the following statement:

"We are unanimous in expressing our regret that His Excellency has thought it fit to dissolve the present Parliament a little over a month after the last General Election. In view of the fact that all the Opposition parties barring the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna had informed His Excellency quite clearly that an alternative Government could be formed by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and that there was a reasonable possibility of its continuing, the dissolution of Parliament cannot be treated as being in the best interests of the country, which has already suffered by the absence of an effective Government for many months."

The statement was signed by Mr. C. P. De Silva (Sri Lanka Freedom Party), Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam (Federal Party), Dr. N. M. Perera (Trotskyist Lanka Sama Samaj Party), Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe (Communist Party), Mr. J. D. Weerasekara (Lanka Prajathantrawadi Pakshava) and Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna (Jatikavimukhti Peramuna).

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

[Prev. ref. 3263:CEY:A, 3287:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. "Red Flag's" Call To Prepare for War: A statement issued by *Red Flag*, organ of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, called on the Socialist bloc of countries on April 22 to prepare for war and stated that the result of a nuclear conflict would be that "a civilization thousands of times higher than the capitalist system and with a truly beautiful future" would be created over the debris of a dead imperialism.

It said: "Under the condition of peaceful co-existence, there are still complicated and acute struggles in the political, economic and ideological field. Until the imperialist system and the exploiting classes come to an end, wars of one kind or another will always appear.

"Communists must make two preparations: one, for the development of the revolution and the other for a non-peaceful revolution."

It advised the Socialist countries to "master wherever possible more and more of such new techniques as atomic weapons and rocketry." The result of nuclear warfare would be the very speedy destruction of the imperialist monsters the world over and certainly not be the annihilation of mankind.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

B. Chinese Air Force "Third Strongest"—Adm. H. Felt's Opinion: Admiral Harry Felt, US Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, said in a testimony to the US House of Representatives Appropriations Sub-Committee (released on April 27) that China's Air Force was about the third largest and strongest in the world today.

[This, by implication, meant that China's Air Force was at least as strong as that of Britain.]

He said: "From a military point of view, China's Air Force is getting better equipment and is about the third largest and strongest in the world today and includes modern jet aircraft. They are not as well trained as our people, nor as well trained as the Chinese on Taiwan (Formosa)."

Asked to describe the modernization of the Chinese communist Army, he replied: "The information we get is that it is, of course, a huge army, well trained and well equipped. They do not have atomics; we are pretty well convinced of that. I think their weakness is in logistics. They are dependent upon USSR completely, of course."

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3095:CHI:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Mr. Chou En-lai's Visit; New Road Reported Constructed By Chinese In Ladakh; India's New Border Map; Adjustments In Tax Levies; Southern Zonal Council Meeting; Committee To Examine Price Policy.

A. Mr. Chou En-lai's Visit: On the invitation of Mr. Nehru (contained in his letter dated February 5, 1960) to come to New Delhi for talks on the Sino-Indian border issue, the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, accompanied by the Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi,

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and other officials, arrived in New Delhi on April 19.

He was in New Delhi until the morning of April 26, and during these seven days, he had talks with Mr. Nehru on the border issue for a total period of 20 hours.

Mr. Chou En-lai also met India's Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, the Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, the Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, and others.

He held a news conference on the night of April 25 after the joint *communique* was issued on the talks.

He left for Khatmandu on April 26.

Joint Communique:

Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou En-lai issued a joint *communique* on the evening of April 25. It reflected total disagreement on the Sino-Indian border issue.

It said: "The talks did not result in resolving the differences that had arisen."

Nevertheless, it was stated that it had been agreed that officials of the two Governments would examine historical and other factual material on the disputed borders and report by the end of September, 1960 to the respective Governments.

The first meeting of the officials would be held in Peking in June, 1960 and they would alternately meet in New Delhi and Peking thereafter.

The following is the text of the *communique*:

"At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived in New Delhi on April 19 to discuss certain differences relating to the border areas which have arisen between the Government of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

"His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai was accompanied by His Excellency Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Mr. Chang Han-fu, Vice-Foreign Minister of China, and other officials of the Chinese Government. His Excellency the Premier and his party concluded their visit to India on the morning of April 26.

"The two Prime Ministers had several long, frank and friendly talks between themselves. Their Excellencies the Premier of the Chinese People's Republic and the Vice-Premier also had long talks with the President, the Vice-President and several senior Ministers of the Government of India.

"The two Prime Ministers explained fully their respective stands on the problems affecting the border areas. This led to a greater understanding of the views of the two Governments, but the talks did not result in resolving the differences that had arisen.

"The two Prime Ministers were of the opinion that further examination should take place by officials of the two sides of the factual material in the possession of both the Governments.

"The two Prime Ministers, therefore, agreed that officials of the two Governments should meet and examine, check and study all historical documents, records, accounts, maps and other material relevant to the boundary question, on which each side relied in support of its stand, and draw up a report for submission to the two Governments.

"This report would list the points on which there was agreement and the points on which there was disagreement or which should be examined more fully and clarified. This report should prove helpful towards further consideration of these problems by the two Governments.

"It was further agreed that the officials should meet from June to September, 1960 alternately in the capitals of the two countries. The first meeting should take place in Peking and the officials would report to the two Governments by the end of September, 1960.

"During the period of further examination of the factual material, every effort should be made by the parties to avoid friction and clashes in the border areas.

"Advantage was taken of the meeting by the two Prime Ministers to discuss certain other important problems in world affairs. The two Prime Ministers welcomed the forthcoming conference in Paris of the Heads of Governments and expressed the hope that this conference would help in lessening international tensions, in banning the production and use of nuclear weapons and in promoting disarmament."

Mr. Chou En-lai's Statement:

The failure of the talks was confirmed by Mr. Chou En-lai at a news conference on April 25 at which he also disclosed that he had invited Mr. Nehru to visit China at a time convenient to him.

Mr. Chou En-lai made the following statement at the news conference:

"At the invitation of Prime Minister Nehru, I have paid a friendly visit to India from April 19 to 25. I am pleased to have this opportunity to visit once again the great Republic of India and extend greetings to the great Indian people. During the visit, we have been accorded cordial welcome and hospitality by the Indian Government and Prime Minister Nehru. For this, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and I, as well as my other colleagues, wish to express our hearty thanks.

"The Chinese and Indian peoples are two great nations of Asia. From the remote past, there have always existed between the two peoples mutual friendship and mutual sympathy, but never mutual antagonism or aggression against each other. Since our two countries successively achieved Independence, particularly since we jointly initiated the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, the profound friendship between the two peoples has undergone further development on a new basis.

"There is no basic conflict of interests between our two countries. Our two countries have every reason to remain friendly to each other for thousands and tens of thousands of years to come.

"During the past one year or two, although disputes have arisen between the two countries on the boundary question left over by history, our two peoples have nonetheless consistently cherished the desire to be friendly to each other. We are convinced that it is entirely possible to achieve, through peaceful consultations, a fair and reasonable settlement of the boundary question between the two countries. It is precisely with this conviction that we have come here.

"During the visit, Prime Minister Nehru and I have held many long discussions on matters of common interest, particularly the Sino-Indian boundary question. Our two sides expounded our respective stands and view-points on the boundary question, as well as our respective propositions for a settlement of this question. I am of the opinion that such discussions are conducive to the enhancing of mutual understanding.

"Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Vice-Minister Chang Han-fu and I have also met and held frank discussions separately with a number of Cabinet Ministers of the Indian Government.

"After seven days of talks, although, unlike what we expected, no agreement has been reached for the settlement of the boundary question, the two sides have unanimously agreed that officials of the two sides should meet and examine, check and study the factual material relevant to the boundary question and submit a report to the Governments of the two countries.

"Both sides have also agreed that while the officials of the two countries are holding meetings, all efforts should be made to avoid friction and clashes in the border areas. These agreements have been set forth in the joint *communique* of the two Prime Ministers.

"We hold that these agreements have a positive bearing on the maintenance of tranquillity on the border and on the continued search for avenues for a reasonable settlement of the boundary question.

"Through frankly exchanging views between the two Prime Ministers, I have found that the two sides not only share the common desire to maintain friendly relations between the two countries but also that, on the boundary question too, it is not impossible for the two sides to find common points or points of proximity which, in my view, can be broadly summarized into the following six points:

"(1) There exist disputes with regard to the boundary between the two sides.

"(2) There exists between the two countries a line of actual control up to which each side exercises administrative jurisdiction.

"(3) In determining the boundary between the two countries, certain geographical principles, such as watersheds, river valleys and mountain passes, should be equally applicable to all sectors of the boundary.

"(4) A settlement of the boundary question between the two countries should take into account the national feelings of the two peoples towards the Himalayas and the Karakoram mountains.

"(5) Pending a settlement of the boundary question between the two countries through discussions, both sides should keep to the line of actual control and should not put forward territorial claims as pre-conditions, but individual adjustments may be made.

"(6) In order to ensure tranquillity on the border so as to facilitate the discussions, both sides should continue to refrain from patrolling along all sectors of the boundary.

"Of course, there are now still distances between us and the Indian Government with regard to the above six points. However, I am of the opinion that as long as both sides continue consultations, it will not be difficult to narrow down and eliminate these distances. Once these common points are found, the two sides undoubtedly will have taken a big stride forward towards the reasonable settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

"The Chinese Government has consistently maintained that since the Sino-Indian boundary has never been formally delimited, both the Chinese and Indian sides should seek a reasonable settlement of the boundary question between the two countries through peaceful and friendly consultations, taking into consideration the historical background and the present actualities, acting on the Five Principles jointly initiated by the two countries and adopting an attitude of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

"Pending this, both sides should maintain the present state of the boundary and not change it by unilateral action, let alone by force. Regarding some of the disputes, provisional agreements can be reached through negotiations.

"The Chinese Government holds that Sino-Indian friendship is of extremely great significance both to the 1,000 million people of the two countries and to Asian and world peace. This friendship should not be, nor can it be, jeopardized because of the temporary lack of a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

"Tomorrow (April 26), we shall bid farewell to the State leaders of India and the great Indian people. On the eve of my departure, I would like to state once again that the Chinese Government has unshakeable confidence in a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question and the strengthening of the friendship between the two countries, and that it will exert unremitting efforts to this end.

"In order to provide the Prime Ministers of the two countries with another opportunity for talks, in order to promote friendly relations between the two countries and reciprocate Prime Minister Nehru's kind hospitality, I have invited Prime Minister Nehru to visit China at a time convenient to him."

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News Conference:

At the news conference on the night of April 25, Mr. Chou En-lai expressed the hope that the "dark cloud" hanging over the relations between China and India would pass and that their present differences over the boundary question would prove to be only temporary.

He maintained that there was no basic conflict of interests between the two countries and said: "We have been friends for thousands of years and would remain friends for tens of thousands of years."

He asserted that China had no territorial claims to make on India or any other country. "We will never commit aggression against any country. At the same time, we will not tolerate aggression against us."

The differences between India and China over the eastern sector of the Himalayan boundary—along the MacMahon Line, he said, now appeared smaller than they were as a result of the talks between the two Prime Ministers and that the differences over the Aksaichin area in Ladakh seemed to be rather bigger. But, as China was prepared to accommodate the Indian point of view in the eastern sector, India should accommodate China in the western sector.

He re-iterated that the "so-called MacMahon Line was absolutely unacceptable to China."

He added: "Nevertheless, we are willing to maintain the present state of that sector of the boundary. We will not cross that line and in our negotiations with the Indian Government we have never put forward any territorial claims. Since we have adopted such an attitude of understanding and conciliation, the dispute regarding the eastern sector has become a smaller one in the talks between the two Prime Ministers in the last few days."

He confessed that the two Prime Ministers had not been able to arrive at an agreement on the boundary question. But, he hoped for the best. Both sides had unanimously agreed that their officials should study all the material. He believed that the question could be reasonably solved through peaceful consultations.

After explaining China's position with regard to the eastern and western sectors, he said: "We hope that after the officials of the two sides have examined and studied documents and maps as provided in the joint *communique* the Indian Government will take an attitude similar to that which the Chinese Government has taken towards the eastern sector, an attitude of mutual accommodation. In this way we believe a reasonable settlement of this question can be found."

Asked about Chinese claims on Bhutan and Sikkim, he said that China had no claims on Bhutan and Sikkim and added: "We respect India's relations with Bhutan and Sikkim."

With regard to the middle sector also, he said, there were disputes, but "they are disputes about individual areas."

Asked if it was true that China had claimed Mount Everest as belonging to China, he said: "The situation with regard to this question is not like what you have learnt from the papers. This is a topic between the Prime Ministers of China and Nepal. I have no intention to disclose the discussions between the two of us on this (held at Peking). I will wait till I get to Khatmandu to disclose anything on this question."

A correspondent asked whether Mr. Nehru and other Indian leaders had raised the question of Chinese aggression against India during these talks and did he think that officials of the two countries could resolve the fundamental differences on the border when the two Prime Ministers had failed to do so.

Mr. Chou En-lai replied that this question was never raised. If Mr. Nehru and other Indian leaders had raised the question it would have been neither friendly towards China nor in conformity with facts. "I can only say that the two friendly countries—India and China—have no intention to satisfy the desire of the Western countries on this question."

Asked whether the two Prime Ministers, apart from discussing the boundary question, had expressed any grievance against each other with special reference to events in Tibet and the political asylum granted to the Dalai Lama, he replied: "The Dalai Lama and his followers started a revolt in Tibet in an attempt to keep serfdom there, but that revolt failed, and after that the Dalai Lama and his followers fled to India. The political asylum given to them here was a normal international practice. We have no objection to it.

"But the activities of the Dalai Lama and his followers, since they came to India, have far exceeded the limits the Indian Government had promised to us. We were told that the Dalai Lama would not be allowed to carry on any political activity against China. But he has done so on a number of occasions within this country and without. This is a matter of deep regret to us."

He said that he would not have come to New Delhi without a sincere desire on his part to settle the dispute. If necessary, he and his colleagues would come again for the sake of enhancing friendship between the two countries.

Question: "Did you find Mr. Nehru a different man this time?"

Answer: "Both Mr. Nehru and myself showed a common desire for mutual friendship between the two countries. On the border question we expounded our respective view-points. Naturally, we have talked more about this question."

Farewell Message:

Mr. Chou En-lai and his party left New Delhi for Khatmandu on the morning of April 26. He was seen off at Palam airport by Mr. Nehru, Cabinet Ministers and others.

In a farewell message to Mr. Nehru on his departure, Mr. Chou En-lai said that he was convinced that "through continuous efforts by both sides, a reasonable settlement can certainly be found for the boundary question left over by history."

The following is the text of the message:

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

"As I end my friendly visit to your great country and am now leaving your land, please allow me, in my own name and that of Vice-Premier Chen Yi, to thank the Indian Government and Your Excellency once again for the hospitality accorded us. The great friendship between the 1,000 million people of China and India is everlasting and unshakeable. I am convinced that through continuous efforts by both sides, a reasonable settlement can certainly be found for the boundary question left over by history.

"With best wishes for the Government of the Republic of India, the Indian people and Your Excellency, Chou En-lai."

Mr. Nehru's Reactions:

At Palam airport on April 26, where he had gone to see off Mr. Chou En-lai, Mr. Nehru told newsmen in an informal chat that there was a vast difference on facts between the Indian and Chinese Governments on the border question and that the failure of the two sides to reach an agreement was "eloquent proof" of the position.

Referring to Mr. Chou En-lai's plea for "mutual accommodation" on the basis of "present actualities" in the western and eastern sectors, Mr. Nehru firmly declared that there could be no question of "barter" in these matters. Settled facts were settled facts. But since the two sides had different sets of facts their conclusions naturally differed.

He declared that he still stood by his earlier "historical view" regarding Chinese expansionism. The "high tension" which had existed on the border question had been lessened for the moment, but the "basic tension" still remained. The Chinese had sought to link their acceptance of the actual position in N-EFA with Indian recognition of the fact of Chinese occupation in Ladakh. The differences on the western sector constituted a big stumbling-block.

Mr. Chou En-lai's reference to Bhutan and Sikkim, he thought, was "good as a statement."

He did not think there would be any further clashes if there was the will to avoid incidents. No incident had, in fact, occurred during the past six months. It was understood that neither side would send out forward patrols. General directives might be issued in this regard but there could not be any precise rules.

Mr. Chou En-lai had said at his news conference that no Indian leader had accused China of "aggression and that to have done so would have been unfriendly." To this Mr. Nehru replied that if the Government of India had told the Chinese that they had come into Indian territory, it obviously meant that they had committed aggression.

Asked if he thought that officials of the two sides would be able to reach any agreement, he said that they were neither authorized nor competent to do so. The officials would merely collect material, sort it out, arrange it and present it to the two Governments. The current negotiations had revealed that we had a fair amount of material which the Chinese could not counter. Tibet and other larger questions were referred to in the talks, but they were not the subject of any lengthy discussion with Mr. Chou En-lai.

Asked about Mr. Chou En-lai's invitation to him to visit Peking, he said that the question of his visit did not arise now. "It will depend on developments and after the visit of the official team (envisaged in the joint *communique*) and what they report and the position then."

Question: "In view of the known capacity of the Chinese for protracting negotiations without reaching any settlement, do you think that our negotiations will also be protracted?"

Mr. Nehru: "I cannot say whether they will be protracted. They are protracted even at the present moment. I do not know about the future."

Question: "You had previously expressed your optimism that the dispute would be resolved by peaceful means. After these talks, do you still believe it will be resolved by peaceful means and that they will vacate aggression in Ladakh?"

Mr. Nehru: "I do not know what measure of optimism I had at any time. But one always tries for that (peaceful settlement) and trying for that is always good. We shall continue to try, and one cannot rule out the possibility of success."

Mr. Nehru's Statement In Parliament:

Mr. Nehru told the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on April 26 that his prolonged discussions with Mr. Chou En-lai on the border issue had come up against "the rock of entirely different sets of facts."

The basic difference in the facts, he said, was that while the Chinese claimed that they had been in "constructive and actual" occupation of the area in Ladakh for as long as 200 years, India had maintained that the Chinese troops had come into Indian territory in the last few years.

He added that during the talks the Chinese had frequently tried to equate the problem of the eastern sector of the border with that of the western sector. They argued that India had no right to the territory on the eastern sector to which she had advanced in the last few years.

This basic historical and factual disagree-

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ment, which cropped up again and again during the talks, had led to a position where both sides were unable to convince each other and "we remain unconvinced." It was, however, ultimately agreed that the two sets of facts be investigated on the basis of the materials with both parties at the official level. The officials would confine their investigations to the study of facts on which there was difference of opinion and report if there was need for further inquiry.

Mr. Nehru had suggested that officials should undertake such an investigation immediately, but the Chinese did not have their material with them. It was, therefore, agreed that investigation should be made at Peking two months hence.

Mr. Nehru also referred to the six points mentioned by Mr. Chou En-lai at his news conference and said that the Chinese Premier had naturally given expression to his own point of view, which was not "very often our point of view."

Dealing with each point, Mr. Nehru accepted that there was a border dispute and that there was "a line of actual control, i.e., military control" of Indian territory by the Chinese. He also agreed that the water-shed principle was important but, he added, it did not lead anywhere.

He was of the view that Mr. Chou En-lai's reference to the "national feeling" of the two peoples was in response to the fact that the Himalayas were an intimate part of India's heritage. On their part, the Chinese were welcome to the Karakoram mountains.

Mr. Chou En-lai's fifth point, according to Mr. Nehru, was not very clear. Presumably, it meant that "we will not discuss anything unless territorial claims are accepted." He was not agreeable to this particular type of conditional approach.

Finally, Mr. Chou En-lai's sixth point regarding no patrolling of the boundary, he said, was not something that was agreed to. According to him, Indian patrols would be completely free to move about the border areas. In a border dispute, he had told the Chinese Premier, it was not difficult to have common points of proximity.

Asked by a member about the Chinese case, he said, the Chinese had claimed that from time immemorial, their border was from the Karakoram range to the Lanak La Pass. If that was accepted, a large area in Ladakh would be cut off. According to the Chinese, a large part of this area in the north belonged to the Sinkiang province of China and a smaller portion in the south to Tibet.

They had further maintained that since this was a difficult area India was only in constructive control of it, and China, on the other hand, had all along been in actual as well as constructive control. Throughout their talks and the earlier correspondence, the Chinese had not given their boundaries precisely as had been done from the Indian side.

Regarding Mr. Chou En-lai's invitation to him to visit Peking, he said that he would await the outcome of the officials' discussions before giving in answer.

Communist Party's Statement:

The Communist Party of India issued a statement in New Delhi on April 27 regretting that the recent talks between the Prime Ministers of India and China had not led to a solution of the border problem.

"However", it added, "these friendly talks embodying the sincere desire of the peoples of India and China of find a way to an understanding and settlement have undoubtedly been a constructive step and this cannot but prove beneficial to the future course of negotiations."

It welcomed the decision of the two Governments to continue discussons at official level and said it was confident that "a peaceful approach and friendly negotiations will ultimately bear fruit."

It also welcomed the agreement between the two Prime Ministers that every effort should be made by the two countries to avoid frictions and clashes in the border areas.

"These are the positive results of the talks and there is no reason, therefore, to think that the negotiations have broken down."

Mr. Chou En-lai On Mr. Nehru's Statement:

At a news conference in Khatmandu on April 28, Mr. Chou En-lai angrily thumped the table and said: "The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, made a statement in the Indian Parliament after my departure from New Delhi which was not friendly to China."

He added that as long as he was in New Delhi, Mr. Nehru did not say anything, but when he left India Mr. Nehru made this "distressing statement" against the Chinese Government.

He said that he had great respect for Mr. Nehru and was, therefore, "distressed."

Mr. Chou's temper rose as Marshal Chen Yi, the Chinese Foreign Minister, intervened to say that China had been "wronged in the matter."

At this stage, the Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, smilingly brought the news conference to an end by inviting Mr. Chou En-lai to sign the Sino-Nepalese Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

Mr. Chou En-lai was throughout derisive of questions put to him by Indian correspondents.

When one of them asked about the Chinese claim on Everest, he answered: "There is no loop-hole in it for you to drive a wedge."

But, at the Gauchar airport as he left Khatmandu on April 29 for Calcutta *en route* to Peking, Mr. Chou En-lai said that India and China would always remain friends.

As he shook hands with Mr. Harishwar Dayal, India's Ambassador in Khatmandu, at the airport, he said: "No matter what disputes our two countries have, India and China will always be friendly."

Mr. Dayal replied: "I hope so."

"The People's Daily" Reaction:

The Chinese Communist Party newspaper *The People's Daily*, expressed polite regret at the failure of the talks on April 27.

The Prime Ministers' discussions, it said, had, however, a "positive bearing on the maintenance of tranquillity on the border and on the continued search for avenues to a reasonable settlement of the boundary question."

Its 2,000-word mildly-phrased front page editorial was the first public comment in Peking on the result of the talks.

The two Prime Ministers, it said, could and should have reached agreement on the six points listed by Mr. Chou En-lai, which the Chinese side considered were "common points or points of proximity."

It neither blamed nor criticized India for failing to agree to these points. It accused "imperialism and reactionary forces in India" of trying unsuccessfully to obstruct the Prime Ministers' talks and to exert pressure on China to make "unilateral concessions."

(*The Statesman*, *The Times of India* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3187:INI:A, 3214:INI:C, 3224:INI:A]

B. **Another Road Reported Constructed In Ladakh By Chinese:** According to reports reaching New Delhi, the Chinese have constructed a new strategic highway through Ladakh, west of the old Aksaichin Road. Portions of the road were, however, not yet completed.

The new road, it is said, branches off from the existing Tibet-Sinkiang highway. It bites deep into Indian territory and is obviously aimed at consolidating the "present actuality" of Chinese occupation in the area.

Following the development of this line of communication in addition to the old road, the Chinese are believed to have transferred the military control of the Aksaichin area from the Tibetan to the Sinkiang Regional Command.

It is possible that they have also developed one or two air-strips in the region.

The new road is reported to enter Indian territory in the north at the same point as the old Aksaichin Road, namely, Haji Langar. Thereafter, it turns due west and then south along the valley of the Qara Qash river and then south-west to the Ladak La Pass.

The road runs west-north-west into Sinkiang from Haji Langar to Malikshah and Shahidullah (near Suget Qarawal) and then north to Yarkand.

In the south, the highway crosses the Lanak La into Tibet and then joins the old Aksaichin Road to run down to Rudok on the eastern extremity of Lake Pangong.

A feeder road has also been constructed from Lanak La to the Kong Ka pass. The existence of this road and the fact that it is motorable was disclosed by Mr. Karam Singh last November.

The new highway traverses about 200 miles of Indian territory and cuts off an area of between 8,000 and 10,000 square miles. The alignment of the old Aksaichin Road through Ladakh is only half as long and the area on the far side of it only some 5,000 square miles.

The new road is probably aligned along an existing trail. Its construction has obviously been undertaken during the past year and more likely after the Kong Ka pass incident in October, 1959.

Mr. Nehru's Confirmation:

Speaking in both Houses of Parliament on April 29 during the debate on the Nehru-Chou En-lai joint *communique* of April 26, Mr. Nehru confirmed that the Chinese had built a new highway through Ladakh, west of the original Aksaichin Road some time in 1959 in the Newar areas of occupation in Ladakh.

He said that he had taken up this matter with Mr. Chou En-lai during his talks in New Delhi between April 19 and 25, but the latter had replied that he was not fully aware of this development.

He added that a reference to the new road was contained in some of the Notes published in the While Paper and in Mr. Karam Singh's statement on the Chang Chenmo incident of October 21, 1959 (page 3076).

[There is no reference, however, to the new road in any of the Government of India's Notes. Mr. Karam Singh's statement also merely says at two places that he was taken in a truck from the Chinese Kong Ka La post "to the scene of the (October 21) incident" (in the Chang Chenmo Valley) and again that he and the other Indian prisoners were taken in trucks from the Chinese post "to the place of handing over." In both cases, the distance involved probably did not exceed ten miles at the outside.]

The Chinese are reported to have built a feeder road from Lanak La to Kong Ka Pass. The new road, however, traverses about 200 miles of Indian territory. Its alignment is reported to folow the valey of the Qara Qash

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river west and south of Haji Langar and then south-east to Lanak La.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3142:INI:B]

C. New Border Map: The Government of India published on April 18 a new map of India's northern frontier showing prominently its physical features.

Prepared by the Survey of India, the map supported India's contention that its border with China was based on the "water-shed" principle.

The water-shed runs all along the border except at a point near Migyitun in its eastern sector.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3116:INI:A]

D. Adjustments In Taxation Levies: Moving for consideration of the Finance Bill in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on April 20, the Central Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, announced several adjustments in the tax levies of the Budget affording a tax relief of Rs. 63,00,000 in basic and additional excise duties.

The modifications related to exposed cinematograph film, agricultural tractors, medium-sized motor-cars, staple fibre fabrics, cotton fents, cycle free-wheels and rims, internal combustion engines and electric motors, aluminium ingots and paper boards.

He said that the adjustments were designed to remove genuine hardships.

The following were the adjustments:

Exposed Cinematograph Film: "Substantial relief" was proposed to be given "by prescribing graduated rates of duty on a slab basis, the actual incidence going up with the number of prints." But the "effective rate" would not exceed 30 nP per metre. Educational films, children's films and films not exceeding 9.5 mm in width were to be exempted from the excise duty. The rate of duty per metre on exposed cinematograph feature film of a width of 30 mm or higher would be 10 nP on the first five prints, 15 nP on the next five prints, 20 nP on the next 15 prints, 25 nP on the next 25 prints and 30 nP on the balance of prints of each picture. Reprints of old releases, that is, prints cleared after 12 months immediately following the month of certification by the Central Board of Film Censors would be assessable at 15 nP per metre if they were of a width of 30 mm or higher. Proportionate reductions in respect of feature films below 30 mm in width and newsreels and shorts had also been made.

Agricultural Tractors: These were to be wholly exempted from the excise duty leviable on them following the "present practice on the customs side.

Motor Cars: The duty on medium-sized cars "of more than 16 hp but not more than 20 hp," was to be reduced from Rs. 3,000 per unit to Rs. 1,000. Certain other possible anomalies in the administration of the new tariff on motor vehicles, particularly commercial vehicles, were under examination and some further adjustments might be made.

Staple Fibre Fabrics: The compounded rates of duty were proposed to be reduced. The extent of the reduction would depend upon the number of looms and shifts. For factories employing not more than nine powerlooms, the rates had been reduced from Rs. 24 to Rs. 16 for the first shift, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 16 for the second shift and from Rs. 9 to Rs. 8 for the third shift. For factories employing more than nine but not more than 24 powerlooms the rates had been reduced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 25 for the first shift, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 25 for the second shift and from Rs. 16 to Rs. 15 for the third shift. For factories employing more than 24 powerlooms suitable adjustments in the lower slabs had also been made. The reduced rates would not be applicable to those who manufactured both staple fibre fabrics and art silk fabrics other than staple fibre fabrics.

Cotton Fents: It had been decided to assess as fents cloth measuring up to two and a quarter yards in length instead of the existing measure of two yards.

Cycle Free-wheels and Rims: Small producers whose output did not exceed 1,500 free-wheels and|or 1,000 rims in any one of the preceding 12 months would be allowed a concessional rate of duty, namely, half the impost proposed in the Bill.

Internal Combustion Engines & Electric Motors: Small-scale manufacturers would be given a discount of 20 per cent on the first 100 hp. and 10 per cent on the next 100 hp. cleared in any calendar month provided the total quantity produced in any of the 12 months immediately preceding the month in which clearance is made did not exceed 300 hp.

Aluminium Ingots: Those produced by remelting of old and duty-paid aluminium scraps would be exempted from excise duty. "If these were further processed into sheets and circles, they would have to pay only Rs. 200 per metric ton."

Paper Boards: The ceiling limit of production up to which exemption and a lower slab would apply was proposed to be raised from 3,000 tons to 5,000 tons. A further slab from 1,500 to 3,000 tons at 7 nP per lb had also been prescribed.

All these concessions would reduce the original estimate of revenue by Rs. 49,00,000 by way of excise duty and Rs. 14,00,000 by way of additional excise duty per annum. The changes were implemented by notification which came into effect immediately.

The following changes were also proposed in regard to direct taxation on co-operative societies:

The basic tax-free limit was proposed to be increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 so that only the business profits in excess of Rs. 15,000 would be liable to income-tax;

Incomes derived by co-operative societies from their banking business and from the provision of credit facilities to their members, whether in the rural or the urban areas, were proposed to be included in the category of exempted incomes.

Specific exemption was to be granted to profits derived by a primary milk society which supplied the milk raised by its members to a federal milk society; and

Exemption to profits derived from the processing of agricultural produce was proposed not to be restricted to the extent to which the processing was ordinarily employed by the cultivator to make it fit to be taken to the market. The condition that processing should not involve the use of power will, however, continue.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3211:INI:A]

E. Southern Zonal Council Meeting: The Southern Zonal Council, consisting of the representatives of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras and Kerala met in New Delhi on April 16.

It was announced at the meeting that Kerala would join the common reserve police force for the Zone. The State Inspector-General of Police would discuss the details with the Inspectors-General of Police of the other three States who would meet to re-examine the common police scheme in view of Kerala's decisions.

[When the communists were in power in Kerala, the State Government had decided to keep out of the scheme.]

Commending the scheme, the Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, who presided over the Council, said that after Kerala had joined the common force, other States would not have to keep a large reserve force of their own. They would be able to draw upon the common force to meet any emergency.

The meeting discussed at length the report of the Ministerial Committee formed to consider the safeguards to be afforded to the linguistic minorities in the Southern Zone. The report, a unanimous document, was approved.

The Committee had accepted the various safeguards provided for linguistic minorities in the Government of India's memorandum on the subject.

The Council appointed a standing committee to discuss and solve the various other difficulties which might arise in implementing the safeguards proposed to be afforded to linguistic minorities.

The Zonal Council re-iterated the need for the speedy electrification of rural areas.

It passed a resolution requesting the Central Government and the Planning Commission to grant interest-free loans or outright subsidies for the implementation of the various rural electrification schemes. The quantum of assistance should be in proportion to the State's capacity in undertaking the task.

It referred the question of utilizing the waters of the river Siruvani in Kerala for drinking purposes in Coimbatore to the Chief Ministers of Madras and Kerala.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2081:INI:B, 2335:INI:B]

F. Committee To Examine Price Policy: The National Development Council appointed a 12-man Committee on April 17 to review the problems of price policy in relation to the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Committee consisted of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal (Dr. B. C. Roy), Madhya Pradesh (Dr. K. N. Katju), Uttar Pradesh (Dr. Sampurnanand); Bombay (Mr. Y. B. Chavan); Orissa (Mr. H. K. Mahtab); and the Finance Minister of Madras (Mr. C. Subramaniam); Central Ministers, Pandit G. B. Pant, Mr. Morarji Desai, Sardar Swaran Singh, Mr. G. L. Nanda, Mr. S. K. Patil, and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, and Mr. Shriman Narain, Member of the Planning Commission.

Earlier, the Central Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil, gave the Council a review of the food situation and expressed confidence that prices of foodgrains would be maintained at reasonable levels and that beneficial effects would accrue during the next few months from the buffer-stocks which the Central Government proposed to build up.

The Council generally agreed that the basic remedy for holding the price line lay in stepping up production. It was felt that the import of strategic raw materials and commodities should be allowed and sizable buffer-stocks should be built up. The fiscal policy should be directed against inflation.

The consensus was that while there was no need for alarm, it was imperative that there should be vigilance.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3251:INI:A]

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May 7—13, 1960

G. **Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards:** The Sangeet Natak Akademi announced its awards for music, dance, drama and film for the year 1959-60 on March 30.

The following were the award winners:

Hindustani music—vocal: Ustad Altaf Husain Khan.

Hindustani music — instrumental (sitar): Ustad Wahid Khan.

Karnatak music—vocal: Madurai Mani Iyer.

Karnatak instrumental (veena): Sermadevi L. Subramanya Sastri.

Dance-creative: Uday Shankar.

Drama-acting (Gujerati): Ashraf Khan.

Drama-acting—(Marathi): Gopal Govind 'alias' Nanasaheb Phatak.

Drama-acting—(Malayalam): C. I. Parameswaran Pillai.

Film-acting: Chhabi Biswas.

The awards were presented on April 12.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2576:INI:G]

INDONESIA

A. **Ban On Dutch Shipping:** The Government ordered a total ban on Dutch shipping to and from Indonesia on April 14.

The order followed reports of Dutch preparations for a "naval flag show" in the West Irian waters in May, 1960. The Government condemned the preparations as "an act of provocation and intimidation."

According to Djakarta reports, the Dutch planned a naval exercise in the West Irian waters. In the exercises would be included the aircraft-carrier, *Karel Doorman* and two submarines along with other warships.

The Communications Minister, Mr. Abdul Mutalib, told newsmen on August 14 that the ban meant that all ships flying the Dutch flag would be prohibited from carrying passengers or cargo to and from Indonesian ports. The only exception would be Dutch ships en route to Indonesia with import cargoes and those loading cargoes on or before June 6.

He indicated that the action was in line with the directive of the Indonesian acting President, Dr. Djuanda, that the Government should continue to discriminate against Dutch shipping as long as the West Irian issue was not settled.

(*Information Service Indonesia* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2947:IND:C]

B. **Dutch Bank Nationalized:** The Ministry of Finance announced on April 3 the nationalization of the former Dutch Escompto Bank in Djakarta.

The announcement was in line with the Government's policy to nationalize all Dutch-owned enterprises.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2907:IND:B]

C. **Export-Import Bank Loan:** The US Export-Import Bank has formally agreed to loan 679,000,000 rupiahs to the Indonesian Government on a long-term basis on an interest of 4 per cent per annum.

The purpose of the loan is the development of Indonesia's national economy.

Its terms are within the framework of the Surplus Agricultural Commodities Agreement between USA and Indonesia.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3194:IND:C and D]

IRAN

A. **First Soviet Industrial Exhibition:** The first Soviet Industrial Exhibition was opened in Baghdad on April 10.

The opening ceremony was attended by Members of the Iraqi Government headed by the Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem, high-ranking officers of the Iraqi Army, members of the diplomatic corps and Soviet specialists working at the Exhibition.

Inaugurating the Exhibition, the First Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, said that the people of Iraq, who had cast off the shackles of colonialism, had a good friend in the Soviet Union in building up their new life.

Mr. Mikoyan devoted much of his speech to the history of the economic development of the Soviet Union from the first years of the October Revolution to the present day.

He expressed the hope that the Industrial Exhibition in Baghdad would be an important contribution to increased good relations between the people of Iraq and of the Soviet Union.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2524:IRQ:B]

ISRAEL

A. **Old Bundles Of Papyri Found In Dead Sea Region:** Hebrew University scholars, who recently searched caves in the Judean wilderness for Dead Sea scrolls, reported on April 7 that they had found bundles of papyri, 19 centuries old, as well as four wooden markers believed to be charms to ward off evil spirits.

Summing up the results of their two-week expedition in the region of the Dead Sea, they said that some of the caves revealed evidence of occupation by Jewish rebels at the time of Simon Bar-Kochba, who led a rebellion against the Romans in 132-135 AD.

The papyri, dry as dust and tied with string, and the charms were found in the inner recess of a cave which showed evidence of occupation by Jewish rebels of the period. The evidence included 19 beautifully engraved copper vessels, a coin minted by Bar-Kochba and bearing his name and a strip of scroll on which archaeologists deciphered six lines from Chapter 15 of the Book of Psalms.

Dr. Yigal Yadin, who led one of the four teams of the expedition, said that the lettering resembled that on the scrolls found in Qumran cave 13 years ago.

Other finds included a second coin of the Bar-Kochba period, an arrow-head embedded in a cave entrance—evidence of an onslaught on the besieged rebels—and thousands of beads, copper mace heads and other remains dating back to about 5,000 years.

Israel Air Force helicopters carried out preliminary photographic missions to locate the almost invisible mouths of the caves.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3248:ISR:C]

JAPAN

A. **Asian Film Festival:** The seventh Asian Film Festival was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, in Tokyo on April 5.

Twenty-eight features and 15 documentaries were entered in the Festival by seven countries—Formosa, Hong Kong, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaya, Singapore and Japan.

A panel of 13 judges decided the awards on April 9.

The awards were:

Best dramatic film—*Back Door* produced by Shaw Brothers of Hong Kong;

Best non-dramatic film—*No Need To Be Poor* produced by the Malayan Film Unit;

Best leading role (actor)—Kin Seung Koh of South Korea for his role in *Romantic Papa* produced by Shin Sang Ok Productions of Seoul;

Best supporting actress—Miss Guyang Lee of Hong Kong for her role in *Devotion*;

Best supporting actor—Leroy Salvador of the Philippines for his role in *Bountiful Earth*;

Best Director—Wang Tien Ling of Hong Kong for his movie *All In The Family*;

Best scenario—Wong Liu Chang of Hong Kong for *All In The Family*;

Best colour photography—Harug Takeono of Japan's Shockiku Company, for his film *When a Woman Loves*;

Best black and white photography—Steve Perez of the Philippines for *I Accuse My Father*, produced by Pera Pereb Corp;

Best film editor—Yoshitami Kuroiwa of Japan for his work on *The Lost Alibi* by Toho Company; and

Best sound recording—Norimichi Iawa of Japan in *The Samurai Vagabonds*.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 374:PHI:A, 3281:UAR:A]

B. **Thesis On New Elementary Particle:** Prof. Akira Takeda of Tokyo University advanced on April 5 a new theory of matter based on the existence of a new elementary particle which he named "Ro" particle.

The new particle, according to it, is formed when two "Pi" mesons combine and is four times as heavy as a "Pi" meson.

The "Pi" meson was discovered by another Japanese scientist, Dr. Hideki Yukawa. Dr. Yukawa was later awarded the Nobel Prize.

Unlike the 11 varieties of elementary particles like protons and neutrons, the "Ro" particle exists in a high energy state of excitation, but its life is said to be very short.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

LEBANON

A. **Development Programme:** A Bill which was before Parliament at the beginning of April, 1960 provided for an extra-budgetary expenditure of £L151,430,000 on development works during 1960.

This is roughly equivalent to the £5,818,000 which Lebanon is receiving from the Iraq Petroleum Com-

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pany in settlement of past claims for oil transit dues.

The amount will be spent mainly on water and electrification projects and on road-building—in addition to the £L41,600,000 allocated to construction work in the 1960 Budget approved in January, 1960.

The Five-Year Development Plan is still being surveyed by Lebanese technicians and by a French firm retained as consultants.

(£L 6.16=£1)

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2725:LEB:A]

MALAYA

A. **New Paramount Ruler Elected:** The Sultan of Selangor, Sir Hisamuddin Sulaiman Shah, was elected Yang di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler) in Kuala Lumpur on August 14 by the nine Chiefs of the States of the Federation of Malaya.

He will hold office for five years.

He succeeded Tunku Abdul Rehman who died on April 1.

(*The Straits Times*, Singapore)

[Prev. ref. 3293:MAL:A]

B. **Paramount Ruler's Address To Parliament:** In his opening address to Parliament, the first since he took over office, the new Yang di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler), the Sultan of Selangor, said on April 19 that the Government had planned to end the 11-year-old anti-communist emergency on July 31, 1960.

He spoke of the debt owed to the security forces—both Malayan and Commonwealth—for their sustained and courageous efforts in this regard over the years and said: "Many tributes have been paid to them and the list of honours and awards earned by them is in itself an epic of heroism and devotion to duty in their long and arduous struggle.

"Five or 10 years ago, the terror of murder and ambush was always present and no one could travel outside the town area without an escort. There were many dark periods when to most of us the prospects of victory seemed remote indeed.

"It has not been an easy victory and the cost has been dear both in lives and resources....

"It is already the conviction of the Government that there will not be real peace in this country until communist terrorism in every form is completely eliminated. Malaya can claim the distinction of having been the only country to have fought and conquered these forces of evil. It will remain a glittering period in our history. We have emerged from these times and tribulations strong, united, and undivided."

He warned, however, against subversion after the shooting war was over and said that the Government would introduce legislation giving it powers of "preventive detention" after repealing the emergency regulations.

He said that Malaya would continue to work for the formation of any organization for economic and cultural co-operation among the South-East Asian countries.

The Malayan Government would use its influence through United Nations for world disarmament and would "strive against imperialism in any form anywhere."

He also announced that the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, would bring up at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in May the question of the recent South African riots in which many Africans were killed.

He said that the Government attached great value to Commonwealth ties, but the "Commonwealth partnership cannot bind us to the terrible implications of the policy of *apartheid* being pursued in defiance of all true feelings of humanity by the South African Government."

The financial outlook of the country was encouraging. The Government was preparing its Second Five-Year Development Plan.

In the field of commerce and industry, Malaya would support and foster primary products. Rubber development schemes would be undertaken to ensure the country's position as the world's largest producer of natural rubber. Increasing attention would also be given to the development of Malaya's tin industry, and the development of rural areas would be one of the important tasks of the Government this year.

(*The Times*, London and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2878:MAL:A]

C. **Tengku Abdul Rehman On Aims Of Proposed South-East Asia Friendship And Economic Treaty:** Addressing the annual session of the United Malay National Organization—premier constituent of the ruling Triple Alliance—in Kuala Lumpur on April 16, the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, explained the aims of a South-East Asia Friendship and Economic Treaty alliance he had been advocating for some time.

He said that the alliance was not directed at anybody but was merely intended for the betterment of the people of the countries associated with the alliance.

Meanwhile, on April 9, reports from Baguio (Philippines) said that the representatives of Malaya and the Philippines had reached agreement on a six-point programme for the alliance.

The main points of the programme, according to the reports, were:

(1) It would be non-political, non-ideological, and not tied to any military alliance;

(2) It would adhere to the Bandung principles;

(3) It would seek economic development and a rise in living standards in South-East Asia through co-operation among its members;

(4) The Philippines and Malaya would ask Burma, Indonesia, South Viet-Nam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand to co-sponsor the alliance;

(5) They would invite self-governing territories such as Singapore to join as associate-members; and

(6) Adhesion of other States would be left to a joint decision of the sponsoring States.

Tengku Abdul Rehman, who jointly sponsored the alliance with the Philippines President, Mr. Carlos Garcia, in 1959, said that though Malaya and some of her neighbouring countries were the principal producers of important commodities like rubber and tin, there was no proper organization to protect the prices of these commodities and, therefore, consumer countries had been able to "dictate the prices."

He said: "Whether or not there is co-operation such as the one I suggest, the producing countries in South-East Asia can, by acting together, influence the prices and protect their interests."

The proposed association envisaged mutual co-operation in similar fields such as shipping, civil aviation and in giving technical training to the nationals and officials of the member-countries.

He denied reports that the idea of co-operation had originated in Britain and America. "These allegations are completely unfounded."

If the alliance existed and was working successfully, "it is such countries as Britain and America that might be adversely affected."

Referring to the achievements of his Government, he said: "Within two years of Independence we have a reserve of about 200 million Malayan dollars in our treasury which is quite an extraordinary feat anywhere in the world."

Malaya had earned the full confidence and high respect of all other countries and as a result of this confidence foreign capital was pouring into the country for new industries.

Turning to foreign policy, he stated that Malaya had taken a leading role in United Nations on the question of communist aggression in Tibet and that his party had also participated in the recent New Delhi Convention against this aggression. This was in keeping with Malaya's independent foreign policy.

Referring to the Sharpeville massacre in South Africa he said that the whole world was shocked to hear of the cruelty perpetrated by the South African police on the people. Though the procedure of the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference did not allow one member to interfere in the internal affairs of another member country, "we cannot remain silent on the happenings in South Africa."

(*The Straits Times*, Singapore and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2528:PHI:C]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Col. G. A. Nasser's Visit; US Agricultural Commodities Agreement; US Delegation On Foreign Investment Climate; Trade Agreement With UAR; New Governors; Questionnaire By Constitution Commission; Municipal Administration Ordinance.

A. **Col. G. A. Nasser's Visit:** The President of United Arab Republic, Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, arrived in Karachi on April 10 from Bombay on a six-day visit to Pakistan. He received a big welcome.

A 21-gun salute was fired as his aircraft landed. A hundred doves, symbolizing peace, were released.

The Pakistan President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, received Col. Nasser at the airport. Thousands of people thronged the airfield, while several thousands more lined the eight-mile route to the city.

Decorations Exchanged:

On the night of April 10, Col. G. A. Nasser was decorated with Pakistan's highest civil award—*Nishan-e-Pakistan*—by F-M Ayub Khan.

Col. Nasser returned the gesture by conferring UAR's highest award—*Kladatat-al-Nil*—on F-M Ayub Khan.

Awarding the *Nishan-e-Pakistan* to Col. Nasser, F-M Ayub Khan read the following citation:

"Mr. President, the Government and the people of Pakistan have the greatest respect for the way in which you have led your people to unity, progress and prosperity and greatly appreciate your sincere efforts to foster better relations between our two countries.

"We assure you, Your Excellency, that the people of Pakistan hold you and your country in the highest esteem.

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"As a token of our heart-felt sentiments of cordiality and deep regard, we present to you, Mr. President, a *Nishan* in the Order of Pakistan, which is the highest civil award in Pakistan.

"With this token of our highest esteem, Mr. President, we wish to convey to you our earnest prayers for your health and happiness."

State Banquet:

Speaking at a State banquet given in his honour by F-M Ayub Khan in Karachi on the night of April 10, Col. G. A. Nasser said that the people of Pakistan "who are so close and so dear to us will realize their aspirations under wise leadership and will build a bright future, a future of freedom and prosperity".

He said that the Arab nation looked upon "the great experiment going on in Pakistan with great hope and encouragement."

He summed up Pakistan-UAR relations with the remark "that if the means should differ sometimes, our aims cannot but meet at the end."

He spoke of Afro-Asian solidarity and referred to Pakistan's support for the cause of the Palestine and Algerian people as factors which "can but unite our aims."

He said that the Arab nations had triumphed and continued to triumph despite all endeavours made to hamper their march.

Earlier, F-M Ayub Khan assured Col. Nasser that the people of Pakistan looked upon the Arabs as their brothers.

First Round Of Talks:

Col. G. A. Nasser and F-M Ayub Khan began their talks in Karachi on April 11.

In the morning (April 11), Col. Nasser laid a wreath on the tomb of Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan.

He also visited the Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.

A preliminary *communique* issued in Karachi on April 11 on the talks between the two Presidents said that F-M Ayub Khan opened the discussion and surveyed the entire international field from the point of view of Pakistan, explaining the reasons why Pakistan followed a particular foreign policy.

The *communique* added: "President Nasser on his part did the same. He gave a complete exposition of the United Arab Republic's foreign policy."

It added that possibly further talks would be held between the two Presidents in Peshawar later.

Arrival In East Pakistan:

Col. G. A. Nasser arrived in Dacca by air from Karachi on a day's visit to East Pakistan on April 12.

Later, speaking at a public reception in Dacca, Col. Nasser expressed the hope that mutual sympathy and self-confidence among the peoples of Afro-Asian countries would "lead us through all our struggles."

He referred to the support given to Egypt by the Asian and African nations during the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt and said that that support enabled Egypt to defeat her enemies. "Whatever be our geographical positions, never again will our enemies be able to emerge victorious if we have the same self-reliance and bond of unity."

An address presented to Col. Nasser on the occasion referred to the bonds of friendship existing between the United Arab Republic and Pakistan.

Civic Reception In Dacca:

Replying to a civic address presented to him in Dacca on April 12, Col. G. A. Nasser thanked the people of Pakistan and other Asian and African countries for the sympathy and support extended to Egypt when she had been attacked by powerful enemies (UK, France and Israel) in 1956 (Suez crisis).

Britain and France, he added, had tried to strengthen Israel so that she could rule over the entire Arab world, but Egypt had been able, with this support, to defeat her enemies. The lesson of it all was that never again would such Powers be able to emerge victorious, if they—the Asian and African nations—continued to have the same spirit of mutual help and self-reliance.

In a tribute to F-M Ayub Khan, he said that Pakistan and UAR were travellers on the same path and he was very happy to find that Pakistan was being led on the right road by F-M Ayub Khan.

He added: "Relations between us are strong; they have to go from strength to strength. We cannot forget your support to us when artificial obstacles were being put in the way. There were always bonds of friendship as well as spiritual and moral ties that bound us."

Dacca University's Honour:

Dacca University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws (*Honoris Causa*) on Col. Nasser at a special Convocation on April 13.

Addressing the Convocation, Col. Nasser said that the honour conferred on him represented an endeavour on the part of the newly-independent nations to develop intellectual relations among themselves.

Also, on April 13, Col. Nasser told a news conference in Dacca that the time had come for smaller and newly-independent nations of the world to establish cultural co-operation among themselves.

He emphasized the new responsibilities of the more advanced nations among the newly-independent countries to help consolidate their hard-won freedom by promoting the pace of development through their knowledge and technical know-how.

He said he feared that nations which were monopolizing learning would use it to dominate others. "Therefore, we have to develop education and learning in our countries in order to avoid being dominated by those countries."

In Lahore:

Later in the day (April 13), Col. Nasser arrived in Lahore.

Large crowds gave him a big welcome.

Address To Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam:

Delivering the presidential address at the annual session of the Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam in Lahore on April 14, Col. G. A. Nasser said that there was need for bringing Muslim countries closer together in order to prevent the imperialist Powers from exploiting and destroying their unity.

He said that unity was vital for the progress and prosperity of the Muslim world. The Muslim countries should meet together and devise plans to counteract and put a stop to the activities of the imperialists who were sowing seeds of dissension in order to disrupt the independence of the Muslim world.

If there was any aggression against his country it was also aggression against Pakistan. If UAR lost her freedom Pakistan would also lose her's, and if UAR was dominated by the imperialists, Pakistan would also be dominated by them.

Islam bound the two countries in spiritual bonds and expected that one would come to the rescue of the other in trouble.

Referring to his book *Philosophy of Revolution* in this connexion, he said that in it he had stressed the need for providing meeting grounds to the Muslim world to consider their problems and find out solutions. The Muslim countries could also strengthen the cultural and trade relations and thus contribute tremendously to mutual development.

Islam was a religion of peace, love and friendship, and by working on the principles of Islam, the whole Muslim world could be united. The Muslim countries were in need of a society which could protect Islam and make the people adopt Islamic ideology. This type of society could also play a prominent role in protecting the independence of Muslim countries.

Referring to the Suez war of 1956, he said that the people of UAR could not forget the moral support of the Pakistani people who, with one voice, had condemned the UK-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt. They could not also forget the demonstrations and monetary help given by the people of Pakistan then.

Speaking about Israel, he said, it was not a nation alone but a stronghold of imperialists. It was receiving an aid of $300,000,000, besides modern weapons, including tanks, planes and submarines from foreign countries. UAR was prepared for a total war against Israel, against all imperialists and against any Power which threatened her independence.

News Conference—No Mediation On Kashmir Issue:

Col. G. A. Nasser told a news conference in Rawalpindi on April 14 that he was opposed to the idea of the formation of an Islamic bloc in the world even for unitedly fighting the forces of imperialism as he did not believe in having religion as the basis of international politics.

He said that there were religious minorities in every country and if there were Muslim, or Christian, or Hindu blocs, it would cause misunderstandings among the minorities and adversely affect the solidarity of the respective countries.

The association of nations on the basis of religion would give rise to fanaticism and would not be helpful to world peace. Rival blocks of Christians, Zoroastrians, Hindus and so on would crop up and minorities would suffer at the hands of religious fanatics.

The United Arab Republic was working for world peace through a policy of non-alignment and neutrality. UAR supported 'summit' meetings because they could end the 'cold war'. "We support the ending of nuclear tests, disarmament and solution of problems which create fear problems like Palestine and Algeria."

Peace through co-operation among nations was essential to give under-developed countries a chance to raise their standards of living. "The big difference between the economic standards of developed countries and under-developed countries is not conducive to peace."

UAR believed that a disarmament agreement could release huge amounts of money, now spent on defence, for urgently needed assistance to under-developed countries.

He added that he had not offered to mediate in the Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan.

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He said that he had been asked by Indian newspapermen during his tour of India whether he would mediate and bring about a settlement between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir issue and he had stated that UAR hoped for good relations between India and Pakistan but had not offered to mediate. What he said was that he was willing to offer his good offices if the two countries were willing to accept that (see page 3290).

He refused to be drawn into further discussion on the subject.

Citizens' Reception In Lahore:

The citizens of Lahore gave a civic reception to Col. G. A. Nasser on April 14.

Replying to the address of welcome, Col. Nasser said that the people of UAR would extend their moral support to the people of Pakistan if ever aggression was committed against them in the manner in which the people of Pakistan voiced their feelings in 1956 when Egypt had been attacked on the Suez issue.

Farewell Banquet In Peshawar:

In a speech at the farewell banquet given in his honour in Peshawar on the night of April 15, Col. G. A. Nasser said that his visit to Pakistan had convinced him that Pakistan and the United Arab Republic would collaborate with each other as close friends in future. "Brotherhood between the two countries should now be eternal and glorious."

He said: "I wish to stress that I return to my country filled with dear memories."

Earlier, F-M Ayub Khan said:

"I sincerely trust that your visit will build the edifice of closer understanding between Pakistan and UAR. We hope it will be followed by an increasing exchange of visits from other dignitaries from your country. Nothing helps more to foster closer understanding between nations than exchange of ideas at first hand among leaders.

"To us, therefore, the privilege of having you amidst us was of special significance. Your personal observations will have convinced you of the sincerity of the people of Pakistan towards you and your people, their warmth and esteem for you."

Final Round Of Talks:

The final round of talks between Col. G. A. Nasser and F-M Ayub Khan took place in Peshawar on April 15. They lasted 2½ hours.

The following day (April 16), Col. Nasser left Peshawar for Karachi on his way back home, and later in the day, he left Karachi for Cairo.

Joint Communique:

In a joint *communique* issued in Rawalpindi on April 16 at the end of Col. Nasser's visit, the two Presidents denounced racial discrimination in South Africa, welcomed the forthcoming 'summit' meeting and expressed hopes for its success in easing world tensions.

The *communique* said:

"Throughout these visits, the President was accorded a most cordial and enthusiastic reception, which was a tribute both to his outstanding personality and leadership and to the historic ties which united the two countries.

"At Karachi and Peshawar, talks were held between the two Presidents on the world situation in general and on problems of mutual and special interest. The discussions were held in an atmosphere of the greatest cordiality and understanding.

"The two Presidents noted with satisfaction the efforts which are being made by the Great Powers to seek relaxation of international tensions and expressed their earnest hope for the success of the forthcoming meeting of the Heads of States in May this year.

"They also lent full support to the current efforts towards disarmament and a ban on nuclear explosions. The two Presidents were, however, of the view that while by themselves these efforts were laudable and deserving of full support from every nation, it was imperative for a lasting world peace to ensure not only an easing of tensions but also an elimination of the causes which compel nations to seek armaments.

"In this context, the two Presidents reaffirmed their faith in the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of one country by another and deplored all actions which heighten tensions and dangers of conflict.

"The Presidents re-iterated their view that the question of Palestine should be resolved in keeping with the resolutions of United Nations and the principles unanimously adopted by the Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung for a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question.

"The two Presidents expressed their concern over the situation in Algeria and reiterated their views that the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and independence should be recognized and peacefully implemented, and that statesmanship rather than force should bring to an end the uninterrupted bloodshed which has marked the struggle in Algeria during the past several years.

"The two Presidents welcomed the emergence of newly-independent States in Africa and expressed the hope that other dependent nations in that continent would also be encouraged and enabled in the near future to join the comity of independent nations.

"They deplored the racial discrimination practised by certain countries in Africa which is not only unjust and degrading to a vast section of humanity but also carries within itself the seeds of discord and turmoil. They also expressed their sense of shock and abhorrence at the recent killings and acts of violence in South Africa.

"The two Presidents discussed at length the measures which UAR and Pakistan were taking in order to improve the economic conditions of the peoples of their two countries. They felt convinced that educational reforms, land reforms and industrialization were essential before newly-developed countries could become prosperous and strong.

"They explained to each other at length the methods of economic development and the nature of political institutions they were introducing in their respective countries.

"In conclusion, the two Presidents expressed their pleasure and satisfaction at the ever-increasing ties of cordial friendship and co-operation between Pakistan and UAR. This friendship and co-operation is inspired not only by the Islamic bonds of brotherhood which unite the two nations but is also born of identity of purposes and objectives, a common desire to promote peace and well-being not only in their own areas but also throughout the world.

"The desire for close co-operation between the two countries has already found practical expression in the field of culture and commerce. A Cultural Agreement has already been concluded between Pakistan and UAR and the delegations of the two countries are currently holding discussions to finalize a Trade Agreement.

"President Abdel Nasser of UAR has invited President Ayub Khan to visit UAR, and President Ayub Khan has accepted the invitation with much pleasure."

Speech At Cairo:

Addressing vast crowds within an hour of his return to Cairo on April 16, Col. G. A. Nasser spoke feelingly of the support of Indian leaders and people in the "battles" of the people of UAR.

He said that the warm welcome accorded to him in New Delhi made him feel as if he was in Damascus in the midst of Arab supporters. "I salute these (Indian) hard-working people, working laboriously for the development and industrialization of their country and struggling strenuously to solve their problems, to raise their standards of living."

For the first time since the Suez crisis, Col. Nasser, in his speech publicly bracketted together India and Pakistan for their friendliness and support for Arab causes and said that the friendly people of India and Pakistan were closely watching the struggles of the Arabs and stood by them.

He criticised the former Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, who, he said, followed an anti-Egyptian policy during the Suez crisis; but, despite official antipathy, he said, the moral force of the Pakistani people ultimately triumphed in their support for Egypt.

He said that ironically enough, even as he was visiting Lahore, Mr. Suhrawardy was facing a trial on charges of corruption and bribery.

He paid a tribute to F-M Ayub Khan of Pakistan.

Referring to his talks with Mr. Nehru, he said: "In New Delhi, I heard the Indian leader, Mr. Nehru, sympathizing with you and supporting your aims. He spoke about Arab nationalism, Arab unity and your struggle for your freedom."

He said: "By repelling tripartite aggression, the Arab people of Port Said protected Asia and Africa from aggression and if the Arab people of Egypt had not been triumphant, such aggression would have forced its way again into Asia."

He went on: "I roamed over India from the north to the south and from the east to the west, and I heard and witnessed the Indian people supporting you and backing your battles.

"We have thus a weapon more effective than the atomic bomb—the power of Afro-Asian solidarity. To counter imperialist ambitions, we will use every means at our disposal to re-inforce the independence movement which continues to grow in Africa and Asia".

Iraqi Comment:

In Baghdad, the President of the People's Court, Col. Fadhel Abbas Mahdawi, referred on April 11 to the visit of Col. Nasser to Pakistan and alleged that Col. Nasser was co-operating with CENTO (Central Treaty Organization—of which Pakistan is a member) to plot against Iraq.

He added that Col. Nasser's visit to Pakistan had "exposed him once again".

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo, *Dawn*, Karachi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1278:PAK:A, 3289:INI:B]

B. **US Agricultural Commodities Agreements:** An Agreement providing for the purchase by the Government of Pakistan of 1,000,000 tons of American wheat and wheat products valued at $72,200,000, to be paid in Pakistani rupees, was signed in Karachi on April 11 by the Pakistan Finance Minister, Mr. M. Shoaib, and the American Ambassador, Mr. William Rountree.

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A Supplementary Agreement was also signed for the purchase from America of other surplus agricultural commodities, such as cotton, tobacco and cottonseed oil, to the tune of $15,900,000.

These two are the latest in the chain of Agreements concluded between the Governments of Pakistan and the United States aiming at the development of a number of projects designed to promote balanced economic development with particular emphasis upon building up adequate food reserves.

These two Agreements would bring the total cost of American agricultural commodities made available to Pakistan, for Pakistani rupees, to $384,000,000.

Pakistani rupees paid in connexion with the purchase of American agricultural commodities would be mainly used on development projects in Pakistan and the residue for other mutually agreed purposes. In the past, rupee funds from this source have been utilized in financing a number of important development projects in Pakistan, such as the Karnafuli Hydro-electric Project, the Korangi Housing Scheme, the various health schemes in operation in the provinces and the establishment of training institutes for teachers.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3080:PAK:A]

C. **US Delegation's Report On Foreign Investment In Pakistan:** The five-man American delegation which spent six weeks early in 1960 touring East and West Pakistan said in a report released in Karachi on April 16 that the overall climate in Pakistan was relatively favourable for foreign investments.

The report described the staunch backing given by the present *regime* in Pakistan to private enterprise as one of the principal encouraging factors and said that Pakistan was in competition for investment of capital with the rest of the less developed countries of the world. The inducements it offered to foreign investors must be sufficiently attractive to meet this competition. Such did not appear to be the case notwithstanding the steps already undertaken by the Government in this direction.

The provision for a two-year tax holiday was, however, not sufficient. Pakistan should offer increased inducements in the form of a more liberal tax holiday for new investments whether from Pakistan or foreign sources.

The present tax rate of 55 per cent to 65 per cent including inter-corporate tax on the profits of industrial undertakings set up or commenced in Pakistan after June 30, 1959 was one of the highest tax rates in the world.

The historical philosophy of "control for the sake of control" of industry as set forth in many existing laws and regulations and "the apparent over-zealousness of the civil service in administering such laws and regulations is a deterrent factor."

It also noticed that the implementation of the policy of encouragement to foreign investors in the recent past had not always been of such a nature as to create a good name for Pakistan in the world-wide capital markets.

It also became conscious of the difficulties experienced by some foreign companies in getting permission to bring in foreign technical, executive or managerial personnel for their operation in Pakistan.

It received complaints that foreign technicians experienced difficulties in bringing in their private automobiles.

It, however, hoped that, in view of the overall policy of the Government, appropriate steps would be taken to correct any deficiencies which might exist.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3234:PAK:C]

D. **US Wheat Purchase Authorizations:** The US Department of Agriculture announced on April 2 further amendments to two wheat or wheat-flour purchase authorizations issued to Pakistan to provide for the purchase of an additional $6,856,000 worth (about 115,000 metric tons) of wheat or flour from the United States.

A previous authorization was amended to provide for the purchase of an additional $4,004,000 worth (about 65,000 metric tons), or a total of $10,087,000 worth (about 165,000 metric tons) of wheat, grade US No. 2 or better, in bulk, or wheat flour.

Only the following wheat would be eligible for the financing: (1) hard red spring of the sub-classes dark hard winter, hard winter and yellow hard winter; and (2) mixed wheat containing not more than 5 per cent of the classes of wheat (excluding durum) other than the classes specified in (1) and (2). Flour milled from durum wheat of the sub-classes hard amber, amber durum and durum, and red durum wheat would not be eligible.

About 92,000 metric tons previously authorized had been purchased.

Another authorization was amended to provide for the purchase of an additional $2,852,000 worth (about 50,000 metric tons) or a total of $11,413,000 worth (about 200,000 metric tons) of white wheat of the sub-classes hard wheat, soft white, white club and western white wheat, grade US No. 2 or better, in bulk or wheat flour (excluding flour milled from red durum wheat, and durum wheat of the sub-classes hard amber durum, amber durum and durum).

About 70,000 metric tons previously authorized had been purchased.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3080:PAK:A]

E. **Inter-College Exchange Plan With USA To Be Continued:** It was made known in Karachi on April 3 that a new Agreement had been signed by the Government of Pakistan and the United States International Co-operation Administration (ICA) Mission assuring the continuance of the Inter-College Exchange Programme.

Under the Agreement, American technical staffs from three US universities would continue their programmes at the Universities of Peshawar, Punjab and Dacca, and Pakistani teachers would continue to be sent to USA for advanced training.

The ICA would provide $1,050,000 to continue these programmes through October, 1961, with future assistance to be reviewed and considered prior to the expiration of the new Agreement.

The Agreement noted that the Inter-College Exchange Programme, initiated in 1954, was making progress and an important contribution to the joint efforts of the Government of Pakistan and the American Economic Mission to improve agriculture, education, commerce, natural resources and industry.

The Programme was designed to provide facilities and programmes of instruction which would become the basis for training able and qualified leaders in commerce, education, agriculture, engineering, home economics, social welfare, sociology and community life.

The joint programme of the Government of Pakistan and ICA has given 75 Pakistanis the opportunity of receiving advanced training in USA.

Since the Programme was started in 1954, ICA has obligated $7,599,000 in financial support of the Programme.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

F. **Canadian Aid For Shadiwal Project:** It was made known in Karachi on April 6 that an Agreement had been signed between the Government of Canada and the Government of Pakistan under which the Canadian Government would contribute $3,500,000 towards the financing and construction of the Shadiwal Hydro-electric Project.

The Canadian contribution would be in the form of equipment and technical skill and some material.

The station would be situated near Shadiwal village, near Gujrat.

The power generated by the station would also be used for industrial and other purposes.

The Shadiwal Project envisages the generation of 12,000 kw of power for the operation of tube-wells to reclaim water-logged lands.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3249:PAK:B]

G. **Trade Agreement With UAR:** Pakistan and the United Arab Republic signed a Trade Agreement in Karachi on April 15. The Agreement came into force immediately and would be valid for one year.

The Agreement provided for the grant of most-favoured-nation treatment to each other in respect of commerce.

It also provided for the holding of exhibitions and trade fairs in each other's country.

The list of commodities to be imported and exported, subject to normal regulations, were appended to the Agreement.

The main items of interest were cement from UAR and jute from Pakistan.

The two Governments would also endeavour to promote trade in other items on the list.

Although the Agreement was of a general nature, it provided for the conclusion of such special arrangements for the exchange of commodities and promotion of trade as may be considered necessary from time to time by the two Governments.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement, the two Governments agreed to consult each other as and when necessary and to appoint one or more representatives to review the working of the Agreement, to examine the possibilities of increasing the trade, to amend the list of commodities to be imported and exported and to deal with any question arising out of or in relation to this Agreement.

Payments would be made in £ sterling and trade conducted, unless otherwise agreed to, through the normal trade channels.

This was the first Trade Agreement between UAR and Pakistan.

The Agreement contained a list of items exchangeable between the two countries which included, from Pakistan's side, sports goods, electric fans, surgical instruments, optical instruments, jute and raw wool, etc. From the side of UAR, the list included cotton, cotton yarn and textiles, phosphates and superphosphates, crude oil and products including gasoline, onions and potatoes, olive oil, heavy duty tyres, books, manuscripts and cinematograph films, etc.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 170:PAK:K]

H. **New Governors For East And West Pakistan:** The Government announced on April 11 the appointment of new Governors for East Pakistan and West Pakistan.

Lieut-General M. Azam Khan, Food and Agriculture Minister in the Presidential Cabinet, was appointed Governor of East Pakistan in place of Mr.

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Zakir Hussain, who was proceeding on leave.

Nawab Amir Mohammad Khan of Kalabagh, Chairman of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), was appointed Governor of West Pakistan in place of Mr. Akhtar Hussain, who was also proceeding on leave.

Mr. Zakir Hussain and Mr. Akhtar Hussain were expected to join the Pakistan Cabinet after the expiry of their leave.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2139:PAK:G]

I. **Constitution Commission Issues Questionnaire:** The Constitution Commission set up by the President in February, 1960 released on April 16 an elaborate questionnaire on the general pattern of the future Constitution of Pakistan for eliciting public opinion.

The Commission fixed May 31 as the last date for receiving replies.

The questionnaire, among other things, sought public opinion on the nature and causes of the progressive failure of the parliamentary pattern of democratic government, its preference to presidential, parliamentary, federal or unitary form of government and unicameral or bicameral legislature.

There were also questions on the type of suffrage suitable for the country and choice between separate and joint electorates. People were also asked to discuss the distribution of powers, the pattern of the judiciary, and the powers of Governors of Provinces.

One question asked for opinion on "Droit Administratif" (administrative law), a system of administration followed in France regarding the relations of Government with its own public servants in matters of discipline.

The Commission also asked for suggestions on establishing "a democracy adaptable to changing circumstances and based on the Islamic principles of justice, equality and tolerance," and the special measures to assist Muslims in the study of the basic values of Islam and of their application to the changing conditions of life.

Opinions on the reservation of seats for women in the legislative assemblies, provision for Scheduled Castes and the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution were also asked for.

A 40-page annexure, released with the questionnaire contained, besides the terms of reference of the Constitution Commission, short notes on unitary, federal, parliamentary and presidential forms of government, checks and balances, and the veto powers.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3207:PAK:A]

J. **Funds And Properties Of Political Parties Forfeited:** A Martial Law Order issued in Dacca on April 13 said that assets, funds and other properties of East Pakistan's defunct political parties, which were seized on the promulgation of Martial Law on October 7, 1958, would be forfeited to the provincial administration.

The Order authorized district officials to deal with and dispose of such assets, funds and properties.

Any representation may either be rejected or referred for adjudication to district judges.

The Order also stipulated that moneys, securities or credits being used for purposes of a defunct political party shall be forfeited.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2618:PAK:B]

K. **Restrictions On Movement Of Wheat In West Pakistan Removed:** The West Pakistan Chief Secretary, Mr. M. Khurshid, announced in Lahore on April 1 the withdrawal of restrictions on the movement of wheat throughout the Province.

He told a news conference that the measure would benefit 30 per cent of the population.

As a result of the new policy, wheat and wheat products would move freely throughout the Province including Karachi. Monopoly procurement, purchase and handling of wheat by the Government would end. Price control on wheat would go and the Government depot-holders would no longer be required to deal in wheat and *atta*.

He said that exception had been made in the case of border areas where, within a 10-mile belt of border, the sale and purchase of wheat would be restricted to one maund at a time. Provisioning would continue till May 1. The margin of one month had been given to enable the trade to organize itself and pile up stocks for consumption in deficit areas.

The Government would, for the present, sit back and watch the situation as it developed following free movement of wheat. To deal with rocketing prices, the Government had already stocked 4,25,000 tons of wheat. The stocks, which would continue to be replenished would be kept at that level at a given time throughout the provinces.

Four Orders and several Martial Law Notifications were withdrawn on April 1 and three other Orders were amended with the withdrawal of the wheat control orders marking the end of a chapter in West Pakistan's food policy initiated 18 years ago when the Japanese threatened the food supplies of the sub-continent during World War II.

The "period of controls" saw the introduction of statutory rationing in the whole of the sub-continent. Since then, food supplies had been regulated through various Orders and Notifications.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3107:PAK:C]

L. **Prison Terms On Charges Of High Treason:** The Special Military Court in Karachi sentenced Khwaja Muzaffarul Haq, a former Minister in the West Pakistan Cabinet, on April 6 to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60,000, or in default, to three more years' of rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of high treason.

Mr. Hashim Gazdar, a former Deputy Speaker in the Constituent Assembly and a former Mayor of Karachi, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment in the same case.

Mr. Ismail Burhani, also a former Minister in West Pakistan, and Mr. Aslam Moorad, an executive of an oil Company, were sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Two others accused in the case—Haji Ismail and Rana Nasrullah—were acquitted.

Khwaja Muzaffarul Haq was arrested on September 9, 1959 along with Mr. Ismail Burhani and Mr. Aslam Moorad under Martial Law Regulations Nos. 24 and 55 and Section 121-A of the Penal Code. Mr. Hashim Gazdar was arrested two days later and the other accused were arrested in the same month.

The accused were tried by a Special Military Court. The trial was held *in camera*. No details of the charges against them were made public.

Announcing the judgment, the Court said that Mr. Hashim Gazdar was found guilty of two charges and the other three accused of four charges under Martial Law Regulations Nos. 24 and 55 and Section 121-A of the Penal Code.

Martial Law Regulation No. 24 reads: "No one, by word of mouth or in writing or by signals or otherwise, will spread reports calculated to create alarm or despondency among the public or any member thereof. Maximum punishment for the offence is 14 years' rigorous imprisonment."

Regulations No. 55 reads: "No person shall organize, convene or attend any meeting or procession of a political nature. Maximum punishment is seven years' rigorous imprisonment."

The Court recommended "A" Class for all the accused.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3172:PAK:G, 3222:PAK:D]

M. **Municipal Administration Ordinance Promulgated:** The President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, promulgated the Municipal Administration Ordinance on April 12 providing that no municipal committee shall consist of more than 30 elected members.

In addition, there shall be official and appointed members whose total number shall not exceed that of elected members.

In the matter of appointment of members, regard shall be had to the ability of persons to render service to the people, and due consideration shall be given to the representation of minorities and women and organizations concerned with agricultural, industrial or community development.

Each Committee shall have a chairman to be appointed by the Government, and a vice-chairman elected from among the elected members.

Any member absenting himself from three consecutive meetings of the committee will render himself liable to removal from its membership.

For every Municipal Committee there shall be a fund to be known as the municipal fund, and the Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Government, levy all or any of the taxes, rates, tolls and fees mentioned in one of the schedules to the Ordinance.

The Ordinance lays down the functions of the Committee in regard to public health, water supply and drainage, articles of food and drink, animals, town-planning, building-control, public safety, parks, gardens, education, social welfare and development.

The Ordinance consolidates and amends the law relating to municipal administration.

It extends to the whole of the country and will take effect, barring some provisions which come into force at once, in such areas on such dates as the Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, decide.

The Government may, in the prescribed manner, declare any urban area other than a cantonment to be a municipality and extend, curtail or otherwise alter the limit thereof, or declare that any urban area shall, from the date to be specified, cease to be a municipality.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2643:PAK:H]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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PAKISTAN

A. **Supreme Court Accepts Mr. M. A. Khuhro's Appeal:** The Supreme Court accepted Mr. M. A. Khuhro's appeal against the judgment of the Special Judge of Karachi on April 19 and quashed the conviction and the sentence against him.

Mr. Khuhro had been sentenced by the Special Judge to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,50,000 on a charge of attempting to sell a car in the black market.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2726:PAK:F, 3220:PAK:D]

B. **New Tribe Found In East Pakistan Jungle:** According to an announcement by the South-East Asia Treaty Organization in Bangkok on March 25, a Research Fellow of the Organization had discovered the existence of a new tribe in the jungles of East Pakistan.

The Research Fellow, Mr. Lucien Bernt (France), wrote in his report that these forgotten people were living in a land of paradise in the jungles at the mouth of the Ganges river in East Pakistan.

The tribe, known as Marmas, were virtually untouched and unspoiled by modern civilization.

Except for their pottery and clothing purchased from infrequent traders, there was nothing Mr. Bernt found in their articles resembling those of modern civilization.

He found the Marmas happy and peaceful. They believed in co-existence among themselves and with other tribes. Although they are primitive, they have their own alphabet and writings. About 97 per cent of them are literates in their own language.

(*Bangkok Post*)

SUDAN

A. **Sugar Refinery Contract Awarded To Two German Firms:** A contract for the construction of Sudan's first sugar refinery was awarded jointly to two German firms. It was signed in Khartoum on March 25.

Construction was to start immediately and was scheduled to be completed by the end of 1961.

The factory would be situated in the Geneid area of the Blue Nile Province, where sugar-cane plantations were being extended to supply the raw material. Its potential output of 60,000 tons a year would meet slightly under two-thirds of local requirements, now supplied mainly by Formosa, Egypt, Brazil and Belgium.

The signing of the contract was marked by an official ceremony during which the Minister of Commerce and Industry announced that the Government was planning a large expansion of sugar-cane cultivation and that at least one more sugar factory would be set up to make Sudan completely self-sufficient in this commodity.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3208:SUD:A]

THAILAND

A. **Air Chief's Death In Plane Crash:** Air Chief Marshal Chalermkait Watanagura of Thailand, his wife and 16 others were killed on April 14 when their plane crashed in northern Formosa shortly after taking off for Bangkok.

Air Chief Marshal Chalermkait Watanagura had gone to Taipeh on April 10 for a four-day meeting with the Pacific area Air Chiefs as a guest of the Kuomintang Chinese Air Force.

The C54 plane in which he was travelling crashed into Mount Wu Tse, about three minutes after take-off.

Among the dead were Air Vice-Marshal Suan Chioaphaibool of Thailand and his wife.

(*Bangkok Post* and *The Nation*, Rangoon)

B. **New Airfields Opened:** The US Ambassador, Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, formally opened on March 21 three airfields in the north-eastern provinces of Korat, Ubolrathani and Udorathani.

The estimated cost of the airfields was £124,000,000 sterling, mostly American aid.

Mr. Alexis Johnson said: "The presence of these airfields will enable USA and Thailand's other S-EATO allies and friends to move quickly from anywhere in the Far East to re-inforce Thailand in case of threat."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2951:THI:A]

C. **Foreign Investment:** Capital investment in Thailand by overseas countries has greatly increased recently, with USA leading.

During the last eight months of 1959, according to the Thailand Investment Examination Committee, 172 firms, both Thai and foreign, applied for permission to build factories. Of these firms, 66 have had their applications approved.

The investment represented by these new enterprises totalled some 1,730 million bahts (£29 million)—920 million bahts by foreign firms and 810 million bahts by Thailand organizations. The projects included oil refineries, sugar refineries and textile and rubber shoe factories.

Recently, the Government made tax concessions to encourage foreign investment, and later it was announced that fresh moves were being made to increase the attraction of such investment. Among the chief countries in this sphere were USA, Japan, Western Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.

(*Far East Trade*, London)

[Prev. ref. 730:THI:A]

TURKEY

A. **Political Parties' Activities Banned For Three Months:** It was announced in Ankara on April 18 that all political parties' activities had been banned for three months from that date.

This was done by a Committee of Investigation appointed on April 18 by the Turkish National Assembly.

The Committee, which consisted exclusively of members of the Government party, was instructed to investigate what the Government called the "destructive, illegitimate and illegal activities of the Opposition."

There was a stormy scene in the Turkish Assembly when the Committee was set up, with a free-for-all fight between Government and Opposition members.

One Deputy was suspended for 12 months for throwing an egg at the head of one of his opponents.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 925:TUR:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Alleged Plot To Kill Col. G. A. Nasser:** The Egyptian General Intelligence Agency announced in Cairo on April 20 that it had discovered a plot to kill the President, Col. G. A. Nasser, by Israeli spy rings.

A spokesman of the Agency said that the plot was to kill Col. Nasser by poisoning him at a banquet.

According to informed sources in Cairo, Col. Nasser was to have been poisoned at the banquet given in honour of King Mohammed of Morocco during his State visit to UAR in January, 1960.

The spokesman added that the spy rings had been operating for the past three years in UAR, Rome, Geneva, Munich, Zurich and Amsterdam.

Several arrests were made for interrogation.

A Greek waiter from an eating house which normally caters at official functions of the Presidency was arrested as the Israeli agent who allegedly attempted to implement the plan of poisoning.

The waiter reportedly "confessed" the details of the plot and handed over to the authorities a bottle of poison which he intended to use.

He was also reported to have handed over a wireless set provided to him by Israeli agents and a few bottles of invisible ink with which he had been corresponding with Israeli agents in Beirut.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2127:UAR:E]

B. **Oil Exports To USA:** The Cairo paper *Al Akhbar* reported on April

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4 that the United States would import 1,000,000 tons of crude oil from United Arab Republic.

Quoted by Cairo Radio, *Al Akhbar* said that on Agreement on the purchase of oil was concluded with an American private company and the first cargo was being loaded aboard a Norwegian tanker at the time the report was published.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3039:UAR:A]

C. **US Aid For Syrian Region:** The United States Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. G. Frederick Reinhardt, and the United Arab Republic's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abdel Hamid Ghaleb, signed on April 2 an Agreement extending US technical and economic assistance to the Syrian Region for the first time.

Since 1951, the Egyptian Region has received US aid amounting to $65,000,000.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2698:UAR:B]

D. **BOAC Resumes Regular Flights Through Cairo:** The British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) resumed on April 10 regular flights through Cairo for the first time since the Suez crisis. A Comet jet airliner landed at Cairo on its way from London to Bombay.

The United Arab Republic authorities gave the Comet an official welcome.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 1122:EGY:A]

E. ***UNEF Medal To Kumaon Regiment:*** Major-General P. S. Gyani, Commander of United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), presented on March 31 the United Nations Emergency Force Medal to 992 officers and men of the 4th Battalion of the Kumaon Regiment—the largest of the component units of the Indian contingent serving with UNEF.

After taking the salute at a parade, Maj.-Gen. Gyani addressed the officers and men of the Regiment and said:

"You are now guardians of peace in this region. In this role, your duties are very difficult. It calls for long hours of vigilance both by day and by night and the ability to enforce action with restraint, alertness and goodwill, sometimes, at great personal risk. I am very happy to see that you have readily adapted yourselves to this role and have carried out your duties very well indeed. I am most impressed by your conduct both on and off duty and the very friendly relations you have established with other contingents of UNEF."

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2797:UAR:D]

F. **US Loan:** The United States and the United Arab Republic signed an Agreement in Cairo on March 26 providing for a loan of £(E) 16,000,000 to UAR from the United States.

The loan, part of which is from the proceeds of the sales of American agricultural products in UAR, is to be used for development projects and for purchase of tobacco seed, oils and corn from USA.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2898:UAR:B]

G. **New Building For Arab League In Cairo:** The Arab League ceremoniously took possession of its new headquarters in Cairo on March 23. This is a nine-storey building across the road from the UAR Foreign Ministry.

As a military band played the national anthems of the 10 member-States, their flags were hoisted on the courtyard flagstaffs by their envoys, with the exception of Tunisia which, at present, has no diplomatic relations with UAR. The Tunisian flag was, however, hoisted by the League's Secretary-General, Mr. Abdul Khalek Hassouna, who also raised the Arab League's own green and white flag.

The site of the new headquarters was made available to the League by Egypt in 1954, and construction work had started in the following year.

The building is stated to have cost more than £325,000.

Hitherto, the League Secretariat had occupied a somewhat dilapidated old palace in the Bab el Louk district, with some departments overflowing into the surrounding office buildings.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3235:UAR:B]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Demonstrations In South Africa Against Pass Laws; African Conference; Mr. N. Khruschev Visits France; France Explodes Second Atom Bomb; British Budget.

A. **Demonstrations In South Africa Against Pass Laws:** Large crowds of Africans in South Africa demonstrated on March 21 at several places against the Pass Laws which oblige Africans to carry passes of identification. The demonstrations were directed by the Pan-Africanist Congress.

[The Pan-Africanist Congress is described as an "extreme" organization, whose watchword is "Africa for the Africans." Formed two years previously, it has accepted the "Accra Line", which aims at the creation of an African-ruled Socialist United States of Africa, south of the Sahara.]

The Pan-Africanist Congress had called on its 31,000 members to come out without their identity cards, which all Africans are required by law to carry, and to surrender themselves to the nearest police station.

A squadron of sabre jets dived over the heads of the crowds of thousands of demonstrators in a vain effort to cow them down.

The biggest demonstration was at the African township of Sharpeville, 30 miles from Johannesburg.

It was stated by the police that the crowd began to hurl stones. The police replied with rifle and Sten-gun fire. According to first estimates, 50 Africans, including women and children, were killed. It was stated later than the death roll was over 70.

The police rushed reinforcements, including *Saracen* armoured cars, to three trouble spots south of Johannesburg as demonstrations flared up. These trouble spots were Vereeniging, Sharpeville, Bophelon and Evaton.

The African section of the hospital in Vereeniging was crammed with casualties brought in non-stop by a shuttle service of ambulances. About 200 Africans were wounded in the firing.

Mr. H. Lawrence of the Progressive Party told the South African House of Assembly on March 21 that the police had also opened fire at the Langa African township, which is under the control of the Cape Town Municipality.

He said that a most serious situation had arisen in the country. According to information available while he was speaking, police had opened fire at Langa. He was informed that Sten-guns were being used and huts and cars had been burned.

Press reports said that at least six persons had been shot dead at Langa and 30 injured. The injured included four European women whose car was stoned. Seven buildings, including two schools, were said to have been destroyed by fire.

Violence had flared up at Langa after the police had ordered a large African meeting to break up.

Official figures of the casualties announced on the night of March 22 revealed that 72 Africans were shot dead by the police and 178 wounded in the rioting in the Johannesburg and Capetown areas.

Tension mounted on the night of March 23 in the African township of Nyanga, outside Capetown, when fires were started in the streets and road blocks were set up.

The police again opened fire on March 23 to disperse crowds who assembled in the streets of Langa, near Capetown.

One African was known to have been taken to hospital with bullet wounds.

On March 24, the police raided the offices of the African National Congress and some other organizations throughout the country.

Among other offices raided were those of the multi-racial group—the Congress of Democrats—the Federation of South African Women and the Natal Indian Congress.

Violence flared up again in South Africa on March 28. All churches, schools and administrative offices in one township were burned down and police clashed with the demonstrators in the heart of Capetown.

The police arrested another 34 members of the African National Congress, as 3,000 Army and Navy men ringed the African townships of Langa and Nyanga, near Capetown.

These arrests followed the detention of 224 people in the police swoop on March 30.

Also arrested on March 31 were several members of the Pan-Africanist Congress, the South African Coloured Peoples' Congress and the Coloured Peoples' Progressive Party.

Two Commissions To Enquire Into Trouble:

The South African Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, announced on March 23 that the Government had decided to appoint two one-man Commissions to inquire into the riots in African townships on March 21, one to look into what happened at Langa near Capetown, the other at Sharpeville and other places in Transvall.

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The question of a Judicial Commission on the border aspects of the riots was under consideration.

State of Emergency:

The Governor-General, Mr. Charles Swart, proclaimed a State of Emergency in 80 of the 300 magisterial districts of the Union of South Africa on March 30 and ordered the mobilization of the Citizen Force (Territorials) as 30,000 Africans, in a mile-long column, marched on the police headquarters in Capetown demanding the release of more than 150 people arrested in the early hours of March 30 in various parts of the Union.

The Justice Minister, Mr. Francois Erasmus, told the House of Assembly in Capetown that the Emergency proclamation was made with retrospective effect from March 29.

The call-up of 18 Citizen Force units is for service in the "prevention or suppression of international disorder in the Union or in the preservation of life, health or property or the maintenance of essential services."

The mass arrests in cities and towns of the Union represented the latest political round-up since the events in 1956 preceding the treason trial which was still continuing.

Those arrested were told that they would be detained for at least 48 hours.

They included ex-Chief Albert Luthuli, Dr. G. M. Naicker (a former President of the Natal Indian Congress), Dr. A. H. Sadar (an Indian medical practitioner of Ladysmith, Natal), Mr. Peter Brown (National Chairman of the Liberal Party) and members of other parties including the Pan-Africanist Congress; Mrs. Helen Joseph (of the Federation of South African Women), Mr. John Brink (Chairman of the Liberal Party in Pretoria) and Mr. John Lang.

The State of Emergency was extended to 31 more districts on April 1.

The police opened fire on an African crowd in Durban on April 1. Three Africans were killed and three more injured. The Africans were marching towards a prison in a 'White' residential area.

At Bloemfontein, in Orange Free State, the police dispersed a crowd of Africans who were burning their pass-books. Several members of the African National Congress voluntarily gave themselves up to the police and were taken into custody. Some Africans were arrested by the police.

Pass Laws Suspended:

The South African police were told on March 26 that they should not ask Africans to produce their pass-books (passes of identity) and should not arrest Africans for non-possession of documents.

A statement issued by the police headquarters in Pretoria said that the move was made to "ease tensions" because Africans were afraid to carry passes "as a result of intimidation."

The South African Minister for Justice, Mr. Francois Erasmus, said that the relaxation regarding passes was a temporary one. The ban on public meetings in Transvaal and Natal would, however, be extended until the end of June, 1960.

On March 22, the Pan-Africanist Congress called on the South African Government to "halt forthwith the continued display of military strength by the police against unarmed people."

A statement issued by the Congress added: "Ours is a non-violent struggle. The opening of fire on unarmed peaceful demonstrators merely serves to confirm our contention that South Africa is a police State."

It said that the campaign was aimed at the abolition of pass laws. "Anything short of this is unacceptable to us."

Those taking part in the campaign, it said, had strict instructions to avoid violence. It ascribed the stoning of police to Government and police provocateurs. It went on to say that the Government, shocked by the realization of the extent of support commanded by the Congress, had tried hard to make the campaign unsuccessful.

The President-General of the banned African National Congress, ex-Chief Albert Luthuli, called on Africans and all other sections of the people on March 24 to observe Monday, March 28, as a day of mourning for those killed in the riots.

Mr. Luthuli said in a statement that the massacre of over 70 Africans and the wounding of some 300 engaged in peaceful demonstrations against pass laws which degraded the whole African nation had deeply shocked and outraged the civilized world and Christian conscience.

He said that the fact that no policeman was seriously injured showed that unwarranted force was used against unarmed people.

On March 26, he called upon Africans to burn their pass-books "in an orderly manner."

He added that the Government had evaded the issue of abolishing the pass laws by "merely suspending arrests for pass offences until further notice."

On March 28, cheering Africans made a bonfire of their pass-books in Johannesburg.

The Pan-Africanist Congress gave the South African Government until the night of March 29 to scrap the Pass Laws or face an intensified campaign from March 30. It threatened a complete stoppage of work.

A statement by the Congress said: "There can be no peace in this country until the demands of the African people are fully met."

Since the trouble began on March 21, thousands of Africans stayed away from work. On March 29, 95 per cent of African workers stayed away from work in Capetown.

South African Liberal Party's Stand:

The South African Liberal Party called for the resignation of the Government on March 22.

The Party's National Chairman, Mr. Peter Brown, issued a statement saying that the Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, and his Nationalist Government were "incompetent to deal with the problems of a mixed community in the climate of 1960."

The Transvaal Chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr. Jack Unterhalter, said in a statement:

"Without associating the Party in any way with the Pan-Africanist Congress and its anti-passes campaign, it is important for the people of South Africa to know and understand that the rioting and its dreadful toll are solely the result of *apartheid* policies and that events will become graver unless immediate steps are taken to repeal the oppressive laws bearing so heavily on the non-White population."

Dr. H. Verwoerd's Statement:

Making a statement in Parliament in Capetown on March 22, the South African Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, said that the riots could in no way be described as "reaction against the Government's *apartheid* policy and had nothing to do with passes."

He said that these disturbances were a periodic phenomenon and had nothing to do with poverty and low wages. During the past month, there had been similar trouble in the Belgian Congo, the Cameroons, Nyasaland and other countries. South Africa had been lucky, for it had been spared disturbances as big as those in other countries. He said that he was not even referring to the Mau Mau trouble in Kenya.

In 1946-47, when the United Party was in power, there were no fewer than 41 such disturbances, in which 52 people had been killed. He did not want to put the blame on the United Party but was merely trying to give the House some perspective to show that these disturbances were a periodic phenomenon.

His first duty, he said, was to thank the South African police on behalf of the House and the people for the courageous and efficient way they handled the situation. The police at times found it difficult to control themselves, but they had done so in an exemplary manner.

From some speeches in the House, there might have been a suggestion that the police used excessive force; but the suggestion was not definite and he would rather not reply to it.

He believed that the agitation behind the riots was planned on a nation-wide scale. The present wave of excitement among Africans drew much of its force and direction from the sustained attacks that had been made on the Government's policy over the past ten years.

Move To Ban African National Congress And Pan-African Congress:

The Unlawful Organizations Bill was given the first reading in the South African Parliament on March 28.

Under this law, the Governor-General can ban the African National Congress or the Pan-Africanist Congress or both.

The Bill also proposes to flog anyone who intimidated or encouraged any worker to stay away from work as a protest against the Pass Laws. Additional penalties are £500 fine or five years' imprisonment.

It also empowers the Governor-General to ban any other organization which, in his opinion, has been established to carry on the functions of the Pan-Africanist Congress or the African National Congress.

South African Government's Statement:

On March 25, the South African Government issued a statement in London saying that the African demonstrators at Sharpeville on March 21 "shot first and the police were forced to fire in self-defence to avoid even more tragic results."

It added: "According to factual information now available, the disturbances resulted from a planned demonstration of about

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20,000 natives in which demonstrators attacked the police with assorted weapons, including fire-arms.

"The allegation of the Afro-Asian Group in United Nations in requesting a Security Council meeting that the demonstrators were unarmed and peaceful is, therefore, completely untrue.

"As recently as January 24, nine policemen (four Whites and five non-Whites) were brutally battered to death by a so-called unarmed mob of natives near Durban.

"An important contributing factor to these riots is the campaign of intimidation of otherwise peaceful natives. The Government is firm in its resolve that the police must maintain public order and ensure public safety, whoever threatens that safety.

"This is the duty of all Governments within their own countries and it cannot be shared or abrogated. To do otherwise would have catastrophic results for all countries, since it would be an invasion of sovereignty and a break-down of the authority of the Government in the exercise of their duty to maintain public order.

"A full judicial enquiry is being instituted to establish all the relevant facts."

International Reactions:

The US State Department said on March 22 that the United States regretted "the tragic loss of life" resulting from measures taken against Africans demonstrating in South Africa.

It issued a statement in which it said that USA deplored violence in all its forms. It expressed the hope that the African people of the Union "will be able to obtain redress for legitimate grievances by peaceful means."

The South African External Affairs Minister, Mr. Eric Louw, summoned the American Ambassador, Mr. Philip Crowe, on March 23 to express his Government's "concern" over the comment by the US State Department on the riots.

He told Mr. Crowe that by raising the matter, "he was not conceding the right of the United States Government to concern itself with the domestic affairs of South Africa."

But, he added, the Union Government found it necessary to express its concern at the fact that the State Department had authorized a Press statement without first acquainting itself with the full facts of the situation.

In India:

In New Delhi, an adjournment motion moved in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on March 23 on the happenings in South Africa was disallowed by the Speaker. But, the Speaker invited the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to make a statement on the subject.

Mr. Nehru said that the large-scale killings of Africans near Capetown reminded him powerfully of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

[During the British *regime* in India early this century, the British, in an effort to crush the nationalist movement, had used brutal force, including military and police firing. One such firing occurred at Jallianwalla Bagh in the Punjab in 1919 in which more than 200 people were killed and several hundreds were wounded].

The conscience of the world, he said, particularly of Africa and Asia, was shocked. The killing in South Africa was not the end of an episode but a prelude to future conflict. It might almost affect the course of world history.

Africa, he said, was at present resurgent, proud and in a defiant mood after long centuries of suppression. Not only the people of South Africa but hundreds of millions of Africans and Asians would never accept the spirit of "racial mastery" behind these killings.

On March 28, the Lok Sabha (House of the People) unanimously adopted a resolution, sponsored by Mr. Nehru, deploring the South African killings and extending India's deep sympathy to the Africans "who have suffered from this firing and from the policy of racial discrimination and suppression of the African people in their own homeland."

The House, by way of an expression of its sympathy to the African community, stood in silence for a minute in memory of those killed in the South African firings.

The resolution read: "This House deplores and records its deep sorrow at the tragic incidents which occurred in Sharpeville and in the Langa township near Capetown in South Africa on March 21, 1960, resulting in the death of a large number of Africans from police firing. It sends its deep sympathy to the Africans who have suffered from this firing and from the policy of racial discrimination and the suppression of the African people in their own homeland."

The Indian National Congress—the party in power—issued a statement on March 24 expressing its sense of horror at the "wanton and brutal killings of Africans."

These killings, it said, were the evil fruits of the racial discrimination and segregation policy of the South African Government.

In Britain:

In the British House of Commons, after exchanges on the subject between the Opposition members and Ministers on March 24, the British Government tabled an official motion expressing the "deep sympathy" of the House with the people of South Africa at the events which arose from the civil disturbances in the Union.

This expression of the British Government's attitude to these events was formulated in the shape of an amendment to an Opposition motion tabled in the House on the same subject. The Opposition motion, under the heading of "South Africa Shootings", was in the following terms: "That this House deplores the shooting of demonstrations in the Union of South Africa, resulting in the killing and wounding of large numbers of people, and expresses its deep sympathy with the families of the dead and injured."

The Government amendment made the motion read as follows: "That this House, while recognizing that it has no responsibility or jurisdiction over the independent countries of the Commonwealth, at the same time wishes to record its deep sympathy with all the people of South Africa at the recent tragic events which have taken place at Vereeniging and Langa."

In reply to questions about the British attitude in the Security Council meeting on the situation in South Africa, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, made the following statement on March 30:

"As the House is aware, a meeting of the Security Council is at present taking place to decide what action to take on a request from a number of African and Asian countries that it consider the situation arising from the recent tragic events in the Union of South Africa.

"The United Kingdom representative has instructions not to oppose the discussion of the item requested by the African and Asian countries. We do, however, adhere to our view that, in accordance with Article 2(7) of the UN Charter, nothing in the Charter authorizes United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.

"It is the primary responsibility of the Security Council to promote the maintenance of international peace and security. We are in a very delicate situation. I am sure the House will join with me in hoping that the Security Council discussions will contribute to an alleviation of this situation."

The Executive Committees of the British Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress condemned the massacre of Africans.

The Labour Party renewed its call to Britons to show their sense of outrage by boycotting South African goods.

Thousands of people massed in Trafalgar Square in London on March 27 to protest against the shooting of Africans.

In Other Countries:

The Government of Nepal issued a statement on March 26 saying that the South African killings were "shocking".

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Walter Nash, said that the danger of the present situation in South Africa was not only grave for South Africa but for the whole continent, the Commonwealth and the world.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, asked Parliament in Canberra on March 31 to express its regret and distress at the loss of lives in the South African riots and its sympathy with those who had suffered.

He made this request while tabling an amendment to a resolution by the Opposition Labour Party which had criticised an earlier statement by Mr. Menzies.

Mr. Menzies said that he would like to make it clear that his Government had not in any sense endorsed the actions of the South African Government in this regard.

In Ottawa, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker, said that his Government had no sympathy for the policies of racial discrimination in South Africa or elsewhere.

He deplored the loss of life in the demonstrations by Africans and added that the Canadian Government felt that no beneficial purpose would be served at this time by a diplomatic protest or other action.

President G. A. Nasser of the United Arab Republic, who was in New Delhi at the time said in his address to members of the Indian Parliament on March 31: "We feel that the forces of good in the world will get stronger every day to play their role in removing the remnants of injustice still lurking in some parts of the globe."

He added: "The best example of that, my friends, can be seen in the recent outrages in South Africa where the policy of racial discrimination feels that it can spill blood in addition to destroying freedom. This ignorant policy has proved that it has no consideration for human dignity; it has proved that it has no consideration for the nature of the age we live in."

The Foreign Ministry of Ghana, in a statement on March 24, expressed shock at the events in South Africa.

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It added that the tragedy drew attention to the practice of a minority group discriminating against the majority of Union citizens.

In Nairobi, the Kenya Nationalist leader, Mr. Tom Mboya, said that there was no difference between South Africa and Nazi Germany and the Union should be treated accordingly.

He suggested that all Commonwealth Prime Ministers should vote South Africa out of the "family".

The Prime Minister of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rehman, sent a telegram to the British Prime Minister, Mr. H. Macmillan, deploring the "inhuman brutality employed by the South African police against Africans."

He said that the killing of Africans was totally against the principles of human rights, justice and decency and should never have occurred in a Commonwealth country.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr. Halvard Lange, said in a statement on March 23 that the "terrible incidents in South Africa have shocked the Norwegian people."

He added: "The coloured peoples' peaceful demonstrations against racial discrimination and for the recognition of their human rights were met by police measures which cost many lives. These tragic events have aroused dismay and sorrow in Norway."

In the West Indies, the People's Progressive Party opened a Distress Fund for the dependents of men and women killed and injured in the riots.

In a statement, the Party expressed indignation at the unwarranted attacks on Africans.

King Mohammed V of Morocco issued a statement through a Palace spokesman in Rabat on March 26 to say that he considered the shooting of Africans as "a massacre inspired by racism and racial discrimination, constituting an attack not only on the Africans of South Africa but against all African people."

A spokesman of the Ethiopian Foreign Office said on March 28 that the killings in South Africa had endangered the peace and security of the African continent.

In Paris, the International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism called on all anti-racists on March 23 to strengthen the economic boycott of South Africa.

The League (an international body which includes public figures, writers, artists and politicians of many countries) said that it "protested indignantly against the massacres which have been perpetrated against the Negro population of South Africa."

In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency *Tass* issued the following statement on March 24:

"The bloody events in the Union of South Africa are the consequences of the policy of racial discrimination against and oppression of millions of Africans which is pursued in that country."

Afro-Asian Nations Take Issue To Security Council:

The African group of countries in UN—Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic—in a statement on March 23 said that they would refer the incident to the Security Council.

Their statement said that the action of the South African police was "a flagrant violation of the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter and a threat to the peace and security of Africa and the world."

Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld's View:

In the course of a news conference at UN Headquarters on March 24, the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, was questioned about a specific Article of the United Nations Charter prohibiting United Nations' interference in the domestic affairs of a member-State.

Mr. Hammarskjoeld noted that the precedent which had grown over the years in the General Assembly was to interpret this Article as not precluding a debate on such a matter but precluding direct intervention.

There could be no doubt of his personal feeling insofar as the humanitarian issues involved were concerned. But, those who argued that the South African disturbances obviously presented a test case for UN action were forgetting some of the limitations which the Charter had imposed on the world organization.

He said he recognized that an issue such as the South African disturbances did involve questions of human rights which were of UN concern under the broad purposes and principles of the Charter. But, he added, while United Nations was strong in purposes and principles, it was "very weak in procedures."

A message from UN Headquarters on March 26 said that an urgent meeting of the Security Council called at the request of the Asian-African Group to discuss the happenings in South Africa was postponed at South Africa's request.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (USA), President of the Council for March, announced that the Council could meet on March 29.

Mr. Henry Martin, acting leader of the South African delegation in the absence of Mr. Brand Fourie, asked for the postponement in a letter to Mr. Lodge.

In his letter, Mr. Martin said that he had been instructed "to request that the Government of the Union of South Africa take part without the right to vote" in the Security Council discussion.

After receiving Mr. Martin's letter, Mr. Lodge announced the postponement.

On March 26, South Africa formally protested against the decision to call a meeting of the UN Security Council on the South African race riots.

The protest was delivered by the South African Ambassador in USA, Mr. W. C. Du Plessis, during a call on the United States Secretary of State, Mr. C. A. Herter.

A statement distributed to newsmen by Mr. Du Plessis as he left Mr. Herter's office said: "The question of the recent riots in South Africa is a domestic one and South Africa protests strongly against calling a Council meeting to discuss it. I emphasized to Mr. Herter that by calling such a meeting for the purpose of discussing the domestic affairs of a member-State, a precedent will undoubtedly be created which would enable the Council to discuss racial and other disturbances in any other country.

"I also stressed that a Council debate—even a debate on inscription (inscribing the topic on the agenda)—could have serious consequences in emboldening agitators—it could even be an incitement to further rioting.

"I now want to add that when such riots do take place it should be borne in mind that not only the rioters are human beings—the police too are.

"They already, in any country in the world, have a dangerous and delicate job to do and it is surely too much to expect from them to submit to being murdered by those who are intent upon upsetting law and order in South Africa. Nine of them, of both races, have been so murdered, quite recently.

"It matters little whether an attempt at incitement has its origin with those who think they can accomplish their purposes by passive resistance when they should know beforehand that such passive resistance may well explode into violence, as it did in South Africa, unfortunately resulting in the death and injury of many who were the dupes of the instigators.

"We in South Africa have a very difficult job to do actually dealing as we have to do with a miniature of the world's most pressing problem, namely how people of many races, different colours, different ways of life and different degrees of development, can co-exist peacefully. We think we will succeed in finding a solution to this, the greatest of problems. Surely it is not too much to ask that those in all countries of the world who do not share our responsibilties, just as they do not share in the tremendous exertion which this effort costs us, let us proceed unhindered."

Security Council Meeting:

The Security Council met on March 30 and decided to discuss the South African situation. It met at the request of the Asian-African Group at UN to consider the South African police shooting 10 days previously at Sharpeville in which 72 Africans were killed.

The South African delegation immediately withdrew from the Security Council table after protesting against the decision to put the item on the agenda.

The delegation, led by Mr. Brand Fourie, did not leave the Council Chamber but sat down in a row of seats normally used by diplomatic observers.

A letter from the 29-nation Asian-African Group had formally asked the Council to consider the situation "arising out of the large-scale killings of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination and segregation in the Union of South Africa."

India's Permanent Representative at UN, Mr. C. S. Jha, in his speech at the opening session of the Security Council on March 30, said that large-scale killings and ruthless and violent suppression of African people by South Africa in pursuit of her racial policies were totally contrary to the UN Charter.

The Council, he said, owed it to itself and to humanity to act, and act decisively, to save the world from the grave danger of a conflagration.

[India, which is not a member of the Security Council, was allowed to speak at her request as one of the 29 Asian-African States which signed the letter to the President of the Security Council drawing attention to the mass killings in South Africa.]

Earlier, M Armand Berard (France) said that France had been

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"very much moved by the tragic events which have resulted in the shedding of so much blood in South Africa." But, he added, UN Charter provided no right for United Nations to intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a State.

He concluded by expressing his doubt of the "juridical validity" of the Council to debate the matter.

Signor Edigio Ortona (Italy) said that events in South Africa justified serious consideration of the situation. They were a matter of fundamental importance in the structure of United Nations.

Mr. Arkady Sobolev (Soviet Union) said that there was no doubt of United Nations' competence to deal with South African events.

He added that UN had a duty to discover the point of view of the 29 African and Asian States, representing nearly one-third of the membership, who had drawn the Council's attention to the South African Government's measures of racial discrimination.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (United States), President of the Security Council for March, said that the United States' view had been clearly expressed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, who had said that his Government favoured Security Council discussion of the question.

"In taking this view," he said, "the United States is following the same policy it had adopted to the question of *apartheid* during the past five years."

It had been an established principle, he said, that "discussion does not constitute intervention in the internal matters of another State." The United States had adopted a similar line when the question of Tibet had been raised at the last session of the General Assembly.

Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon) said that the Asian-African Group was "anxious to have the fullest consideration" of the matter before the Council and, therefore, would not object to South Africa speaking first. However, he wanted to record his reservation about the procedure.

Mr. Lodge invited the representatives of South Africa, India, Ethiopia, Ghana, Pakistan, Guinea and Liberia—who had made a last-minute request for hearing—to take their seats at the Council table.

Mr. Lodge went on to say that it was a tradition of the Council that all remarks made at meetings should "be germane to the issue in hand."

He hoped that no issues, no matter how important, would be brought up that had no relation to the question before the Council.

S. African Delegate's Speech:

The South African delegate, Mr. Brand Fourie, then spoke.

He said that the recent police firing on Africans in Sharpeville and Langa, was the result of the threatening attitude adopted by the demonstrators who had fired first at the police.

"No Government," he said, "can allow itself to be threatened by a militant group of demonstrators."

He added that any interference from any source in the "enforcement of law could only have a deleterious effect on the observance of the rule of law."

He said that he had been instructed to record a "strong protest" at the decision to place the item on the agenda.

This was the first time the Council had decided to consider "purely local disturbances," and they had thereby created a dangerous precedent "which might in future re-affairs of member-States.

South Africa's observations, he said, were based on two legal principles:

(1) Any discussion would be in violation of the UN Charter. This basic principle was enshrined in the Charter.

(2) The debate would be in conflict with a decision taken at a session of the Council in San Francisco that gave the Council no right to intervene in the domestic affairs of any country.

He quoted a number of Charter regulations which, he said, supported his objection. Article II, paragraph 7 of the Charter provided "a fundamental guarantee" that there would be no intervention in the domestic affairs of member-States.

After his address, Mr. Fourie withdrew from the Council table as a protest against its decision to debate the riots.

A delegation spokesman, however, made it clear that the delegation had not walked out and were awaiting instructions from the Government.

Ecuador's Resolution:

On March 31, Ecuador tabled a draft resolution in the Security Council calling on South Africa to abandon its *apartheid* policy and requesting the UN Secretary-General to confer with the South African Government on the subject.

The Secretary-General was further asked to make arrangements to uphold the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and to report to the Security Council whenever necessary and appropriate.

The resolution asked the Security Council to deplore the disturbances in South Africa and to recognize that the situation had led to international friction and called upon the Union Government to take steps to bring about racial harmony and equality.

The resolution was drafted by the Asian-African member-States.

Before the introduction of the resolution, Britain and France counselled against any UN action that might aggravate the situation in South Africa.

During the debate which followed the introduction of the resolution, M Armand Berard of France spoke of the strong emotion which had been felt by the French people at the tragic events in South Africa.

Mr. Abdul Moneim Rifai (Jordan) said that the racial policy of South Africa was one which, if allowed to continue, would endanger peace in Africa and possibly "engulf other lands and peoples."

Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana) said that peace was indivisible and the Council had a duty to ensure that there would be "no international conflagration."

Mr. Sory Caba (Guinea) said that the whole world's attention was focussed today on South Africa which was the home of "injustice, oppression and colonial exploitation." The Union's racial policy created a dangerous situation and was a flagrant violation of the UN Charter.

He added: "It is the only country in the world where fundamental questions of human rights and justice are determined by the colour of the skin of the individual. The white people enjoy human respect and the security of laws. The population with a dark coloured skin are, on the other hand, despised and humiliated. Their lives are governed by a complex system of permits and passes. The only part they are asked to play in life is the part of forced labour."

Sir Pierson Dixon (UK) said that Britain recognized the indisputable right of any Government to maintain law and order within its own territories and was equally conscious of the deep feeling which the incidents of March 21 had aroused.

Britain, he added, was responsible for territories in Africa in which many races had their home and "the whole question of race relations touches the thoughts and conscience of my country."

He was anxious not to under-estimate the difficulties, or "to make exaggerated claims for our own policies." The problem of race adjustment was essentially a problem of relationships between human beings and "it is clear that this cannot be achieved without the common endeavours of the many individuals who make up the society."

The Security Council must approach this matter with strict regard to the limits in which it could give expression to its opinion.

During the debate on April 1, the South African representative, Mr. Brand Fourie, after once again challenging UN competence to intervene in the internal affairs of his country, said: "The Union Government would regard any resolution by the Council in regard to local disturbances which have taken place in South Africa in a serious light."

He added that its decision to discuss the disturbances in his country "is unprecedented and I am instructed once more to put the pertinent question why similar action has not been taken in regard to equally serious disturbances in many other parts of the world."

"If South Africa were to bring any of these matters to the Council for consideration, would her request also be acceded to?

"The Government of India is one of the group of 29 countries who asked the Council to take up this question. I may perhaps be permitted to ask why the very serious civil disturbances which took place in India in 1956 in which a large number of people were killed and wounded never came before the Council.

"I can enumerate a long list of such disturbances in practically all parts of the world. In the circumstances it is only natural for South Africa to ask whether the Council is henceforth to have a double standard of conduct and justice."

Resolution Adopted:

The Security Council adopted the Ecuador resolution on April 1. The voting was nine in favour and none against. Britain and France abstained.

Many of the Asian-African countries were dissatisfied with the wording of the resolution. Announcing this, the delegate of Ceylon, Sir Claude Corea, told the Security Council that they had, however, decided to support it.

The Tunisian delegate said that he was disappointed with the resolution in view of

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the bloody and blind repression in South Africa.

He said he would, however, vote for it because it seemed that the Council did not favour stronger words.

In the course of the debate, the American delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, said that he was voting for the resolution because racial discrimination by Government action contributed to international tensions and might prove more destructive to mankind than political differences.

The Indian delegate, Mr. C. S. Jha, appealed to Britain and France to remember their own great traditions in the field of human rights and not to stand in the way of the Security Council expressing itself on a burning question of the day for purely legalistic reasons.

He said that the situation in South Africa was inextricably connected with racial policies which violated the Charter. That was the reason why it attracted the attention of the United Nations Assembly and other UN organs.

He added: "We think these policies are a danger to peace, and please, for God's sake, modify them and bring them into line with the principles of the Charter."

(*UK High Commission* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi, *The Times*, London, *The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3183:AOA:A]

B. **Conference Of African Countries:** A Conference of 20 African countries opened in Accra, capital of Ghana, on April 7.

The countries represented at the Conference either by official Government delegations or by delegates from political and labour movements were: Ghana, Liberia, Guinea, Nigeria, French Togoland, Kenya, Zanzibar, Southern Cameroons, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, Somaliland, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Gambia, Basutoland and South-West Africa.

The Conference considered, among other things, South Africa's policy of racial discrimination and the second French atomic test in the Sahara.

Opening the Conference, the Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, said that only a United Africa could make the last vestiges of colonialism disappear and only a Union of African States would enable Africa to play a historic role in world affairs.

He said that so long as one inch of African soil remained under colonial rule, there would be strife and conflict in the African continent. Colonialism pursued a policy not only of 'divide and rule' but also of artificial territorial division of Africa.

On April 8, the Conference split into Committees to discuss direct action against French atomic tests in the Sahara and South Africa's *apartheid* policies.

Other matters discussed by the Committees included the boycott of French goods, freezing of French assets, possible economic and cultural boycott of South Africa and continued action by independent African States in United Nations.

Also under discussion was the question of the "Balkanization" of Africa, foreign bases in Africa and the tactics of colonial Powers.

Conference sources said that there would also be talks on the setting up of a Central Appeal Fund for the re-settlement of Algerian refugees.

The Conference ended on April 10.

Resolutions:

It passed several resolutions urging independent African States to consider severing diplomatic relations with South Africa and asking the British Commonwealth countries to expel South Africa from their community.

One resolution urged independent African States to consider economic sanctions against South Africa and all African peoples to consider boycotting South African goods.

Another resolution recommended independent African States to donate money to help the victims of racial repression in South Africa and provide other means of helping to counteract the effects of *apartheid*.

It condemned France for her "act of hostility" in exploding atom bombs in the Sahara and appealed to all Governments and organizations, particularly in Africa, to boycott French goods and freeze French assets.

It also urged the forthcoming 'summit' conference to stop further French atomic tests on African soil.

It recommended that the next Conference of independent African States be held in June, 1960 to consider forming an African Volunteer Corps to fight with the Algerian insurgents.

It urged all independent African States to recognize the Algerian "Provisional Government" and called on France to negotiate with it for complete Algerian independence.

The Soviet Association for Friendship with the Peoples of Africa, in a message of greetings to the Conference, said: "The Soviet Association expresses the hope that the present Conference in Accra, just as the coming second Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Conakry, will promote consolidation of the African peoples in the struggle for complete liberation of the African continent from the colonial yoke for the resurgence of Africa's age-old culture."

Mr. Tom Mboya's Appeal:

The African nationalist leader of Kenya, Mr. Tom Mboya, told the Conference on April 9: "We must concentrate on action and not words."

He added: "Our friends in Algeria and South Africa are not interested in philosophy. They want to know what we are going to do for them. They want something definite."

He suggested that April 15—"Africa Freedom Day"—should be marked by determined action for the freedom of the Kenya African leader, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, now in forced residence in a remote area of Kenya Colony after serving five years of a seven-year term for managing the Mau Mau movement.

Dr. K. Nkrumah's Concluding Speech:

Delivering the closing speech of the Conference, the Premier of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, said that the winds now blowing through Africa were no ordinary winds but a hurricane. "The issue confronting the world today is the African question. The world must answer this question our way—the total liberation of Africa."

He added: "This is Africa's finest hour. There must be no hesitation. There certainly must be no vaccillation. The struggle is titanic, sacrifices are great, but it is through sacrifices and suffering that victory can be assured."

He urged the Conference to put into operation without delay its practical and concrete proposals. He told the delegates of dependent States to go back to their countries re-vitalized and resume the struggle with renewed vigour until victory was won.

Dr. Nkrumah announced that Ghana would give £10,000 to the Algerian insurgents.

It was also stated that Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia would give about £4,000 for the "victims of South African oppression." He also offered 30 scholarships for students from South Africa to study in Ethiopia.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2693:AOA:B, 2932:AOA:B]

C. **Agreements For Creation Of Mali Federation:** France and the representatives of French Sudan and Senegal (which make up the Mali Federation) signed on April 4 Agreements providing for French Sudan's and Senegal's independence within the French-African Community.

The Agreements were signed in Paris by the French Prime Minister, M. Michel Debre, the Prime Minister of French Sudan, Mr. Modibo Keita, and the Prime Minister of Senegal, Mr. Mamadou Dia.

These Agreements were expected to come into effect in June, 1960 after ratification by the Parliaments of the countries concerned.

The representatives of the three countries also initialled Agreements providing for co-operation between the Mali Federation and the French Republic in the fields of foreign policy, defence, economy and education.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2355:AOA:F]

D. **Mr. N. Khruschev's Visit To France:** The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, arrived in Paris on March 23 on a 12-day official visit. He was received at the airport by the President, Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Mr. Khruschev was accompanied by a party of 90 persons, including the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, other high officials, his wife, his three daughters and his son-in-law Mr. Alexei Adzhubey.

About 200,000 Parisians turned out in Spring sunshine to give a warm-hearted welcome to Mr. Khruschev.

In a speech at the airport, Mr. Khruschev said: "I am conscious of the fact that this visit can be fruitful as much for the development of Franco-Soviet relations as for the strengthening of peace which is equally of interest to our two peoples."

Welcoming Mr. Khruschev and his party at the airport, Gen. de Gaulle said that he was very happy to receive him as he came from a great country which stood by the side of France in the worst of wars.

He added: "You represent a people on which peace between men depends to a great extent. We are ready to listen to you and have you listen to us, to see you and to have you see us."

Banquet By General de Gaulle:

On the night of March 23, Gen. de Gaulle gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Khruschev.

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In the course of a speech at the banquet, Mr. Khruschev said:

"We believe and hope that our acquaintance with France, meetings and talks with General de Gaulle will promote the development of co-operation and friendship between the Soviet Union and France and will lead to better understanding on vital international issues which are of interest for our countries.

"We believe that on the fundamental question of ensuring peace in Europe, the Soviet Union and France can find a common basis. Nearly all the military tempests and thunder-storms that raged over Europe enveloped both our people and the people of your country. In crucial moments our peoples fought together against the common enemy.

"Now the question is whether Europe should live under the threat of militarism, the threat of a new aggression, or become an example of peaceful co-existence and show to all mankind the way to peace.

"We are convinced that Europe can and must become a zone of fruitful, peaceful co-operation of States and that an effective system of collective security can and must be established in Europe.

"To remove the threat of militarism and aggression in Europe, it is necessary, in our opinion, to do away with the remnants of World War II and sign a Peace Treaty with Germany. Such an approach to the matter will not harm anybody, but all the former participants in the anti-Hitler coalition will gain just as the German people will, and what is more important, so will the cause of peace among nations.

"I firmly believe that if the Soviet Union and France together with other peace-loving countries exert joint efforts in order to safeguard peace and friendship between the peoples, the aim of peace in Europe and in the world will be attained."

Earlier, at the banquet, General de Gaulle said that if Mr. Khruschev was working for a *detente* and perhaps an agreement between nations, he would find France "resolved with all her strength towards world peace and international reconciliation."

He added: "It is a fact that France and the Soviet Union find themselves each in one of the two camps dividing the world, but perhaps there should be a beginning of co-operation between these two camps.

"If only we can establish peace between the States which are linked to yours and those which are linked to ours, what a light would flood the world.

Talks With Gen. de Gaulle:

Gen. de Gaulle and Mr. Khruschev had their first private talks before noon on March 23 at the Elysee Palace. Only two interpreters assisted in the talks, which lasted about half-an-hour.

The talks took place at an intimate luncheon given by Gen. de Gaulle for Mr. Khruschev and his wife.

Before their talks, Mr. Khruschev presented to Gen. de Gaulle models of the Soviet Moon rocket and of the latest Sputnik.

Civic Reception:

Mr. Khruschev was given a great ovation as he arrived at the City Hall of Paris to be honoured at a civic reception on March 23.

At the reception, Mr. Khruschev called for a Franco-Soviet alliance as a necessity to ensure the security of the two countries.

He spoke again of German re-militarization and observed that it was a dangerous thing to encourage it.

Press Luncheon:

Speaking at a Press luncheon in Paris on March 25, Mr. Khruschev said that Russia had no intention of splitting the front of the Western alliance before the "summit" conference.

He said: "For us, the essential aim of the next "summit" conference is to find a common language. The 'cold war' period is coming to an end and they must not regret it, but rejoice in it."

He called for a Peace Treaty with Germany.

He said that the existence of the two systems—capitalist and communist—must be recognized. The Soviet Union would be ready to co-operate with members of UN aid under-developed countries, but he favoured direct country-to-country aid.

Answering questions, he said he hoped that the problem of Algeria could be solved according to the self-determination plan announced by Gen. de Gaulle in September, 1959.

Asked whether the new States arising in Africa would soon become communist, he said that as a communist he looked forward to the time when all races—black, yellow, red and white—would turn to communism.

"All Christians would like to convert all Muslims. As a communist I cannot do worse than this by wishing to convert everybody to communism."

Asked what he thought about France's entry into the "Atomic Club", he said that he did not know what the "Atomic Club" was. "But we are full of respect for France and we are ready to discuss nuclear questions with the representatives of France, Great Britain and the United States."

Asked why he questioned the maintenance of the *status quo* in Berlin where the Western allies had only weak military forces, he said: "The military point of view does not matter. I have already said several times that the 11,000 men who are in Berlin are worth nothing. They are too few to prepare a war against us. If this is a question of preparing a war against us, we wish there were 20,000 men there, or even half a million. It would be easier to wipe them out and get them out of our way."

Meeting With Top Communist Leaders:

On March 25, Mr. Khruschev met France's two top communist leaders, M Thorez and M Duclos, in the two-roomed kitchen flat once used by Lenin in Paris.

Address To Franco-Soviet Friendship Group:

Speaking to members of the Parliamentary Franco-Soviet Friendship Group, whom he received in audience on March 25 at the French Foreign Ministry, Mr. Khruschev said:

"The advances, I would even say the courtship, which West Germany is making to France does not fill us with joy. It is a courtship which comprises many dangers.

"I tell you frankly, the possibility of a frontier change in favour of Germany on the eastern side is ruled out for ever. Germany will, therefore, seek in the final analysis a way out to the West. You will remember my words and you will say then that I was right."

Tour Of The Provinces:

Mr. Khruschev began a tour of the French Provinces on March 26, in the course of which he covered a distance of 1 800 miles.

He and his party visited several cities and towns, including Bordeaux, Marseilles, Dijon, the battle-fields of World War I at Verdun and Rheims.

He returned to Paris on March 31, and the following day, he began his final round of talks with Gen. de Gaulle. The talks which were conducted at the French President's country residence near Paris lasted two days.

News Conference:

Addressing a news conference at Rambouillet (near Paris) on April 2, Mr. Khruschev said that if the "summit" conference in May, 1960 did not result in a solution of the German problem Russia would sign a separate Treaty with East Germany. The whole of East German territory would then have complete sovereignty and all occupation rights would be null and void.

He said: "Here we are again friends; in these 11 days I have learned much about this country, and I am very happy. Our talks with General de Gaulle have dealt with various problems and we have spoken quite frankly.

"First, you want to know about our talks with General de Gaulle. These were good. I think we succeeded. We could not resolve all problems, but we covered much ground.

"My meetings with journalists have led to their asking many reactions. I liked France and its people very much, and we are very pleased with the reception given us.

"The Soviet Union has many achievements in economic fields. Why should we not unite our efforts? Why not enlarge our co-operation in the development of economy, science and technology?

"We have much to learn from each other and there should be no wrong in our exchanging experiences.

"We are ready to exchange our knowledge of peaceful use of nuclear energy. Let us act together to ban nuclear arms and destroy stocks.

"We are ahead in peaceful uses of atomic energy. Please draw on our experience. We are ready to help you."

Joint Communique:

In a joint *communique* released on April 2, Mr. Khruschev and Gen. de Gaulle said that disarmament was the most important and most urgent problem of the present times.

They expressed the hope that the current Geneva talks on disarmament would bring about certain points of agreement on the question of general disarmament under efficient international control.

They also agreed that all international questions now pending must be resolved not by the use of force, but by peaceful means and negotiations.

It said: "Gen. de Gaulle and Mr. Khruschev recognized that the gradual settlement of these questions on the basis of agreements following negotiations will have great importance for the maintenance and strength-

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ening of peace and security in Europe and the world.

"Mr. Khruschev invited General de Gaulle to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. President de Gaulle accepted this invitation with pleasure; the date of the visit will be set later through diplomatic channels.

"During their discussions, the two sides examined the problem of the consolidation of peace in Europe to which they attach particular importance and expressed the conviction that the reinforcement of European security would meet the vital interests of the two countries as well as those of all other European peoples.

"The talks considered present international questions in the light of the forthcoming meeting between Heads of States or of Governments of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France. They dealt with the development of Franco-Soviet relations.

"General de Gaulle and Mr. Khruschev noted with satisfaction that during the past few years, Franco-Soviet trade had developed favourably to the advantage of the two countries.

"The increase in trade between the two countries has been brought about largely by the conclusion of satisfactory long-term agreements.

"General de Gaulle and Mr. Khruschev judge it possible and opportune to aim at a substantial increase in trade between the two countries in the coming years. A long-term Commercial Agreement would satisfy this intention.

[The present Trade Agreement between the two countries is from 1960 to 1962.]

"It has been agreed that during 1960, experts will meet and negotiations will be carried out with a view to defining trade exchanges not only for 1962, the last year of the present Treaty, but also for the three following years. Thus, trade exchanges can be foreseen from the end of this year for five years to come including 1965.

"General de Gaulle and Mr. Khruschev indicated their intention of increasing exchanges in the field of scientific research and of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

"They are happy that they will be able to resume discussion at the next 'summit' conference with the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, a conference made possible by the lessening of international tensions.

"The two Governments hope that the results of the 'summit' conference will lead to a new lessening of international tensions."

Agreement On Exchange Of Scientific Information And Co-operation In Peaceful Uses Of Atomic Energy:

In another *communique* released on April 2, France and the Soviet Union agreed to exchange information and experts on oceanography, biology and different branches of medicine, including cancer research.

The *communique*, separate from the main one on results of the Franco-Soviet talks, made it clear that the exchanges would not involve atomic secrets.

It said that Gen. de Gaulle and Mr. Khruschev expressed satisfaction that "the development already achieved in the cultural and scientific fields between France and the Soviet Union underlines the important role which this relation plays in strengthening international understanding."

The French Atomic Energy Commission and the Soviet Government Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy had agreed on scientific co-operation in the fields of peaceful uses of atomic energy in 1960 and 1961.

This co-operation would use information not classified as secret. It would mainly involve problems of controlled fusion, high energy physics and theoretical and experimental physics. The co-operation would be in the form of exchanges of information and personnel.

Mr. Khruschev and his party returned to Moscow on April 3.

(*The Times*, London, *Tass*, *The New York Times*, *The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3175:INI:A, 3199:BUR:H, 3214:IND:D, 3230:IND:B]

E. **France Explodes Second Atom Bomb:** On April 1, France exploded her second atom bomb in the Sahara.

This test was not unexpected. For the second day running, restrictions had been placed on flights of aircraft over the test ground.

It was stated that the bomb which was exploded on April 1 was a plutonium device, smaller than the bomb exploded on February 13. The second bomb was set off on the ground. The first one was exploded from a steel tower.

A message from Paris on April 3 said that France need not set off any more atom bombs because she had already gathered sufficient information from the first two explosions.

French scientists, it said, could now start testing prototype tactical devices ordered by the Armed Forces Ministry. Although the power of the atom bomb triggered on April 1 was considerably less than that of the first French bomb of February 13, the same precautions were taken to avoid radio-active 'fall-out' and to control it effectively.

Forty minutes after the explosion, an officer from the French military staff flew in a helicopter over the "zero point" where the bomb had been exploded.

At the point of the explosion the sand was glazed. The bomb created an enormous crater whose dimensions and depth were not immediately disclosed.

From now on, the French Atomic Energy Centre, it was said, was ready to take "orders" for atomic material from the Armed Forces Ministry.

Authoritative sources indicated that France had nearly solved the problem of propelling and aiming ballistic missiles and the problem of a heat-r sistant nose-cone was apparently now under study.

It was also reported that the technicians had gained more knowledge from the first atomic test than they had hoped for. So, the latest test was a pure experiment. The first results obtained turned out to be totally usable and in line with calculations.

The Reggane experiment also provided an opportunity to use semi-permanent shelters much less expensive than those used in the first experiment. They would be used in ballistic missile firings near Tanezrouft in Algeria. The missiles would not be equipped with nuclear war-heads during tests.

Reggane, the "atomic city" in the desert, was to remain a permanent centre serving as a hub for future nuclear tests.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3208:AOA:A]

F. **USA Puts New Earth Satellite Into Orbit:** The United States put into orbit a new Earth satellite on April 1.

Weighing 270 lbs., it is equipped with two television cameras to send back pictures of the Earth's cloud cover.

It was launched from Cape Canaveral in a three-stage *Thor-Able* rocket.

It will go round the Earth once every 90 minutes at a height of 400 miles.

The satellite was named *Tiros I*—standing for "television and infra-red observation satellite".

Radio signals from the satellite were picked up late on the afternoon of April 1.

An official of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said that it was too early to determine the exact characteristics of the satellite's orbit, but he added: "It looks like a fairly good orbit."

Its TV cameras, both the size of a water glass, will take photographs of cloud patterns, which will be stored on a magnetic tape-recorder. The recorded photographs will be broadcast to the Earth each time *Tiros I* passes within range of two ground stations, one at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and the other at Kaena Point, Hawaii.

Five hours after the launching, Dr. Harry Wexler, Chief Scientist of the US Weather Bureau, said that the signals coming back from *Tiros* were "enough to let us know that there is something good there."

The first identifiable photographs of the Earth taken by *Tiros* were presented to President Eisenhower on April 1.

The photographs showed clouds above the St. Lawrence estuary in Canada.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3185:AOA:G]

G. **"Pioneer V" Sends More Information:** It was stated in Washington on March 30 that the US artificial planet, *Pioneer V*, then 2,500,000 miles out in space, had sent back new information strengthening the theory that a "solar wind" charged with electricity can create chaos among radio communications on Earth.

This revelation was made by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) which released the first findings of the satellite.

It said that the data helped to confirm the existence of a "solar wind" of protons (positively charged electrified particles) which produced a turbulence as they mingled with the fringes of the Earth's atmosphere.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2679:AOA:A]

H. **Sputnik III Re-enters Earth's Atmosphere And Burns Up:** According to information available in Moscow, Russia's Sputnik III, launched in 1958, re-entered the Earth's atmosphere on April 8 and burned itself up.

Sputnik III had travelled more than 281,000,000 miles and its radio-transmitter, which was still working normally on April 3, had sent 127,000 signals back to the Earth. It completed more than 10,000 revolutions round the Earth.

The official Soviet news agency *Tass* made the following announcement on April 8:

"On April 6, 1960, the third Soviet Sputnik, launched on May 15, 1958, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere and ceased to exist.

"The Sputnik had been aloft for 691 days, covering over 448,000,000 kilometres during the period.

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"The last radio signals from Sputnik III were picked up by observation stations on the territory of the Soviet Union on the morning of April 6, when it was making its 10,035th orbit and were registered till it left the zone of visibility of the Soviet observation net-work.

"According to calculations and the data of the last observations made in the Western hemisphere the Sputnik ceased its existence on the 10,037th circuit when its orbiting time was about 87 minutes.

"The Sputnik's programme of research and observations was fulfilled in full.'

In London, a spokesman for the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research said that the British trackers lost contact with Sputnik III on the morning of April 6.

American and Canadian tracking stations also lost contact with Sputnik III on April 6.

An official of the US Tracking Centre, the National Space Surveillance Control Centre at Bedford, Massachusetts, said on April 7 that Sputnik III had burned up in the Earth's atmosphere the previous day (April 6) between 0745 hours and 0945 hours GMT.

The satellite, which was 3.57 metres long and 1.73 metres wide, had supplied important scientific data on pressure, density and temperatures in the upper layers of the atmosphere, on cosmic rays, the Earth's magnetic field and the transmission of Hertzian waves in the ionosphere.

With the aid of a special apparatus placed in the Sputnik, it was learned that electric power totalling several tens of thousands of electron volts existed in the upper layers of the atmosphere.

(*Tass* and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2075:AOA:A]

I. **"Lunik I" Completes Circle Round Sun:** *It was announced in* Moscow on April 2 that the Soviet satellite, *Lunik I*, launched on January 2, 1959, had completed its first revolution round the Sun. It took 450 days.

Towards the end of its fourth revolution in 1964, it was expected to be only a few million kilometres away from the Earth.

In theory, the satellite should continue to exist indefinitely in space.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2477:AOA:A]

J. **Solar Rays Push "Vanguard I" Satellite Slightly Off Course:** The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of America reported on March 24 that solar radiation had pushed *Vanguard I* satellite several kilometres off course during the two years it has been circling the Earth.

This new discovery of how sun-light affects orbiting vehicles ranks as another major scientific finding by *Vanguard I*.

Scientists of NASA noted that in recent months, *Vanguard I* was travelling slightly off its predicted course.

It was stated that this finding would be scientifically important in calculating orbits of future satellites.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1991:AOA:A]

K. **New Nuclear Particle Discovered In USSR:** The Director of the High Energies Laboratory of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dunba near Moscow, Prof. Dmitry Blokhintsev, revealed on March 24 that a new nuclear particle—*anti-sigma minus hyperon*—had been discovered by a group of scientists at the High Energies Laboratory.

The group consisted of Prof. Wang Kang-chang of China, and other Soviet physicists and scientists of North Viet-Nam, China, North Korea, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

The discovery of this particle has added substantially to the scientific conception of the world of "elementary particles." This was the first instance that a charged anti-hyperon was observed.

The discovery of the new particle was preceded by extensive experimental work which involved the study of 40,000 pictures taken by means of a propane bubble chamber bombarded in a synchrophasotron.

Giving details of the new particle in an interview in Moscow on March 25, Prof. Blokhintsev said that it was positively charged and had a mass of about 2,300 electron masses.

The life-time of the new nuclear particle is about one-ten billionth of a second. After that, it splits into an anti-neutron and a positively charged meson with a mass of 273 electron masses.

The existence of the new particle was foreseen by theoretical physicists, but until now it had defied discovery.

The anti-hyperon is a rare nuclear particle. To discover it physicists of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute had to analyse tens of thousands of photographs of particle tracks obtained by means of a propane bubble chamber.

He added that by studying the new particle, physicists would be able to make a closer approach to the evolution of a perfect theory of elementary particles, gain an insight into their structure and the laws governing their mutual transformations. "The development of this knowledge will undoubtedly lead to important practical results."

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3280:INI:K]

L. **British Budget For 1960-61:** Britain's Budget for the financial year 1960-61, presented to the House of Commons on April 4 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Derick Heathcoat-Amory, showed a surplus of £304,000,000.

Mr. Heathcoat-Amory estimated revenue at £5,980,000,000 and expenditure at £5,676,000,000. Defence would cost £1,630,000,000 and the National Health Service £583,000,000.

Speaking on the Budget proposals, Mr. Heathcoat-Amory told the House of Commons that the aim was "to consolidate and fortify our prosperity".

Looking at the economy as a whole, he said, there was some danger that expansionary forces already present could lead to overloading.

The following were the Budget proposals:

(1) A 2d increase on a packet of 20 cigarettes at present costing 3sh 11d.

(2) Reduction of 12sh a gallon on imported heavy wines and light wines imported in bottles. This would mean that bottles of sherry and port would be about 2sh cheaper.

(3) Cinema theatre tax abolished because of falling audiences.

(4) Tax on Company profits increased from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent.

(5) More monthly prizes in the Premium Bonds draw, including some of £5,000. Till now, the top prizes have been £1,000. The bonds are a form of saving which do not give their holders any interest but qualify every month for "numbers" prizes. To encourage saving, there would also be a new issue of five per cent Defence Bonds.

(6) Taxation from now on to be imposed on the "golden handshakes"—large lump sums of money paid over by firms to directors and top executives on retirement as compensation for loss of office. Till now, these have been tax-free.

"Hobby farmers" are also hit. These are businessmen who buy farms and set the losses incurred against the profits of their real business as a way of cutting taxation. From now on, these losses would be allowed only if the farming or other trading is carried on on a commercial basis with a reasonable expectation of profit.

(7) Abolition of the 3d duty on a pack of playing cards.

(8) A new income-tax allowance of £40 a year for widows and widowers responsible for young children and with no house-keeper. The allowance for dependent relatives was increased from £75 a year.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2681:AOA:H]

M. **West Germany-Belgium Agreement On Storing War Material In Each Other's Territory:** West Germany and Belgium agreed on March 28 to store military equipment and material on each other's territory. The Agreement was concluded by the Defence Ministries of the two countries.

A *communique* issued at the conclusion of the talks between the West German Defence Minister, Mr. Franz Josef Strauss, and the Belgian Defence Minister, Mr. Arthur Gilson, said that the two countries had signed an Agreement under which each country would maintain depots of the other's war materials. For the depots on Belgian territory, all personnel except some administrative specialists would be Belgian.

It added that the Agreement had been arrived at in the light of common obligations of the two countries as members of the Atlantic Alliance and with a view to promoting greater harmony between them.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

N. **Congress Of Commonwealth And Empire Chambers Of Commerce Recommendations:** The 20th Congress of the Commonwealth and Empire Chambers of Commerce, which met in Canberra, reported on April 8 that liberalization and expansion of intra-Commonwealth trade was a basic need for the raising of living standards of all peoples in the Commonwealth.

It adopted 63 recommendations from four Committees on a wide range of trade and Commonwealth problems.

In adopting the report of the Committee on Industry and Commerce, it warmly supported the industrial development and economic growth of the under-developed countries of the Commonwealth.

The recommendations included that Chambers of Commerce in the Commonwealth countries should urge their Governments to make periodic reviews of the levels of tariff protection and their consequence.

It supported the principle of GATT and said that it was in the interests of all countries as well as the international trading community to work for the reduction of agricultural protectionism. Energetic efforts should

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be made to counter-act the emergence of State trading or bilateral arrangements between certain communist countries and members of the Commonwealth—a growing threat to intra-Commonwealth trade.

It adopted another Committee's report which expressed concern at the levels of external tariffs of the European Economic Community and its policies concerning agricultural and other primary products.

It expressed concern over the possible adverse effects on other countries presented by possibility of economic warfare as a result of the division of Europe into the Inner Six, Outer Seven and the remaining countries.

The South African and Canadian delegations abstained from voting on a proposal that member-Chambers and Associations should urge the teaching of English and told the final plenary session that they could not support this item as their countries were bilingual.

A further recommendation adopted urged the speeding-up of the institution of decimal currency systems throughout the Commonwealth.

Another recommendation was that a Commonwealth Investment Guarantee Scheme should be set up to provide adequate insurance against risks associated with any political instability which might develop in the Commonwealth.

A report from the Committee on Constitutional, Educational and Social questions viewed with concern the tendency in many countries to enact legislation which deprived the citizen of his fundamental right to justice from a court of law.

(*The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2294:AOA:B]

O. Mr. E. Black's Report To The UN Economic And Social Council On Indus Canal Waters Question: The President of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, reported to the United Nations Economic and Social Council on April 7 on the Indus Canal Waters question as follows:

"Almost eight years ago, I reported to this Council that the Bank had taken an initiative in seeking a solution of the Indus Waters dispute between India and Pakistan. I referred to this dispute as a knotty problem. This phrase turned out to be an understatement. The Bank has, in fact, been engaged in studies and discussions of the problem with the two Governments ever since.

"Now, however, I think we are near the end of this process. The solution which the two Governments have accepted in principle includes vast engineering works to effect an equitable division of the river waters. The plan will take ten years to carry out and will cost in all about $1,000,000,000.

"It has been clear from the outset that external assistance would be needed on a considerable scale to help finance this plan. The Bank was, therefore, glad to be able to announce at the beginning of February that offers had been made by friendly Governments to contribute over $600,000,000 in grants and loans toward the cost of the project. The Governments concerned are Australia, Canada, West Germany, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States, and the highest tribute should be paid to their generosity.

"I also want to pay tribute to the man who has carried the burden of this difficult negotiation for the past eight years. He is my colleague, Mr. W. A. B. Iliff, a Vice-President of the Bank. Throughout the negotiation, he has shown great understanding, patience and restraint, and we cannot praise his services too highly".

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3225:INI:D]

P. ICAO Endorses American Short-range Navigational System For World Airlines: The 87-member International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Conference, which met in Montreal, endorsed on April 8 the United States VOR-DMET short-range navigational system as standard for world airlines in preference to Britain's DECCA system.

The decision followed a similar vote by a panel of air navigational experts of the 12-nation Air Navigation Commission on March 15.

In 1959 also, ICAO turned down the British system in favour of the American system with a 24 to nil vote and 11 abstentions. Britain withdrew claiming that the DECCA system had not been given a fair trial.

At its March, 1960 meeting, Britain, Norway and Canada opposed the decision, but USA and six other countries voted in favour.

Earlier, the DECCA Navigator Company called for side-by-side comparison of the two systems by a competent independent authority. It said that a report by the United States Federal Aviation Agency, which criticised the DECCA system was subjective, since it contained two quantitative data and the evaluation was one of opinion rather than of fact.

At the meeting on April 8, Britain, France and Canada opposed the US system.

The final decision had been hanging fire for more than a year.

Voting for it with the United States were Venezuela, Spain, the Philippines, Japan, Brazil, Argentina, West Germany, Guatemala, Italy, the Lebanon, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Arab Republic.

South Africa, Australia, Denmark and India did not vote.

In London, a DECCA Company spokesman said that the decision to endorse the United States VOR-DMET system in preference to Britain's DECCA system was a result of American economic pressure.

He added: "We are fully aware of the efforts the United States has made with many Governments, especially in the past six months, to get their support at all costs.

"Obviously she had a fair measure of success though she only just obtained the necessary two-thirds' majority.

"This Council decision was not made on technical grounds. Not one of the 13 nations supporting the United States has had experience with VOR-DMET.

"It has not been demonstrated to them that VOR-DMET can meet the requirements of the future.

"This decision by the Council does not affect problems of air traffic control in congested areas. These problems remain and grow daily more acute. VOR-DMET cannot solve these problems, despite the Council decision."

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1340:AOA:K]

Q. Annual Session Of UN Commission On Human Rights: The annual session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights began in Geneva on February 29.

The topics before the session included the right of asylum, prevention of religious discrimination and ways of eradicating racial prejudices.

Other questions on the agenda were: UN advisory services in the field of human rights, freedom from arbitrary arrest, freedom of information and a proposal for national advisory committees on human rights.

Regarding religious discrimination and anti-Semitism, the discussions were based on the report of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

In January, 1960, the Sub-Commission had approved a set of principles on religious freedom. It had also condemned the recent anti-Semitic manifestations and had asked the Human Rights Commission to take similar action.

Where advisory services in the field of human rights were concerned, the Commission had before it a report of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, telling of the success of UN's programme of seminars.

The report showed that three seminars were organized for 1960—in Tokyo, Vienna and Addis Ababa—and plans were underway for three more in 1961.

On freedom from arbitrary arrest, the Commission would receive a definitive report in 1961 from a four-member Committee charged with preparing a Study on the subject.

The Committee would assemble material from official and non-governmental sources, and had so far prepared 50 country monographs. Twenty-three of these included comments from Governments and had been issued as Working Papers. The remaining 27 were submitted for Governmental comment.

The Committee was composed of representatives from Argentina, Belgium, Ceylon and the Philippines. Although Ceylon had ceased to be a member of the Commission on December 31, 1959, she was especially invited to continue the work on the Committee.

In the course of its regular review of developments affecting freedom of information, the Commission considered a memorandum by the UN Secretary-General informing it of relevant decisions during the past year by the Economic and Social Council, and also of the activities being undertaken by UNESCO.

Among other things, UNESCO invited comments by United Nations on a proposal by the Government of Cuba to hold an international conference in Havana to study ways of improving international transmission of news.

Regarding national advisory committees on human rights, a proposal had been submitted by Mr. R. S. S. Gunewardene of Ceylon, Chairman of the Commission in 1959.

Mr. Gunewardene recalled earlier consideration given to the matter by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council and said that the establishment of such committees "properly instituted and consisting of prominent personalities" would be of great assistance to Governments in an advisory capacity.

He presented a resolution under which States would be invited to consider setting them up and would be asked to report to the Commission's 1962 session.

The 18 members of the Commission were: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

The session ended on March 18.

Decisions:

According to a Press release from the UN Information Centre in New Delhi on April 1, the text of a Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum had been approved by the Commission.

The vote was 12 to none, with Poland, Ukraine and USSR abstaining.

The representatives of Iraq, Lebanon and Venezuela, who were absent at the time, said that they would have voted in favour of the Draft Declaration had they been present.

The Commission also unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the manifestations fo anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and religious intolerance and urging that

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steps be taken to prevent such acts and to punish their perpetrators.

The Draft Declaration would go to the Economic and Social Council this Summer after it had been circulated to Governments for their comments.

The Commission adopted a resolution asking for observations on the Declaration in general and on Article 3 in particular.

Article 3 deals with such matters as "rejection at the frontier" and compelling people to return to or remain in territory where their life or liberty is threatened.

It read: "No one seeking or enjoying asylum in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should, except for over-riding reasons of national security or safeguarding of the population, be subjected to measures such as rejection at the frontier, return or expulsion which would result in compelling him to return to or remain in a territory if there is well-founded fear of persecution endangering his life, physical integrity or liberty in that territory.

"In cases where a State decides to apply any of the above-mentioned measures, it should consider the possibility of the grant of provisional asylum under such conditions as it may deem appropriate, to enable the persons thus endangered to seek asylum in another country."

The five Articles of the Draft Declaration are presented as principles on which Governments should base their practices "without prejudice to existing instruments dealing with asylum."

In its preamble, the Declaration recall the relevant paragraphs in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in 1948.

Other points covered in the five Articles include the obligation of people enjoying asylum not to engage in "activities contrary to the purpose and principles of United Nations" and the concern of the international community with the situation of people who are forced to leave a country "because of persecution or well-founded fears of persecution."

In this connexion, it says: "Where a country finds difficulty in continuing to grant asylum, States, individually or jointly, or through United Nations, should consider in a spirit of international solidarity appropriate measures to lighten the burden of the country granting asylum."

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2513:AOA:D, 2729:AOA:B]

R. WHO Report On Malaria: At a special ceremony in Geneva on April 7 to mark its 12th birthday, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced that more than half the world's population of 2,800,000,000 lived under the threat—real or potential—of malaria.

But, in countries totalling between a quarter and a third of the world's population, it said, the figure of about 250,000,000 malaria cases occurring annually until 1950 had been reduced by 30 per cent at the end of 1955 and by a further 20 per cent by the end of 1957.

In the same period, death from malaria fell from 2,500,000 a year to 1,000,000, according to a recent estimate.

To meet its responsibilities in the fight against the disease until the end of 1961, WHO said, it needed about $8,000,000.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2921:AOA:M]

S. British Museum Acquires Bernard Shaw's Papers: It was made known in New Delhi on April 20 that the British Museum had acquired two extensive and important groups of literary papers of George Bernard Shaw, who died in 1950.

Three institutions to which Shaw left his estate—the National Gallery of Ireland, the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and the British Museum—jointly decided that they could best honour the memory of their benefactor and at the same time serve the interests of scholarship by selling his literary manuscripts as a whole to the British Museum, where they could all be kept together in association with the correspondence and papers he had already bequeathed to the Museum.

This transaction was completed at a price which took into account the fact that the proceeds of the sale of Shaw's papers as works of national importance were exempt from estate duty.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3137:AOA:O]

SPORT

A. National Athletic Championships: The 25th National Athletic Championships sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Federation of India were held in New Delhi between February 25 and 28, 1960.

Milkha Singh achieved a feat perhaps unparalleled in the annals of Indian athletics. He won the 100, 200 and 400 metres in record timings.

The following are some of the important results:

MEN

100 Metres: Milkha Singh 1—time 10.4 secs; T. R. Joshi 2—time 10.6 secs; Makhan Singh 3—time 10.7 secs. Owing to wind velocity of 3.0 metres per second, the record of 10.4 secs was not recognized. Milkha Singh equalled the National record of 10.6 secs in semi-final set by L. Pinto (Bombay) in 1953.

200 Metres: Milkha Singh 1—time 20.8 secs—New record; Makhan Singh 2—time 21.4 secs; Karnail Singh 3—time 22.2 secs.

400 Metres: Milkha Singh 1—time 46.1 secs—New record; Daljit Singh 2—time 48.2 secs; A. Silveria 3—time 48.4 secs.

800 Metres: Daljit Singh 1—time 1 min. 52.2 secs—new record; Amrit Pal 2—time 1 min. 52.6 secs; Babu Singh 3—time 1 min. 53.6 secs.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase: Pan Singh 1—time 9 mins. 7.8 secs—new record; Chuni Lal 2—time 9 mins. 25.6 secs; Harbans Lal 3—time 9 mins. 41.8 secs.

110 Metres Hurdles: Jagmohan Singh 1—time 14.5 secs—equals National record; Siri Chand 2—time 14.8 secs; Gurnam Singh 3—time 15.1 secs.

400 Metres Hurdles: W. N. Usmani 1—time 53.5 secs; Jagdev Singh 2—time 54.3 secs; Ganpat Ram 3—time 54.7 secs.

Marathon Race: Lal Chand 1—time 2 hrs. 28 mins. 22.4 secs—new record; Dass 2—time 2 hrs. 36 mins. 59.2 secs; Prem Singh 3—time 2 hrs. 37 mins. 6.2 secs.

High Jump: Ajit Singh 1—6 ft. 4 in; Saranjit Singh 2—6 ft. 4 in; Raghbir Singh 3—6 ft. 2 in.

Long Jump: B. V. Satyanarayana 1—23 ft. 5½ in; C. Sankaran 2—22 ft. 8¼ in; Shadi Lal 3—22 ft. 6 in.

Hop, Step and Jump: Kehar Singh 1—50 ft. 3¾ in; Mohinder Singh 2—49 ft. 8½ in; Raj Kumar 3—49 ft. 5¾ in.

Pole Vault: A. Ramachandran 1—13 ft. 1 in—new record; Gurdip Singh 2—12 ft. 9 in; Bob Forse Gren 3—12 ft. 9 in.

Shot Put: Parduman Singh 1—48 ft. 6¼ in; D. Irani 2—48 ft. 2¾ in; Ishwar Singh 3—48 ft.

Discus Throw: Balkar Singh 1—154 ft. ½ in; Parduman Singh 2—151 ft. 7½ in; Baldev Singh 3—145 ft. 7½ in.

Javelin Throw: Avtar Singh 1—201 ft. 4 in—new record; Mohinder Singh 2—195 ft. 6 in; Govind Ram 3—184 ft. 9 in.

Hammer Throw: Hardev Singh 1—166 ft; Devi Dayal 2—161 ft. 4½ in; Duli Chand 3—154 ft. 7 in.

Decathlon: Gurbachan Singh 1—5,973 points—new record; Lashkar Singh 2—5,560 points; Ujjagar Singh 3—5,261 points.

WOMEN

100 Metres: Stephie D'Souza 1—12.3 secs, equals National record; C. Pais 2—12.8 secs; Marie Brown 3—13.1 secs. The National record is 12.3 secs. set up by M. D'Souza in 1954 and S. D'Souza in 1959.

80 Metres Hurdles: P. Pais 1—12.4 secs; Siloo Mistry 2—26.5 secs; Marie Brown 3—27.0 secs.

80 Metres Hurdles: C. Pias 1—12.4 secs; V. Peters 2—12.5 secs; Deanna Syme 3—12.6 secs.

High Jump: R. M. Vanjakshi 1—4 ft. 10 in; Deanna Syme 2—4 ft. 10 in; G. Broughton 3—4 ft. 7 in.

Long Jump: Deanna Syme 1—16 ft. 5½ in; Marie Brown 2—16 ft. 1 in; R. M. Vanjakshi 3—15 ft. 7½ in.

Shot Put: Kunjama 1—34 ft. 2½ in; E. J. Davenport 2—34 ft. 1¾ in; C. O. Connel 3—32 ft.

Discus Throw: Man Mohini Oberoi 1—120 ft. ½ in, new record; C. O. Connel 2—108 ft. 7 in; Indra Mohini Oberoi 3—103 ft. 5 in.

Javelin Throw: E. J. Davenport 1—145 ft. 5 in, new record; Indra Mohini Oberoi 2—126 ft. 2 in; Kunjama 3—107 ft.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 732:SPO:C]

B. India-South Viet-Nam Table-Tennis Tests: A Table-Tennis Team from South Viet-Nam came to India and played five Test Matches between March 7 and April 10, 1960. India won the series by three Tests to two.

In the first Test played in Madras on March 7, India beat South Viet-Nam by 5 games to 1; in the second Test played in Trivandrum on March 13, India beat South Viet-Nam by 5 games to 2; in the third Test at Bombay on March 20, South Viet-Nam beat India by 5 games to 4; in the fourth Test at Delhi on April 3, India beat South Viet-Nam by 5 games to 2; and in the fifth Test played at Patna on April 10, South Viet-Nam beat India by 5 games to 2.

(*Table-Tennis Federation of India*)

[Prev. ref. 2498:SPO:A, 3138:SPO:B]

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INDIA

SUMMARY: President's Order On Union's Official Language; Scheduled Areas And Scheduled Tribes Commission; Madras-Andhra Pradesh Border Areas Exchange; US Loan For Thermal Plant; INTUC Annual Session; National Income; State Film Awards For 1959.

A. Hindi As Union's Official Language—President's Order: The President issued an Order on April 29 broadly accepting the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language and directing that after 1965 Hindi should be the principal official language of the Union and English should continue as an "associate" language.

Copies of the President's Order on the report of the Parliamentary Committee were presented to both Houses of Parliament by the Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, on April 29.

The President, in his Order, directed that "no restrictions are to be imposed, for the present, on the use of the English language for any of the official purposes of the Union."

He said: "The extent to which Hindi can be used in addition to English will depend largely on the effectiveness of the priority measures. The plan for the actual use of Hindi in addition to English will need to be reviewed and adjusted from time to time in the light of experience.'

It was left to the Home Ministry to prepare and implement a programme concerned with the plans or preparatory measures for facilitating the progressive use of Hindi in addition to English for the purposes of the Union as provided in the Constitution.

He directed that the Home Ministry should take necessary action in consultation with the Union Public Services Commission for the introduction of Hindi as "an alternative medium for examinations for recruitment to all-India Services and higher Central Services."

It was, however, clarified that "for the present only an optional Hindi language paper may be introduced." Such candidates as were selected and had qualified in this paper might be exempted from appearance and passing at the Hindi departmental test after recruitment.

The President concurred with the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee that training in Hindi might be obligatory for Central Government employees who were below 45 years. This would, however, not apply to employees belonging to Class III grade industrial establishments and workcharged staff.

He directed that the international form of numerals be adopted uniformly in all publications, technical, statistical, including the Budget literature of the Government of India. A uniform basic policy should be adopted for the use of Devnagari numerals in addition to international numerals in the Hindi publications of the Central Ministries."

The President accepted the recommendation that the functioning of the Supreme Court should eventually be in Hindi. But, it was pointed out that this would "require appropriate action only when the time comes for the change-over."

In respect of the language of the High Courts, he urged that the Ministry of Law might undertake necessary legislation in their case to provide for the use "optionally of Hindi and other official languages of the States for purposes of judgments, decrees and orders, with the previous consent of the President."

The Order also contained the President's directive in regard to terminology, administrative manuals and other procedural literature, training of administrative personnel in the Hindi medium, propagation of Hindi, recruitment of local officials to Central Government departments, training establishments, language of Acts and Bills and preparatory measures for a change-over in the field of law.

Regarding the language of Acts and Bills, he directed that the Ministry of Law "may in due course initiate necessary legislation by providing the various Hindi translations of parliamentary legislation which may continue to be in English." Arrangements "may be made by the Ministry of Law for providing translations of parliamentary legislation into regional languages."

He asked the Central Education Ministry to constitute a Standing Commission for the evolution of scientific and technical terminology in Hindi as suggested by the Committee.

He also directed the same Ministry to review the work done so far and evolve a terminology in accordance with the general principles accepted by the Committee.

In the field of science and technology, the terms in international use should be adopted with the minimum change, i.e., the basewords should be those at present in use in international terminology although the derivatives may be Indianized to the extent necessary.

The Education Ministry was also directed to formulate proposals for making arrangements to co-ordinate the work of preparation of Hindi terminology.

The Ministry of Education would take early steps to evolve a standard key-board for Hindi typewriters.

States' Laws:

Dealing with the Committee's suggestion that a Hindi translation be provided of Bills passed by State legislatures in a language other than Hindi, the Order said that legislation might be initiated for the publication of a Hindi translation of State Bills, Acts and other statutory instruments along with the text in the official language of the State.

About the recruitment to local offices of the Central Government departments, the Parliamentary Committee had recommended that these offices should use Hindi for their internal working and the respective regional languages in their public dealings in the respective regions.

In formulating the plan for the progressive use of Hindi in addition to English in their local offices, the Central Government departments should keep in view the need for providing facilities to the local public by making available to them forms and departmental literature for their use in the regional language in as large a measure as practicable.

In the opinion of the Parliamentary Committee, the staff structure of the administrative agencies and departments of the Central Government should be reviewed and decentralized on a regional basis, and the recruitment methods and qualifications may have to be revised suitably.

The Order said that the suggestion may be accepted in principle, without introducing any domicile qualifications, in regard to categories of posts in local offices of which the incumbents are now ordinarily liable to transfer outside the region.

The Parliamentary Committee had agreed with the recommendation of the Commission that the Central Government would be justified in prescribing a reasonable measure of knowledge of Hindi language as a qualification for entering the Services, provided sufficiently long notice was given and the measure of linguistic ability prescribed was moderate, any deficiency being made good by further in-service training.

This recommendation might be applied for the present in regard to recruitment in the local offices of the Central Government departments in the Hindi-speaking areas only, and not in the local offices in non-Hindi speaking area. But these directions would not apply to the offices under the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2638:INI:H]

B. Scheduled Areas And Scheduled Tribes Commission Appointed: The President of India appointed on April 29 an 11-member Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. U. N. Dhebar, to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes as provided in the Constitution.

The members of the Commission, besides Mr. Dhebar, are: Mr. D. Basumatari, Mr. H. C. Heda, Mr. Jaipal Singh, Mr. T. Sanganna, Mr. Manikyalal Verma, Mr. Narayan Rao Wadiwa, Mr. Subodh Hansda (all MPs), Mr. D. J. Naik, Mr. Dharam Dev Shastri and Dr. Verrier Elwin.

The Commission was asked to submit its report before December 31, 1960.

The Commission was asked to report on:

(a) The administration of the Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution and, in particular, on (i) the functioning of the Tribes Advisory Council: (ii) the laws applicable to Scheduled Areas and the exercise by the Governors concerned of powers under paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule: and (iii) the principles to be followed in declaring any territory to be, or to form part of a Scheduled Area or directing that any territory shall cease to be or cease to form part of a Scheduled Area:

(b) The welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States and, in particular, whether the development plans in relation to matters connected with the welfare of Scheduled Tribes require any alteration in respect of objectives, priorities or details of working: and

(c) Any other matter connected with the administration of Scheduled Areas or the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States which may hereafter be specifically referred to the Commission for investigation and report.

[Article 339 of the Constitution under which the Commission has been appointed says: "The President may, at any time, and shall at the expiration of 10 years from the commencement of this Constitution, by Order, appoint a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States."]

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3053:INI:G]

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C. Madras-Andhra Pradesh Boundaries Act—Areas Transferred: The border adjustments legislation, recently adopted by Parliament, following a six-year dispute between Madras and Andhra Pradesh, came into force on April 1, with the transfer of 286 villages of Andhra's Chittoor district to Chingleput district of Madras State, and a similar area from Madras State to Andhra Pradesh.

According to the Madras-Andhra Pradesh Boundaries Act, Tiruttani and areas to the east comprising 286 villages were added to Chingleput district and 34 villages and parts of Palmaner forest area of Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh were transferred to North Arcot district. Three villages of Krishnagiri taluk in Salem district and 148 villages in Chingleput district were transferred from Madras to Andhra Pradesh.

As a result of this, a population of 2,40,357 (2,03,689 from Tiruttani. 142 from Puttur and 36,526 from Chittoor taluks and other places) were transferred from Andhra Pradesh to Madras State. About 95,546 persons were transferred from Madras State to Andhra Pradesh. This included 49,709 from Ponneri and 802 from three villages in Krishnagiri taluk.

The total area of the places transferred to Madras was 405.15 square miles, while the area transferred from Madras to Andhra was 326.39 square miles. The net increase in the number of villages in Madras State was 167 and the net increase in the population was estimated at 1,44,811.

The approximate increase in the area in Madras as a result of the implementation of the legislation was 78.76 square miles.

Out of the transferred population to Madras, 1,58,043 were Tamils and 77.274 were Telugus and 5,040 belong to other language groups.

Special provision was made to administer the Aranlar Project.

Out of the 34 villages benefited by this Project 13 are in Andhra and 21 in Madras.

Madras State will have an additional seat in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

Though the Madras Legislative Assembly's strength is raised from 205 to 206 to include the representative from Ramakrishnarajupet in the next General Elections, constituencies in border districts would be so delimited that the present strength of 205 would continue to remain unaltered.

There is to be no change in respect of other legislative bodies of Andhra and Madras States.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2669:INI:T]

D. Role of Press In Indo-Pakistan Relations—Information Consultative Committee's Decisions: The Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee which met in New Delhi on April 28 issued a joint *communique* on April 29 re-iterating that the Press in both countries should observe 'voluntary restraint' in publishing news and try to promote friendly relations between them.

The *communique* prescribed 12 "don'ts" to achieve the proper implementation of a joint Press Code.

These "don'ts," among other things, stated that the Press should avoid dissemination of news calculated to undermine relations between the majority and minority communities in the two countries, refuse to give currency to mischievous opinions of individuals or organizations which roused communal passions and exclude rigorously opinions directed against the territorial sovereignty of the other or purporting to incite war.

The *communique* welcomed the "distinct improvement and greater understanding" that had come to mark the relations between the two countries since the assumption of office by President Ayub Khan in Pakistan.

It said: "The Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee met in New Delhi on April 27 and 28, 1960. The Pakistan delegation was led by the Minister for National Reconstruction and Information of the Government of Pakistan, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, while the Indian delegation was led by Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India.

"The Committee reviewed the working of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of 1948 and the Prime Ministers' Agreement of 1950 in relation to the information media.

"The Committee recognized the vital role that the Press, radio and other information media could play in promoting greater understanding and in helping the Governments concerned to resolve outstanding disputes in a peaceful and friendly manner.

"The Committee felt that the common attitude of the two countries should be to promote and encourage objective and helpful treatment of material, particularly that relating to subjects in dispute and to ensure that its presentation reflects the attitude of friendly countries resolved to remain friendly.

"The Committee, whose members include representatives of the Press of Pakistan and India, examined in detail the Joint Press Code which was adopted by the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference in 1950, and in view of the desire of the Press in both countries to assist in the promotion and maintenance of friendly relations, adopted the following resolution re-affirming and enlarging the principles governing the Code.

"Noting the common desire of the Press of both countries to exercise restraint and to assist in the maintenance and promotion of friendly relations between India and Pakistan;

"Recalling that an Indo-Pakistan Joint Press Code had been adopted in May, 1950 to facilitate further implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement;

"Re-iterates that the Press in both countries observe voluntary restraint in publishing matter concerning both countries;

"(a) by avoiding dissemination of news calculated to undermine relations between the majority and minority communities in the two countries;

"(b) by refusing to give currency to mischievous opinions of individuals of organizations likely to rouse communal passions or create a sense of insecurity among members of the minority community;

"(c) by excluding rigorously from the Press of each country opinions directed against the territorial sovereignty of the other or purporting to incite war;

"(d) by seeking through normal Press channels or Government agencies verification of news of communal incidents before it is published;

"(e) by exercising due care and caution in publication of reports of communal incidents;

"(f) by avoiding alarming headlines for reports of communal incidents;

"(g) by avoiding publication of pictures, poems and cartoons likely to excite communal passions;

"(h) by affording full facilities to Governments for correction or contradiction of published reports;

"(i) by examining objectively outstanding problems between the two countries with a view to promoting just and amicable solutions;

"(j) by confining comment to the merits of the problem or problems in dispute and not making such a problem or problems the basis of a general attack on the two Governments;

"(k) by eschewing personal, contumacious or scurrilous attacks on the respected leaders of either country or the religion, culture and faith of the people of both countries; and

"(l) by avoiding historical controversies which may create or revive bitterness between the two countries."

Mr. Z. A. Bhutto On Press In Pakistan: Pakistan's Minister for National Reconstruction and Information, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, told a news conference in New Delhi on April 28 that the "trend" in the Press in India and Pakistan at present for promoting better relations between the two countries was a 'good one.'

He expressed optimism that this trend would be maintained and further developed through mutual co-operation.

Asked if there was a 'fear atmosphere' now for the Press in Pakistan since the imposition of Martial Law, he said that the Martial Law *regime* in Pakistan was of a "benign form."

He added: "The Press in Pakistan criticises the Government in a constructive way. We have not indulged in any witch-hunt."

A correspondent: "You did indulge in witch-hunting in the case of *The Pakistan Times*." [*The Pakistan Times* published from Lahore was forcibly taken over by the Martial Law Administration in 1959 and sold by public auction to an industrialist—Page 2651.]

Mr. Bhuttto said that it was not a case of witch-hunt or curbing the freedom of the Press. The 'facts of the case' were such that the Government had to take this action. "The original owner of the paper is a very contented man now."

In reply to a question about the restrictions imposed on the Press in Pakistan in a recent ordinance, Mr. Bhutto said that there was sound reason for doing so to prevent 'undesirable people' from running newspapers. He claimed that the Press in Pakistan had a 'great deal of latitude.'

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2895:PAK:E]

E. US Loan For Thermal Plant: On April 25, the United States announced her decision to give India a new Rs. 34.8-crore loan for a 250,000-kw thermal power plant to be located in the public sector. The plant would be constructed near the bank of the Damodar river near Chandrapura, 200 miles west of Calcutta.

The dollar component of this loan—amounting to Rs. 14.3 crores—would come from the US Development Loan Fund. The remaining Rs. 20.5 crores would be loaned out of the sale proceeds of agricultural commodities supplied to India under PL 480.

The loan would carry an interest rate of 3½ per cent and would be paid back—in Indian rupees—in 20 years.

Announcing the loan, Mr. C. Tyler-Wood, Minister for Economic Affairs in the US Embassy in New Delhi, emphasized two points. First, over 50 per cent of the loan's dollar component would be freed from the provisions of the new DLF policy requiring that its funds be used for procuring supplies in USA alone. Secondly, this was the largest Indo-American economic project to be financed entirely with US assistance.

The Chandrapura plant would include two thermal turbo-generators, which would be the largest in India. The first generator unit would be completed by the end of 1963 and the second three months later.

The Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) would administer and construct the new plant, while an American firm would give guidance on engineering and construction work.

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The Chandrapura plant is part of DVC's plan to meet the area's anticipated power requirements. When completed it would be one of the biggest sources of electric power in the country.

It is estimated that the demand for electric power in the area will increase from 309,000 kw to 1,164,000 kw by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3291:INI:D]

F. **Diplomatic Appointments:** It was announced on April 27 that Mr. Y. K. Puri, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, had been appointed High Commissioner for India in Malaya and concurrently as Commissioner for the Government of India in Singapore with extension of his jurisdiction to Sarawak, British North Borneo and Brunei.

He would take up his new post in August, 1960.

Mr. Lalji Mehrotra, Ambassador of India in Rangoon, was appointed as Ambassador to Japan, succeeding Mr. C. P. N. Singh.

(*External Affairs Ministry*, India)

[Prev. ref. 2559:INI:C]

G. **All-India Bank Employees' Association's Conference On Its Charter Of Demands:** The four-day Conference of the All-India Bank Employees' Association, which concluded in Hyderabad on April 23, passed a resolution to pursue the charter of demands of the employees through the National Tribunal.

The resolution, however, expressed the "resentment and indignation" of the bank employees against the action of the Government in appointing a Tribunal to inquire into their demands instead of a Commission which, it said, was contrary to the assurance held out by Government earlier.

It said that any fight now would only mean a fight against the machinery (Tribunal) and not in furtherance of the charter of demands.

The other consideration which prompted the Conference to decide in favour of pursuing the charter of demands through the Tribunal was, it said, "the need for forging unity among the employees of banks in public and private sectors, now that the disputes of both had been referred to a Tribunal."

The Conference also passed resolutions demanding nationalization of banks, recommending amalgamation of small banks, urging reference of the bonus dispute to a Tribunal and demanding that the State Bank and co-operative banks be brought under the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act for the purpose of settlement of disputes concerning the employees.

The Conference elected Mr. A. C. Karkar (UP) as President, Mr. G. N. Trikannad (Bombay) and Mr. P. R. Bhatia (Punjab) as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Prabhat Kar (Madhya Pradesh) as General Secretary.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3203:INI:M]

H. **INTUC Annual Session:** Inaugurating the eleventh annual session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) in New Delhi on April 24, the Congress President, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, regretted that some trade unions were being misled and were ignoring the national interests.

He congratulated INTUC for the work it was doing in mobilizing all workers and expressed the hope that it would ultimately emerge as the sole representative body of all labour in the country.

Both the Congress and INTUC, he said, stood for the same objectives—that of removing poverty and improving the living standards of the people. These common aims had helped both organizations to co-ordinate their activities in many spheres.

Mr. G. Ramanujam's Presidential Address:

The President of INTUC, Mr. G. Ramanujam, in his speech, demanded that the Government should black-list employers as also trade unions who failed to accept "voluntary arbitration" for settling industrial disputes.

He added: "Individual employers do not show any desire to honour the terms of the Code of Discipline and, when confronted by labour, they do not hesitate to tell them that they will have their own way, code or no code. This attitude to the Code is particularly pronounced in regard to the clause in the Code which expressly binds down the parties to refer to voluntary arbitration all unresolved disputes."

The principle of voluntary arbitration, he said, should also be applied to the public sector. Once the Government undertook the management of an industry, it had to be treated just as any other industrial employer. "The INTUC cannot countenance Government claiming any privilege as an employer in the public sector which is not available to the employer in the private sector."

The National Productivity Council and its regional branches, he felt, were a mere "managerial show or a Government show, with no real participation by labour, which is only nominally represented on them, even though labour is a very important factor in productivity."

He suggested that auditing should be nationalized. "These days there is nothing absolutely private about that (private) sector as it is the people who are the real employers of all employees and they should also be satisfied and not merely the shareholders."

On the increase in the national income following the first two Five-Year Plans, he said that the Planning Commission should conduct a survey to find out how the increase had been distributed among the people belonging to the different income groups. That would help the people to know to what extent the socialist objectives accepted by the country were reflected in the distribution of the increase in national income.

Annual Report:

In his annual report, the General Secretary of INTUC, Mr. S. R. Vasavada, said that many employers had still not begun to appreciate the need to maintain happy relations with their workers. Employers moved High Courts or the Supreme Court in industrial disputes. The question of bonus continued to agitate the minds of workers.

During the year under review, Mr. Vasavada said, INTUC's affiliated unions recruited 59,756 new members. The INTUC had now a membership of 14,00,579 with 1,246 unions.

The report, which gives industry-wise organizational membership as on February 25, 1960, showed that INTUC had a membership of 3,32,000 in textiles, 3,12,000 in plantations and 1,59,000 in transport.

The membership on Pradesh-wise basis included: Assam 2,55,000, Bengal 1,88,000, Gujarat 1,59,000, Bihar 1,44,000 and Bombay 1,42,000.

The INTUC had industrial federations in the textile, mining, plantation, sugar mills, cement, transport, dock, defence, iron and steel and petroleum industries. It had now decided to set up industrial federations in the electricity, chemicals, printing and paper industries.

Resolutions:

On April 25, the INTUC passed a resolution on the Third Five-Year Plan criticising the public sector for not being "an ideal employer" in that it claimed privileges *vis-a-vis* labour, which were not enjoyed by the private sector.

The resolution suggested the appointment of evaluation and implementation machinery to assess periodically the progress in the implementation of the policies and programmes concerning labour laid down in the Plan and suggest effective measures for the implementation of these policies.

While noting the achievements of the Plans in the field of labour, it expressed the view that several objectives of the Plans had not been fulfilled. The omissions were glaring in respect of non-acceptance of the principle of voluntary arbitration by employers both in the public and private sectors, the failure to set up any enforcement machinery and accept tripartite agreements as directives binding on tribunals and establish the workers' rights to a fair wage.

It urged the Planning Commission and Parliament to ensure that the Third Plan aimed at an equitable distribution of the national income and that the working class got its due share in the increased national wealth resulting from increased production and productivity.

Thirteen other resolutions on various aspects of the labour problem were also adopted. Two of the resolutions condemned "the South African massacre" and "Chinese aggression."

By another resolution, the INTUC said that the remedy to the problem of industrial wages lay in the stabilization of the price level.

It said: "While this Conference adheres to automatic adjustment of wages with the cost of living....it firmly believes that the real remedy lies in the stabilization and, if possible, reduction of prices."

It regretted that attempts were being made "in certain quarters" to resile from the agreement reached at the Indian Labour Conference on the norm for the fixation of "need-based" minimum of a fair wage. In a developing economy, it was the social responsibility of the State to see to it that a due share in the increase in national income was given to labour.

Another resolution expressed regret at the delay in the implementation of the remaining recommendations of the second Central Pay Commission.

It expressed the view that the Pay Commission's report should have been treated as an award and implemented fully. If any modifications were considered necessary, they should have been brought about only after agreement between the parties concerned.

It regretted that even the recommendations accepted by the Government had not been implemented fully.

While urging extension of the benefits of the recommendations to employees of the State Governments and local bodies it noted with satisfaction that the Pay Commission had supported the principle of arbitration for solution of disputes.

It hoped that the Government would accept this principle without any reservation.

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Drawing attention to the problem of unemployment by another resolution, the INTUC said that national planning should aim at the full utilization of "the huge man-power" resources of the country.

It urged the Planning Commission to "re-orientate" its approach to planning with a view to effectively tackling the problems of unemployment and under-employment.

In a resolution on "Industrial Relations," it urged the parties to an industrial dispute to resort to negotiations. If negotiations failed they should go in for voluntary arbitration; adjudication should be the last resort.

It said that the "revival of the Labour Appellate Tribunal will lead to further delay in the settlement of industrial disputes."

It also urged that the procedure about appeals to the Supreme Court be simplified to ensure the speedy end of disputes.

By other resolutions, the INTUC urged the implementation of the recommendations of the textile and cement wage boards and the constitution of wage boards for other major industries like jute and plantations.

New Office-Bearers:

The following were elected office-bearers for 1960-61 on April 5:

Mr. Michael John (President); Mr. G. Ramanujam, Dr. (Mrs.) Maitreyee Bose, Mr. Kashinath Pandey, Mr. Ramsinghbhai Verma and Mr. B. K. Nair (Vice-Presidents); Mr. S. R. Vasavada (General Secretary); and Mr. P. K. Sawant (Treasurer).

Industrial Federations' Meetings:

Earlier, the following Industrial Federations under INTUC held their meetings: the Indian National Textile Workers' Federation, Indian National Cement Workers' Federation, Indian National Jute Workers' Federation, National Federation of Petroleum Workers, Indian National Mine-workers' Federation, Indian National Defence Workers' Federation, Indian National Iron and Steel Workers' Federation and Indian National Sugar Workers' Federation.

The INTUC President, Mr. G. Ramanujam, attended all the meetings.

The Indian National Petroleum Workers' Federation passed a resolution protesting against the decision of the Central Government in recognizing the A-ITUC-dominated All-India Federation of Petroleum Workers for the purpose of sending labour representatives to the meeting of the International Petroleum Committee of ILO at Geneva.

The resolution recorded that the Government had failed to take cognizance of the existence of the new nationalist union and had lost sight of the fact that the National Federation of Petroleum Workers was the most representative organization of petroleum workers of the country.

At the meeting of the Indian National Defence Workers' Federation, Mr. G. Ramanujam and Mr. S. R. Vasavada, while referring to the Central Pay Commission's report, advised the workers not to be led away by the propaganda of the reactionary forces which were trying to disturb the economy of the country and take interest in the construction work of the organization. They expressed the hope that the Government would find out some settlement in consultation with the workers' representatives regarding the Pay Commission report and its implementation.

The meeting of the Indian National Mine-workers' Federation was held under the presidentship of Mr. Michael John MP.

The General Secretary of the Federation expressed dissatisfaction at the way the sanctity of the awards and agreements was flouted by the employers.

He informed the members present that the Federation was opposed to any further extension of the Coal Award to consider which question the Government of India had convened a meeting of the Industrial Committee on April 28, 1960.

Four new federations were inaugurated in the following industries: chemical, electricity, paper and printing.

(*The Hindustan Times* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2503:INI:E]

I. **National Income In 1958-59:** The national income of India at 1948-49 prices was Rs. 11,690 crores in 1958-59 and Rs. 10,890 crores in 1957-58, compared to Rs. 10,480 crores in 1955-56.

The *per capita* income at 1948-49 prices was placed at Rs. 293.6, Rs. 277.1 and Rs. 273.6 in 1958-59, 1957-58 and 1955-56 respectively.

This was revealed in the seventh issue of the *Annual Paper on National Income* just released by the Central Statistical Organization.

The estimates for 1957-58 included in this paper were based on the detailed method of estimation followed for the earlier years and showed a slight upward revision over the preliminary estimates published in 1959.

The estimates for 1958-59, though still preliminary and based on partial material, also underwent minor upward changes compared to the 'quick' estimates released in October 1959.

Unlike 1957-58, which recorded a slight decline in national income as a result of a fall in the agricultural output, the rise in national income at the 1948-49 prices during 1958-59 over the preceding year worked out at Rs. 800 crores in which the share of 'agriculture' amounted to Rs. 570 crores. In other words, the national income rose by 7.3 per cent in 1958-59 over the 1957-58 figure.

The following table indicates the trend of national income and *per capita* income at 1958-59 prices during the past 11 years:

Year		National income (or net national output) at 1948-49 prices (in crores of rupees)	Per capita income (or net output) at 1948-49 prices (in rupees)
1948-49	..	8,650	246.9
1949-50	..	8,820	248.6
1950-51	..	8,850	246.3
1951-52	..	9,100	250.1
1952-53	..	9,460	256.6
1953-54	..	10,030	268.7
1954-55	..	10,280	271.9
1955-56	..	10,480	273.6
1956-57	..	11,000	283.5
1957-58	..	10,890	277.1
1958-59	..	11,690	293.6

(Preliminary)

The figures showed a rise in national income in real terms of 11.5 per cent during the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan, *viz.* 1956-57 to 1958-59, as against 18.4 per cent rise in national income over the First Five-Year Plan, viz. 1951-52 to 1955-56.

The corresponding rise in *per capita* income during the two periods was 7.3 and 11.1 per cent respectively.

Expressed at current prices, the national income stood at Rs. 12,470 crores in 1958-59 and Rs. 11,400 crores in 1957-58 as against Rs. 9,980 crores in 1955-56, the *per capita* income at current prices being Rs. 313.2, Rs. 290.1 and Rs. 260.6 respectively for the three years.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3214:INI:B]

J. **State Film Awards For 1959:** The Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, distributed the 1959 State awards for films to producers, directors and artistes in New Delhi on May 1.

The President's Gold Medal for the best feature film was won by Mr. Satyajit Ray, producer and director of *Apur Sansar*. Mr. Ray also won cash prizes of Rs. 20,000 as producer and Rs. 5,000 as director.

Mr. Pravin Desai of Rupalaya, Bombay, won the All-India Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 10,000 for the production of *Heera Moti*, adjudged the second best Hindi film. Mr. Krishan Chopra, the director, was given a cash prize of Rs. 2,500.

The other awards included the President's Silver Medal and Certificates of Merit for films made in Telugu, Tamil and Bengali.

The following were the all-India awards:

Feature Films: (1) *Apur Sansar* (Bengali)—President's Gold Medal as the best film and a cash prize of Rs. 20,000 to its producer and Rs. 5,000 to its director; (2) *Heera Moti* (Hindi)—All-India Certificate of Merit as the second best film and a cash prize of Rs. 10,000 to its producer and Rs. 2,500 to its director; (3) *Sujata* (Hindi)—All-India Certificate of Merit as the third best film.

Children's Films: *Banyan Deer* (English)—All-India Certificate of Merit.

Documentary Films: (1) *Kathakali*—All-India Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 2,000 to its producer and Rs. 500 to its director; (2) *Mayurakshi Dam*—All-India Certificate of Merit.

The following were the regional awards:

Hindi: *Anari*—President's Silver Medal.

Bengali: *Bicharak*—Certificate of Merit.

Assamese: *Puberun*—President's Silver Medal.

Tamil: (1) *Bagapirivinai*—President's Silver Medal; (2) *Veerapandya Kattabomman*—Certificate of Merit; (3) *Kalyana Parisu*—Certificate of Merit.

Telugu: (1) *Naminabantu*—President's Silver Medal; (2) *Veerapandya Kattabomman*—ficate of Merit; (3) *Jaya Bheri*—Certificate of Merit.

Kannada: *Jagat Jyothi Basaweswara*—Certificate of Merit.

Malayalam: *Chaturangam*—Certificate of Merit.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2604:INI:P]

INDONESIA

SUMMARY: Text Of Economic Co-operation Agreement With USSR; Oil Agreement With Japanese Firm; Geologists' Seminar; Dutch Plan For West Irian.

A. **Economic Agreement With USSR:** The following is the text of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation concluded between Indonesia and the Soviet Union on February 28 and signed in Djakarta during the visit of the So-

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viet Premier, Mr. N. Khruschev (see page 3230):

"Based on the friendly relations existing between the Republic of Indonesia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and taking into account the experience of economic and technical co-operation in the fulfilment of the General Agreement signed on September, 15, 1959, both the Governments have agreed on the conclusion of a second General Agreement aimed at further assistance in the overall economic development of Indonesia. This Agreement is based on mutual benefit, equality, respect for the sovereignties and non-interference in the domestic affairs of the parties concerned.

"*Article 1:* The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to co-operate with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in the construction of industrial enterprises and other projects, including industrial projects on iron and steel, other non-ferrous metal projects, chemical industries, projects in use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, projects in the textile industry and agricultural projects necessary for the overall economic development of the Republic of Indonesia.

"The quantity and nature of such and other enterprises and projects, the construction of which will be carried out with the assistance of USSR, will be determined at the latest stage by common agreement between both parties after taking into consideration the results of surveys and exploration undertaken by the Soviet organizations in co-operation with Indonesian organizations.

"*Article 2:* At the request of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, Soviet Organizations will, in co-operation with Indonesian organizations, carry out surveys and explorations on the enterprises and projects that are to be constructed in the Republic of Indonesia with the assistance of USSR.

"The list, number and time-limits for the surveys and explorations, as well as the nature of participation of both parties in the above work, will be determined in additional Agreements which will be concluded in conformity with the present General Agreement.

"The Soviet Organizations will provide the Indonesian side with the corresponding consultations on the basis of the information gained as a result of the above surveys and research.

"*Article 3:* Soviet Organisations, apart from carrying out the surveys and research provided in Article 2, are ready to execute designs on the industrial enterprises to be built with the assistance of the Soviet Union, to supply these enterprises with equipment and materials which are not available in the Republic of Indonesia, and to render technical assistance in the construction (consultations and supervision), assembling and adjustments of the equipment and in commissioning the enterprises for which purpose they shall send Soviet specialists and skilled workers to the Republic of Indonesia, for such period and in such numbers as shall be agreed by both parties. The Soviet Organizations are also ready to render assistance to training Indonesian specialists for work at the enterprises that are to be built with the assistance of USSR by training them locally and also by training them at similar Soviet enterprises.

"The volume of supplies of equipment and material and the technical assistance in connexion with the construction of the enterprises envisaged in Article 1 will be agreed in each specific case between the parties and will be determined in additional agreements to be concluded in conformity with the present General Agreement.

"*Article 4:* Soviet Organizations will give to the Indonesian side the technical documentation, information and licences necessary to organize the production of the corresponding products at the enterprises built in conformity with the present General Agreement. The transfer of the said documentation and the necessary licences for production is to be carried out free of charge, the Indonesian side paying only the actual expenses incurred by the Soviet Organizations in preparing the documentation.

"The documentation and licences to be transferred shall be used only for the purposes of manufacturing the above-mentioned products within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

"*Article 5:* The Government of USSR shall give the Government of the Republic of Indonesia a credit to the amount of US $250 million at 2.5 per cent interest per annum with the right of using the credit within seven years in payment for the designs executed by the Soviet Organizations and the equipment and materials supplied to Indonesia by USSR, required for the enterprises that are to be built with the assistance of the Soviet Union, under the present General Agreement.

"*Article 6:* The Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall repay the credit to be given under Article 5 separately for each enterprise and project in a period of twelve years by equal annual instalments starting one year after the fulfilment of the complete deliveries from USSR of equipments and materials for a specific enterprise or project.

"Interest on the credit shall be computed from the date of the utilization of the corresponding part of the credit and shall be paid within the first quarter of the year following the year for which it has been computed.

"*Article 7:* Repayment of the credit and payment of the interest on it shall be effected by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia by supplies to the Soviet Union of Indonesian goods and/or in £ sterling as well as other convertible currencies on agreements between the State Bank of USSR and the Bank of Indonesia.

"Three months in advance of the coming year of the repayment of the credit and the payment of interest on it, both parties shall agree for each calendar year the nomenclature and price of the goods, as well as their quantities and time of delivery.

"When repayment of the credit and payment of interest on it are made in £ sterling or other free convertible currency, the conversion of £ sterling or other free convertible currency into US dollars shall be effected on parity at the day of payment.

"*Article 8:* For the purpose of observing the use and repayment of the credit and the payment of interest on it, the State Bank of USSR and the Bank of Indonesia shall open a special credit account and jointly establish the technical procedure for the administration of the said account and payments on credits.

"*Article 9:* The expenses of the Soviet side incurred in sending Soviet specialists and skilled workers to the Republic of Indonesia and in receiving in USSR Indonesian citizens for training and practical work shall be paid by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in Indonesian rupiahs by depositing corresponding sums to the special account which the State Bank of USSR shall open in the Bank of Indonesia in favour of the Soviet Organizations providing such services. The money from this account may be used for the current expenses of the Soviet Organizations in the Republic of Indonesia and also, in agreement between the State Bank of USSR and the Bank of Indonesia, for other payments.

"In the event of a change in the parity of Indonesian rupiahs in relation to the US dollar, the rate of which at the present is 45 Indonesian rupiahs to the dollar, the State Bank of USSR and the Bank of Indonesia shall effect the corresponding recalculation of the balance on the special account mentioned in this Article.

"*Article 10:* The execution of the surveys, research and designs, the supply of equipment and materials, the sending of Soviet specialists to the Republic of Indonesia and the training of Indonesian citizens in USSR, provided by this General Agreement, shall be carried out by Soviet Organizations on the basis of contracts concluded with the Indonesian Organizations authorized by the Indonesian Government.

"These contracts shall specifically determine the volumes, prices, delivery period and other stipulations of the supply of equipment and materials and of services under this General Agreement.

"The present General Agreement is subject to ratification according to existing rules and procedures in the respective countries and will enter into force on the date of the exchange of Instruments of Ratification which shall take place in Moscow."

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3230:IND:A]

B. **Oil Agreement With Japanese Firm:** An Agreement on the joint exploitation of oil-fields in North Sumatra was concluded in Djakarta on April 7 between the Japanese Oil Development Group and Indonesian Government-owned Permina Oil Company.

Under the Agreement, Japan would supply equipment and technical services worth 18,000 million yen as a development loan. Permina would provide about 15,000 million yen worth of man-power and locally available materials.

Japan would receive part of the crude oil produced in North Sumatra over the next ten years.

The Agreement also provided for the establishment of a Committee to determine the amount of production, and another Committee for the suspension of development. The former would meet in Djakarta every year and the latter in Tokyo every two years.

Geologists' Seminar:

Meanwhile, a Seminar of Indonesian and foreign geologists held in Bandung advised the Government that oil production in the Republic would start to fall in seven to 10 years if new exploration work was not immediately begun.

The work being done now, the geologists reported, was based on the results of exploration conducted 20 years ago.

Oil came to 33 per cent of the value of Indonesia's total exports, and to maintain and increase production there had to be more exploration and investment.

The Seminar also suggested the establishment of a tin smelter on the Java Sea Island of Banka, and systematic exploration of other islands known to contain tin.

It said that there was a good chance of radio-active ores being found in Sumatra and Borneo, and on islands east of the Celebes.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 2947:IND:B, 3215:IND:B]

C. **Dutch Plan For West Irian:** The Netherlands Minister of the Interior, Mr. E. H. Toxopeus, told Parliament at The Hague on April 6 that a Council with a majority of Papua members would be established in Dutch-controlled West New Guinea (West Irian) shortly which could be the beginning of self-government for the colony. The Government was not yet able to fix a date for her independence.

[Indonesia has consistently claimed West Irian as part of its territory since achieving Independence 12 years ago.]

He added that the aircraft-carrier *Karel Doorman*, with two destroyers, would visit West New Guinea this year "with the express intention of emphasizing that the Government was not abandoning the territory.

The announcement regarding the aircraft-carrier's visit has since led to the Indonesian Government's decision banning Dutch shipping to and from Indonesia. (See page 2947).

On April 27, it was officially announced at The Hague that Holland would send jet fighters and troops "in view of the aggressive

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elements in Indonesia's foreign policy and the strengthening of the military potential of Indonesia."

The announcement said that the Government had decided to improve air reconnaissance and increase the ground forces.

The Dutch Army said that conscripts would be sent to New Guinea for about 12 months. Officers and NCOs would stay for longer periods of up to three years.

Djakarta Reaction:

The same day (April 27), a spokesman of the Government-sponsored National Front for the Liberation of West Irian described the Dutch moves as an 'act of war.'

The Dutch action, he added, was also an infringement of the 12 miles of territorial waters claimed by Indonesia.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2434:IND:B]

IRAQ

A. **Cultural And Scientific Exchanges With USSR:** An Agreement for Cultural and Scientific Exchanges in 1960 between USSR and Iraq was signed in Moscow on April 20.

The Agreement envisages a further increase in the exchange of scientists, teachers, students, artists, sportsmen, tourists as well as films, books, radio and television programmes, etc.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3125:IRQ:B]

JAPAN

A. **Export Ship-building Target:** The Ship-builders' Association announced in Tokyo on April 5 that it had set a target of 500,000 gross tons for its export ship-building, in terms of orders, in the current financial year which began on April 1.

It said that orders for export ship-building received by Japanese dockyards in the past financial year amounted to 360,000 tons.

The current target had been set on the assumption that total orders for new ship-building in the world during the year would be about 3,000,000 tons. Japanese yards hoped to receive a third of the total which they believed would be split equally between the domestic and oversea owners.

Special assistance from the Government would be needed to help Japanese ship-yards attain their export target.

The measures they were urging the Government to take included the easing of the deferred payment terms providing for the payment of 80 per cent of the contract price over eight years and the reduction of steel prices to the world market level.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2576:JAP:A]

B. **Population:** The Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's office announced on December 26,1959 that Japan's population as of October 1, 1959 stood at 92,970,000.

The increase in the country's population between October, 1958 and September, 1959 was 960,000 as compared with 920,00 registered in the previous one-year period.

Japan had the fifth largest population in the world and the density of its population ranked fourth.

The men-women ratio was 96 to 100.

(*Embassy of Japan*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1881:JAP:B]

KOREA (South)

SUMMARY: Riots In Many Towns; Martial Law Imposed; Dr. Syngman Rhee Gives Up Party Post; Move To Amend Constitution; Resignations From Government And Ruling Party; Dr. Syngman Rhee Resigns From Presidentship.

A. **Riots In Many Towns—Dr. Syngman Rhee Resigns:** The return of Dr. Syngman Rhee as President for a fourth term at the Elections held on March 15 set off a wave of riots which swept many towns resulting in the announcement of his resignation on April 25.

Over 200 persons died in police firings and other violent incidents during mass demonstrations organized to protest against what was described as "rigged" Elections.

Alongside the mass demonstrations, in which students participated in large numbers, the opposition Democratic Party sought to challenge the validity of the Elections in courts of law.

In documents submitted to the courts of law, the Democratic Party listed six reasons why the Elections should be nullified. These were: (1) advancing the election day by two months from its original date; (2) refusal by local election committees to accept the registration of Opposition observers at voting and counting-stations; (3) "fixing" of ballot boxes; (4) voting in teams allegedly organized by the ruling Liberals; (5) changing ballot boxes; and (6) dishonest counting.

Matters came to a head on April 19 when Martial Law was proclaimed in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon.

Earlier in the day (April 19), the police opened fire several times on crowds marching to the residence of Dr. Rhee.

Several thousands of demonstrators clashed with the police in Pusan, the second largest city. In Taegu, students paraded the streets denouncing the conduct of presidential elections.

An infantry division, preceded by a company of tanks, was brought into Seoul to restore order.

The crowds which cheered the demonstrators also shouted greetings to the soldiers, as if indicating that they were not opposed to the Army but that their quarrel was with Dr. Rhee's *regime* and the police and with election methods.

Meanwhile, the American Embassy in Seoul, in an unprecedented statement on April 19, urged a settlement of what it termed "justifiable grievances" and called for the restoration of law and order through the efforts of both the Government and the demonstrators.

It said: "The Embassy deplores any resort to violence or to measures that induced resort to violence.

"It is earnestly hoped that both the demonstrators and the authorities will seriously consider the consequences of their actions with a view to restoring law and order and settling immediately justifiable grievances towards which the demonstrations are directed."

Dr. S. Rhee's Statement:

On April 20, the Cabinet held a day-long session to consider the crisis, but decisions yielding to popular demands were not forthcoming.

Dr. Syngman Rhee then issued the following statement:

"The violence of yesterday's (April 19) demonstration was a great shock to me and other officials of the Government. It is almost unbelievable that any element of patriotic Korean people, to whom I have devoted my life, could act in such a way.

"However, this is not the time to discuss causes or to attempt the founding of the blame. The first task is the full restoration of law and order so that the necessity for Martial Law no longer exists. To that end, I call upon all Korean people to display their patriotism and to follow the instructions of responsible authorities.

"Once civil processes are back to normal the Government will devote its maximum energy to the investigation of these disturbances. Those who are guilty can be assured of punishment. Those with major grievances can be certain of redress.

"My own heart is heavy with the burden of the lives that have been lost, the wounds that have been suffered, the blood that has been shed and the damage that has been done.

"We deeply and especially regret that two Americans were among the wounded. I can only hope that all of our people will have learned an important lesson from this terrible experience and that we can go forward together as a united people, faithful to the principles of law of order and of justice."

Cabinet's Resignation:

On April 21, the Cabinet resigned, leaving it to Dr. S. Rhee to resolve the crisis alone. The Ministers gave up office after owning responsibility for the riots.

While the Ministers waited in the Executive Mansion to meet President Rhee, the US Ambassador, Mr. Walter P. McConaughty, was conferring with Dr. Rhee to press America's plea for more democracy as the solution to Korea's troubles.

South Korea's Vice-President, Mr. John M. Chang, who was the leader of the Opposition Democratic Party, said that the Cabinet's resignation was not enough and repeated his demand for new elections.

[Mr. Chang, whose vice-presidential term would expire in August, 1960 was defeated in the disputed March, 1960 election by Dr. Rhee's protege, Mr. Lee Ki Poong.]

Mr. Chang also rejected the idea of a new coalition Cabinet of his Democrats and Dr. Rhee's Liberals—a suggestion of newsmen.

A group of 13 senior politicians, including a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, also appealed to Dr. Rhee to lift the Martial Law, release all students and "respect the will of the people."

On April 22, South Korea's National Assembly met and violence erupted almost immediately between the supporters and opponents of Dr. Rhee.

Almost simultaneously, a new anti-Government demonstration broke out in Inchon, the big port city 30 miles west of Seoul.

The Assembly which was called to meet in an extraordinary session to deal with the crisis posed by the civilian revolt, set up

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a 20-member Special Committee to investigate the national unrest, consider the legality of Martial Law and take steps to ease the tension.

Dr. Rhee Steps Down From Presidency:

On April 23, Dr. Rhee, who had been ruling Korea for the last 12 years, agreed to step down and become the symbolic Head of State.

Seoul reports said that the Government and Opposition members also agreed to work out amendments to the Constitution to allow for a "responsible Cabinet system headed by a Prime Minister."

Dr. Rhee's running mate in the controversial election, Mr. Lee Ki Poong, renounced his elections as Vice-President. He said that the proposed new system of Government made a Vice-President unnecessary.

He announced that the Republic would now have a Prime Minister and a Cabinet formed from "all conservative parties".

A senior Liberal Party member, Mr. Yi Jai Pak, announced that Dr. Rhee would disband his Liberal Party shortly to pave the way for the formation of a unified conservative party in South Korea.

However, unrest continued.

On April 24, Dr. Rhee asked a senior statesman, Mr. Huh Chung, to form a care-taker Government preliminary to the establishment of a Cabinet system of Government.

The announcement came after Dr. Rhee (85) said that he was resigning as supreme leader of the ruling Liberal Party but was remaining Chief Executive of the Republic.

In a statement he issued on April 24, Dr. Rhee said: "I have come to think that it will be better for me as President to divorce myself from the Party and seek to serve the nation solely as its Chief Executive, as the head of its administration."

Mr. Huh Chung (65), regarded as one of South Korea's ablest administrators, said in an interview that Dr. Rhee had asked him to form a care-taker Cabinet to last two or three months "until a responsible Cabinet system is established."

The new care-taker Cabinet, he added, would "leave the necessary process for the Constitution revision to the National Assembly."

Still, anti-Government riots spread to many areas and 41 members of the ruling Liberal Party resigned from it on April 25 depriving it of the overall majority it had in the National Assembly for the last eight years.

Dr. S. Rhee Resigns:

There was a fresh flare-up in Seoul on April 26 and the new disorders forced Dr. Rhee, the only President the 12-year-old Republic had known, to resign from office.

The announcement posted on the wall of the National Assembly touched off thousands of "hurrahs" and street-dancing and applause.

The National Assembly unanimously passed resolutions calling for Dr. Rhee's definite resignation, new free elections and a constitutional amendment giving the nation a Cabinet system of Government.

Mr. Huh Chung became *interim* President until the new Elections could be held.

(*The New York Times, The Times,* London and *The Times of India,* Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3271:KRS:A]

LEBANON

A. **Amendment Of Electoral Law:** The Chamber of Deputies approved on April 20 an urgent Bill amending the Electoral Law, enlarging the Chamber from 66 to 99 Deputies and providing for secret ballot in the Elections for the first time.

General Elections were expected to begin in May, 1960.

(*The Statesman,* Calcutta)

MALAYA

A. **Cost Of Emergency:** More than 12,000 persons were killed in the 12 years of the Emergency—as the fight against the Communist rebels is called—which is to end officially on July 31.

[The announcement on ending the Emergency on July 31 was contained in the Paramount Ruler's Address to Parliament on April 18.]

According to Government sources, the communist rebels alone have had nearly 7,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. In addition, about 2,700 have surrendered.

Nearly 2,500 civilians were killed and another 800 listed as missing. The regular and auxiliary police and military forces lost nearly 1,900 killed and another 2,500 wounded.

The cost in money was great. Emergency expenditure this year alone was put at about £6,500,000—this is lower than in previous years—and much of it must continue after the Emergency has ended, for example, on the police forces, propaganda and some public work.

It was on June 16, 1948 that three Chinese cycled up to the office of a rubber estate near Sungei Siput, in Perak, and shot its European manager; and on another estate, a few miles away, 12 Chinese shot the European manager and his young European assistant. It was these three murders, coupled with two more of Chinese on the same day (June 16, 1948) in other parts of the country that led the High Commissioner in Malaya to declare a State of Emergency in parts of Perak and Johore. The next day (June 17, 1948) he extended the Emergency regulations to the whole country.

The Emergency led to years of restriction of movement through curfews and by other means. Until not long ago, every village on the main trunk road running north to south was guarded by barricades at which vehicles had to halt and settlements were surrounded with wire fences. These did not prevent food reaching the communist terrorists in the jungle, and in time community kitchens were established at which rationed rice was cooked and distributed. [Cooked rice could not be kept to be passed on by sympathizers to the men and women in the jungle.]

As the Government forces got the upper hand, successive areas were declared "white", which meant that they were freed of restrictions, though it did not always mean that they were free of terrorists. By this year (1960), more than four-fifths of Malaya had been declared 'white' and the armed communists, whose numbers must have reached 11,000 or more, had been reduced to a few hundred astride the Thai border. They may lie low there a long time yet, but they have no effect on the rest of Malaya.

(*The Times,* London)

[Prev. ref. 3306:MAL:B]

NEPAL

A. **Mr. Chou En-lai's Visit:** The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, accompanied by the Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, and others arrived in Khatmandu on a three-day visit on April 26.

The Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, was the first to receive Mr. Chou En-lai.

After the usual inspection of the parade and formal introductions, the Premier, Mr. Koirala, spoke welcoming the Chinese Premier and his colleagues.

Recalling Mr. Chou En-lai's visit to Nepal three years ago (in 1957), Mr. Koirala expressed the hope that Mr. Chou En-lai's present "friendly visit will advance the cause of our traditional friendship" as his own (Mr. Koirala's) recent visit to Peking had done.

Mr. Chou En-lai replied: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Nepal the traditional friendship between the two countries has undergone a new development."

The Boundary Agreement between Nepal and China and economic aid, he said, not only added a new page to the annals of Sino-Nepalese friendly co-operation but also "set a good example for Asian countries to live together in friendship on the basis of the Five Principles."

Both Mr. Koirala and Mr. Chou En-lai ended their speeches commending the principles of *Panch Shila.*

Civic Reception:

Replying to a civic reception accorded to him in Khatmandu the same day (April 26), Mr. Chou En-lai warned the people of Nepal against "imperialist schemes to sow dissensions" among the Asian and African countries.

He said: "Friendly co-operation between Nepal and China cannot be undermined by any force on earth.

"China is walking on two legs, namely, industrial and agricultural development along with the development of heavy industries.

"China is a poor country and is striving to lift herself from poverty. Asian-African people are also doing the same."

He said that both Nepal and China had suffered from "colonialist aggression and plunder and economically we are lagging behind Western countries by a hundred years."

He called upon all Asian-African people to strive and catch up with Western countries industrially.

Tibet-Nepal Road Favoured:

Speaking at a reception given to him by the Association of Nepalese Traders of Lhasa in Khatmandu on April 26, Mr. Chou En-lai expressed the hope that a direct road between Tibet and Nepal would be built soon facilitating direct communications between the two countries.

China, he said, had great interest in developing not only the trade between Nepal and Tibet but also between Nepal and the whole of China.

Next day (April 27), both Mr. B. P. Koirala and Mr. Chou En-lai went to Pokhara and returned to Khatmandu on April 28.

Address To Members Of Parliament:

Mr. Chou En-lai told members of the Nepalese Parliament on April 28 that the Chinese Government and

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people "warmly welcome and fully support" Nepal's policy of neutrality.

He said that Nepal's policy of neutrality was not only in the interests of Nepal's peaceful development and smooth implementation of her Five-Year Economic Plan but also in the interests of the noble cause of preserving Asian solidarity. "The prosperity and strength of Nepal, like those of other Asian and African countries, are a powerful support for our country."

Sino-Nepalese relations, especially since the signing of the Border and Economic Aid Agreements, he said, were an example of peaceful co-existence between countries following different social systems.

He added: "Aggressive imperialist circles are intensifying armament expansion and war preparations while swearing by peace. These circles are trying their utmost to prevent agreement between the East and the West on major international questions.

"What calls for particular attention is the fact that fostered by aggressive imperialist circles the militarist forces which launched World War II are reviving and posing fresh threats to world peace and security. All this shows that the upholding of world peace is still an arduous task. It is necessary for all peace-loving countries and peoples to further strengthen their solidarity and go on making uninterrupted and still greater efforts".

Peace And Friendship Treaty:

Nepal and China signed a Peace and Friendship Treaty on April 28 re-affirming the faith of the two countries in the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence.

The Treaty also aimed at developing economic and cultural ties in a spirit of friendship and co-operation in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

It recognized and respected the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the two countries.

It is broadly on the lines of the Chinese draft, except that a clause committing the signatories to pledge that they would not commit aggression on each other and keep away from military alliances was deleted at Nepal's instance.

Nepal considered the clause superfluous in view of the adherence of both the countries to the Five Principles of co-existence which have been re-affirmed in the new Treaty. It is recognized in the Treaty, which will be valid for ten years after ratification, that Nepal and China base their relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and recognize the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

It provided for the solution of disputes through peaceful negotiations.

Joint Communique:

In a joint *communique* also signed on April 28, the two Premiers, Mr. Chou En-lai and Mr. B. P. Koirala, expressed their conviction that in order to build up a better atmosphere for mutual co-operation all outstanding issues between nations should be settled through peaceful negotiations and all nations must refrain from acts or threats or aggression or use of force against territorial integrity or political independence of each other's country.

They were happy to note that the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and the Bandung spirit were playing a more and more important role in guiding relations among nations.

They pledged firm support to the South African people's struggle against racial discrimination.

They hoped that the forthcoming 'summit' conference would reach speedy agreements so as to promote further relaxation of international tensions.

They expressed deep sympathy with the Asian, African and other peoples in their struggle against colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence.

News Conference:

Addressing a news conference in Khatmandu on April 28 after signing the Peace and Friendship Treaty and the joint *communique*, Mr. Chou En-lai said that discussions between China and Nepal on Everest would continue.

The Chinese maps, he said, showed the mountain to be in China, but he was prepared to accept the Nepalese map (prepared by India) with the boundary drawn along the peak.

[During the talks in Peking in March, 1960 between the Chinese and Nepalese Prime Ministers, China claimed that her boundary ran to 5½ miles from the peak of Everest to its southern base up to the Sherpa village of Namche Bazar. Mr. Chou En-lai was said to have told Mr. Koirala at Pokhara on April 27 that China would not insist on expeditions to Everest securing the permission of both the countries as long as they approached the summit through Nepal. Authoritative indications are that a solution of the Evrest question would be a 'summit' compromise on the basis of "actuality of jurisdiction." To support their theory of "actuality of jurisdiction" in respect of Everest, the Chinese pointed out that the Rongbuk monastery on the northern side of Everest at 17,000 feet has always been under Tibetan authority. Its Head Lama fled the monastery recently and crossed into Nepal. The monastery on the southern side at the Kumbh glacier similarly has always been under Nepalese control.]

Mr. Chou En-lai said that Everest was a British name and was an "imposition" on it. He would rather have the mountain named Sagarmatha (its Nepalese name).

He said that there was actually no boundary dispute between Nepal and China. Only the frontier had to be scientifically delineated.

Asked how many square miles of territory was in dispute, he said that the area of divergence between the Chinese and Nepalese maps was small. "If Nepal wants all that area, China will have no objection."

(*The Times of India*, *The Statesman* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3264:CHI:A, 3294:NEP:B]

B. Economic Aid From Britain: The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told the House of Commons on April 19 that the United Kingdom would make a grant of £1,000,000 to Nepal.

He said: "I am glad to say that agreement has been reached with the Nepalese Government for the United Kingdom Government to provide a programme of economic aid for Nepal to the value of £1,000,000, which the United Kingdom Government expects to be committed to over five years. As a first instalment of this programme, Parliament is being asked to approve a provision in the main estimates of the Foreign Office grants and services vote for expenditure in 1960-61 of £160,000 on the provision of diesel generating sets, hydro-electric equipment, road works, vehicles and other items."

He said that Nepal was a country with which the British Crown had had an extremely long, honourable and cordial association. The country had been receiving a certain amount of technical assistance from the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan but her needs, however, went considerably beyond what she had been receiving hitherto.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

PAKISTAN

A. Trade Agreement With Yugoslavia: A Trade Agreement more comprehensive than the earlier two Agreements and providing the most-favoured-nation treatment to each other in respect of commerce was signed between Pakistan and Yugoslavia in Karachi on April 18.

It provides for payments in £ sterling. There are also provisions which would enable exchange of goods in specified quantities on bilateral or triangular basis just as the two Governments mutually agreed to do.

The Agreement covers 59 Yugoslav items of import into Pakistan and 38 Pakistani items of export to Yugoslavia.

The items Pakistan will import from Yugoslavia include agricultural machinery, iron and steel products, engineering equipment, electrical goods, non-ferrous metals, rolling stock, chemicals, dyes, hydro and thermal power plants, textile machinery and equipment for shipyards and harbours.

Pakistan in turn will export items like raw jute, cotton products, hides and skins, tea, ready-made garments, newsprint and sports goods.

A special feature of the Agreement, which is valid for one year, is that it also provides for technical co-operation.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3171:PAK:C]

B. Decimal Coinage From January 1, 1961: The Finance Minister, Mr. Mohammed Shoaib, told newsmen at Hyderabad on April 23 that the present coinage would cease to be legal tender after January 1, 1962.

The Government, he added: would introduce decimal coinage throughout the country in all probability from the beginning of 1961.

The present coins of Re. 1, annas 8 and annas 4 denominations would continue to be legal tender during the whole of 1961 but would be gradually withdrawn so that the decimal system would become fully operative from 1962.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3234:PAK:E]

C. Recognition Of Trade Unions Made Compulsory—Ordinance Regulates Labour-Employer Relations: The Government promulgated the Trade Unions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960 on April 25 making it obligatory on employers to recognize registered trade unions which enjoy the confidence of the largest number of members in an industrial undertaking.

The Ordinance also reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent the proportion of officers of a trade union who may be elected from among persons who are not actually employed or engaged in the industry with which the trade union is concerned.

Malpractices on the part both of employers and recognized trade unions were also defined

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and made punishable with a view to their elimination.

The Ordinance required the employer to recognize a trade union which fulfils the following among other conditions: (1) It should be a registered union; (2) All its ordinary members should be workmen employed in the industry; (3) It should enjoy the confidence of a larger number of workmen in the industrial concern than is enjoyed by any other trade union in that establishment, provided that this number is not less than 10 per cent of the total number of workmen.

A trade union which has not received recognition from an employer within three months from the date of application may apply to an industrial court for recognition by the employer.

If the industrial court is satisfied that the trade union fulfils the conditions for recognition, it shall direct its recognition by the employer. If the employer or employers fail to comply with the orders of the court, he or they will be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000.

The recognized trade union will have the right to negotiate with the employer on the terms of employment and conditions of work.

It will also have the right to display notices in the premises where its members are employed.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2692:PAK:F, 3012:PAK:F]

SUDAN

A. **Trade Protocol With USSR:** It was officially announced in Moscow that a Trade Protocol between USSR and Sudan envisaging a further expansion of reciprocal deliveries in 1960 was signed in Khartoum on April 16.

The Soviet Union will export to Sudan various kinds of equipment and machinery, rolled ferrous metals, sawn timber, chemical fertilizers, cotton fabrics, sugar and other goods in exchange for cotton and some other traditional Sudanese export goods.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2619:SUD:A]

TURKEY

A. **Accord On Cyprus Draft Constitution:** Archbishop Makarios announced in Nicosia on April 3 that agreement had been reached between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots on the Republic's Draft Constitution.

He told newsmen after conferring with the Greek and Turkish members of the Constitutional Commission: "All outstanding questions on the Republic's Draft Constitution have been settled."

An authoritative source in Nicosia said: "The Constitution is ready in substance. There will be one more meeting of the Sub-Committee and then a final meeting of the full Commission will approve the final Draft this week."

Earlier, Greek and Turkish Cypriot and British representatives held talks on British bases which brought a new crisis to the long-drawn Anglo-Cypriot negotiations.

The talks concerned the last-minute compromise proposal put forward by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Dr. Fahdil Kutchuk, who proposed that the 120 square miles which Britain intended to retain under her sovereignty as military base areas be cut to 100 square miles."

Archbishop Makarios was prepared to give only 80 square miles.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3197:TUR:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Land Distribution In The Syrian Region:** A Press release from the United Arab Republic Embassy in New Delhi on April 14 said that the Executive Minister of Agrarian Reform in the Northern Region (Syria), Sayed Ahmed Geneidy, had distributed title deeds for land among 2,015 additional beneficiaries in the villages of Hijana and Betareia in the Province of Damascus.

The number of families to benefit in both the villages amounted to 293 and the area of land which was requisitioned amounted to 267,480 dunums.

The ceremony of distribution took place at the village of Hijana, 27 kilometres from Damascus City.

Sayed Ahmed Geneidy urged the villagers to take good care of the land. The Ministry's experts would provide them with all the information and guidance required for the cultivation of the land. The agricultural co-operative societies in the area would spare no efforts to help them.

He added that the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, in collaboration with other Ministries, would do their best to provide the people with all their requirements in order to create the socialist democratic and co-operative society announced by President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

(*UAR Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2327:SYR:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Attempt On Life Of Dr. H. Verwoerd And Further Developments In South Africa; Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference; Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld On Freedom Of Passage Through Suez Canal; British Guiana To Have Self-Government; Merger Of Two Somalilands.

A. **Further Developments In South Africa—Attempt To Kill Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd:** An attempt was made in Johannesburg on April 9 to assassinate Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister. He was wounded in the neck and cheek by shots fired by a white man who was later arrested.

The attempt was made at the official opening of the Union Exposition in Johannesburg—his first public appearance since the State of Emergency was declared in the Union on March 30.

He was shot in the face as he sat in a VIP box at the Exposition. A white man was seized by onlookers and taken to a police station.

The alleged assailant was said to be a middle-aged man, believed to be a farmer from Petersburg in northern Transvaal, and a member of one of the Committees of Witwatersrand Agricultural Society which was staging the Union Exposition.

A medical bulletin issued on April 10 on Dr. Verwoerd's health said that his condition was satisfactory and there was no need for an immediate operation to remove the two bullets embedded in his head.

He was removed from Johannesburg to Pretoria on April 10 where he was said to be resting comfortably.

It was reported on April 17 that Dr. Verwoerd would suffer no permanent injury or any disfigurement. The two bullets still in his head were in soft parts and could do no further damage. No operation for their removal was considered necessary at this stage. It would be performed at a later and more convenient time.

It was also said that Dr. Verwoerd would retain his hearing. His brain had not in any way been damaged. No part of his body had been paralysed and all his senses were functioning normally.

In his first statement on April 16 since the attempt on his life, Dr. Verwoerd thanked all those who had offered their sympathies to him and to his family.

He said that the people should be told that the worst had passed.

Personal Grudge—Reason:

The Johannesburg correspondent of *The Daily Sketch*, London, said on April 14 that personal grudge based on family reasons and not political reasons was behind the assassination attempt on Dr. Verwoerd.

He wrote: "David Pratt, the wealthy 47-year-old farmer held for the shooting, had a stormy interview with Dr. Verwoerd only a few months ago.

"Pratt was desperately trying to see his second wife, the daughter of a wealthy Dutch Cabinet Minister and industrialist, who had left him and is now living in the Netherlands with their two children. Pratt tried to visit her in the Netherlands. But he was refused entry.

"He appealed to the South African Government. Eventually, he saw Dr. Verwoerd himself and pleaded for Government help to get into Holland. Dr. Verwoerd refused. Pratt lost his temper. There was a stormy scene in Dr. Verwoerd's office."

Two African Political Parties Banned:

The South African Governor-General, Mr. C. E. Swart, signed a proclamation on April 8 banning two African parties in the Union—the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress—and many leaders of both the organizations were arrested.

The ban would remain in force for one year.

In a new series of raids early in the morning of April 8, the police arrested more than a hundred persons including Indians and Africans.

The police swoop which lasted 4½ hours covered Johannesburg, Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Pretoria.

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The police were said to have seized a number of documents.

The Pan-Africanist Congress decided to intensify its campaign against the Pass Laws.

Strike By African Workers:

The stay-at-home strike by Africans in the two townships of Langa and Nyanga entered the third week on April 4. The Pan-Africanist Congress had warned Africans not to go to work. Commerce and industry in Capetown were beginning to feel the effects of the strike.

Ships were being diverted from Capetown to Port Elizabeth because of absenteeism among African stevedores.

On April 25, the South African police disclosed that the official casualty figures since the disturbances began in the Union on March 21 were 83 non-whites killed, and 365 non-whites and two whites injured.

Three non-white policemen were killed and 26 injured and 60 white policemen were injured between March 21 and April 9.

The British House of Commons approved without a vote on April 8 a private member's motion deploring the racial policies of the South African Government.

Pan-Africanist Congress Aims:

The President of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr. Mangaliso Sobukwe, told a Johannesburg court on April 14 that the main aim of his organization was the "complete overthrow of white domination."

He said that the Pan-Africanist Congress which had 200,000 members, aimed at establishing a non-racial democracy in South Africa as well as throughout the whole African continent.

Mr. Sobukwe, who was appearing in court with 22 other Africans on charges of incitement under the Pass Laws, said that the Pan-Africanist Congress had decided to bring about the immediate abolition of the Pass Laws because it was the immediate need and demand of the African people.

Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld's Views:

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, told a news conference at UN Headquarters on April 8 that South African goodwill could overcome difficulties arising from United Nations concern with the Union's internal affairs in the present racial troubles.

He said: "I think we can discard the question of Article 2(7) of the UN Charter and look at it as a question of goodwill. If such goodwill does exist, I think Article 2(7) difficulties may be overcome and I have to believe in the goodwill of member-nations and in their wish to take seriously what are the most serious reactions among member-countries in UN. Sometimes, the hope for this kind of reaction is frustrated, but it is a hope which is undying."

[Article 2(7) bars United Nations from interfering in the internal affairs of a member-State.]

Most of the questions directed at him concerned events in South Africa since the Security Council adopted a resolution calling on the Union to abandon *apartheid*.

[That resolution had requested the UN Secretary-General "in consultation with the Government of the Union to make such arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter and to report to the Security Council whenever necessary and appropriate."]

He made it clear to the news conference that he was treating the question as "a matter of urgency." "The Security Council handled this matter as one of urgency. That lays down the law for me too, and I can assure you that even without the news which has arrived (of continuing unrest), I would follow the lead given by the Security Council. On the other hand, there are certain time intervals unavoidable in developments of this type, and I have to accept them as a realist. I think the Security Council does the same, whatever its feelings are.

"I have no reason to pass any judgment on what has happened in the last few days after the passage of the resolution. What I would most definitely say, on the other hand, is that the developments are not what you would call a breaking point which would cause me to wash my hands and report back to the Security Council.

"My task is to do what the Security Council has requested me to do—to consult with a view to practical arrangements within the framework of the authority of the Secretary-General."

(*UN Information Centre* and *UK High Commission*, New Delhi, *The Times*, London, *The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3311:AOA:A]

B. **Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference:** The Second Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference began in Conakry (Guinea) on April 11. About 200 delegates were present.

Inaugurating the Conference, the President of the Republic of Guinea, Mr. Sekou Toure, said that the Afro-Asian States had the right to take part in the forthcoming East-West 'summit' conference.

He declared: "In the name of hundreds of millions of men, we feel fully entitled to consider ourselves as parties responsible for the conduct of world affairs and having the right to take an active part in resolutions that would benefit the international community."

He denounced imperialist exploitation and said that there could be no balance in the world as long as there were rich nations and poor nations, as long as there were exploiters and the exploited.

He added: "We represent here a universe of hunger, misery and ignorance to whom any kind of human right has been denied by imperialism which has exploited us as an immense reservoir of goods and men."

He condemned the South African Government's racial policy and the French nuclear tests in the Sahara and said:

"We have the right to ask what the international organizations are doing and have done so far in the face of such a situation which strikes at our legitimate and unanimous aspirations. The imperialists want at any price to drag us into the tensions of the world, while all that we want is peaceful co-existence and positive neutrality, the only way to lessen international tensions. We intend to see that the management of Asian and African affairs returns to the hands of the people of Asia and Africa, without any coercion or intervention."

He called for a minute's silence to express the Conference's indignation over the happenings in South Africa. The delegates then stood in silence.

Secretariat's Appeal:

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference issued on April 11 an appeal to the people of Africa and Asia on the occasion of the opening of the Conference.

The appeal said that the forces of imperialism were now surrendering before the struggle of the countries of Africa and Asia. World public opinion now recognized the right of the peoples to free themselves.

Since the first Afro-Asian Peoples' Conference was convened, the peoples of the two continents had achieved major victories and many colonies and dependent countries, including Guinea, had won their freedom.

The appeal called for efforts to ensure peace and for an agreement on total disarmament.

It also called on the people to stand united to fight the remnants of imperialism in Africa and Asia and to put an end to racial discrimination in all its forms and to create conditions favourable to the development of the countries which had won freedom.

The appeal ended by calling for closer solidarity between the countries and peoples of Africa and Asia.

Other Speeches:

Addressing the Conference on April 11, Mr. Tennyson Makiwane, a member of the National Executive of the African National Congress, predicted that there would be a revolution in South Africa.

He said: "Revolution will and must come in South Africa whether peacefully or by violence. Victory will be ours."

The Basutoland delegate, Mr. G. M. Kolluandgn, also condemned South African racial policies and demanded that legislative and Governmental powers be transferred to the people of South Africa.

Prof. Masaharu Satanaka, leader of the Japanese delegation, violently denounced the US-Japan Mutual Security Treaty in a speech calling for the immediate withdrawal of all US forces from Japan, Okinawa, Formosa and South Korea.

[Mr. Satanaka is the Executive Director of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and Director-General of the Japan-Korean Association.]

He also called for the admission of China to United Nations and the peaceful re-unification of Korea and Viet-Nam.

He said that the US-Japan Treaty would make Japan the catspaw of American imperialism and added: "In spite of the Japanese Government's easy assurance, United States' forces stationed in Japan are secretly equipped with nuclear armaments.

He said that nuclear missiles such as *Nike* and *Hawk* had been brought into Okinawa which was being turned into the strongest US nuclear base in the Far East.

"We want to go steadily on the way to strict neutrality, hand in hand with our brothers and sisters of the other Afro-Asian nations."

The Iranian delegate, Dr. A. Etebar, President of the Provisional Committee for Afro-Asian Friendship, stressed the increasing importance of the African and Asian countries in United Nations.

He added: "I state that the time is not far off when the entire African territory will be free. Africa will belong exclusively to Africans and her people will be guided and governed only by Africans."

Dr. I. W. C. Thambiah, Secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Association of Ceylon, said that Asian

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neutrals should not be called "uncommitted nations."

He said: "We are fully committed to the cause of peace."

The North Korean delegate, Mr. Han Suliya, asked the Conference to support the drive for the withdrawal of United States forces from South Korea.

He accused the imperialists of introducing atomic weapons into South Korea, threatening the Far East.

He urged free travel in South and North Korea.

Three Drafting Committees Appointed:

The Conference began drafting a series of resolutions on April 12 to be submitted to the final plenary session on April 14.

Three drafting Committees—Political, Economic and Cultural—were formed, and they were to frame resolutions on the basis of the four-point agenda of the Conference.

The points were: (1) complete liquidation of imperialism and colonialism in Africa and Asia; (2) economic development problems; (3) problems of cultural and social development in the two continents; and (4) strengthening of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement.

Representation In 'Summit' Talks Urged:

The Secretary-General of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Mr. Yousseff el Sebai (United Arab Republic), called for a voice for the Afro-Asian nations at the 'summit' conference on April 12.

He said that no 'summit' of mighty Powers possessed of nuclear and other destructive weapons could bring about lasting peace if the people of Africa and Asia were not represented in it.

For example, he said, it was preposterous to ignore the 650,000,000 people in China.

He urged Afro-Asians to strengthen their struggle for establishing peace and de-nuclearized zones in Africa, Asia and the Pacific Ocean as a constructive step towards the greatest and noblest objective of humanity, namely the achievement of general and complete disarmament.

Resolutions:

The Conference ended on April 15 after passing a number of resolutions.

It called on all Afro-Asian countries to start an immediate boycott of South African goods and examine the question of severing diplomatic relations with South Africa in protest against her policies of racial segregation.

It proposed that the Afro-Asian Group at United Nations should ask the world organization to impose economic sanctions against South Africa as a practical measure to force the Union Government to end *apartheid*.

A resolution condemning the savage massacre of unarmed demonstrators at Sharpeville said that the events in South Africa were "a serious threat to peace not only in Africa but the whole world."

It recommended that June 27, 1960 should be named South Africa Independence Day—a day on which the Afro-Asian people should stage demonstrations against *apartheid*.

It called on Afro-Asian peoples to mobilize world opinion and campaign for the total isolation of South Africa in the international arena.

It also said that the South African problem should be placed on the agenda of the next 'summit' conference in May, 1960.

The resolution on Algeria lauded the Algerian peoples' "historic struggle for freedom" and the constructive proposals of the "Provisional" Government and denounced France's "obstinate refusal" to apply the principle of self-determination in Algeria.

The economic resolution called for the economic liberation of newly-independent nations, stepping up of industrialization, co-operative marketing and increased trade between Afro-Asian nations.

It stressed that the struggle for complete economic independence was the cardinal task of Asian and African nations which have won political independence.

By another resolution, the Conference expressed its strong opposition to military pacts and alignments.

It passed another resolution asking Britain to recognize the independence of three of its African Protectorates—Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

In a series of social resolutions, the Conference recommended that the Afro-Asian countries should institute laws setting the minimum marriage age for girls at 18 years, opposing polygamy by all means and abolishing prostitution.

On the question of youth welfare, it recommended the organization of sports and cultural and arts festivals for Afro-Asian youth.

It urged the independent African and Asian States to give economic, social and scientific help to under-developed States in their respective continents.

Final Statement:

The Conference also adopted a "final statement" declaring that the Afro-Asian nations held out a fraternal hand to all men.

The statement said: "Our long trials have taught us to tell friend from foe.

"We, the people of Africa and Asia, state that our national independence can be the object of no blackmail.

"Our liberty means that we intend to dispose fully of our resources and possibilities and wish to end exploitation, monopolies, misery and humiliation.

"Our struggle is at the same time the struggle for world peace.

"Thus, the peoples of Asia and Africa energetically oppose military pacts and alignments and attempts to destroy through nuclear warfare all the best that human genius has given humanity."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo, *The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2546:UAR:B]

C. **Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld On Freedom Of Passage Through The Suez Canal:** At a news conference at United Nations Headquarters on April 8, a question was addressed to the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, regarding the unloading of the Greek ship *Astypalea* detained in Port Said, and Mr. Hammarskjoeld made the following statement:

"The stand of United Nations on freedom of passage through the Suez Canal for all has often been stated and re-affirmed. It remains unchanged. However, all through the years since the late 'forties, its implementation has met with obstacles related to unresolved political problems of the area. I have considered it my duty to make unrelenting efforts to improve the situation. In some cases, these efforts have been based on requests from the UN General Assembly or the Security Council. In general, they have been on my own initiative. The set-backs for these efforts which I have encountered have been explained by varying circumstances, but, in my view, so far not by attitudes which should discourage me from continuing.

"The situation created by the detention of the Greek ship *Astypalea* and its latest developments, which go against the principles upheld by United Nations, should be seen in the light of these considerations. The difficulties of achieving full implementation of the principle, in the present circumstances, render necessary renewed efforts to arrive at workable practices. Such efforts will be pursued by United Nations."

UAR Ships Boycotted In New York Port:

Cairo Radio reported on April 19 that the UAR Ambassador in Washington had sent a protest to the US Government over the dockers' boycott of the UAR ship *Cleopatra* in the port of New York.

It also said that the International Union of Arab Workers' Trade Unions had sent a telegram to the American Dockers' Union protesting against the boycott of *Cleopatra*.

The telegram said that similar measures would be taken against American ships in Arab ports.

Syrian dockers on April 20 picketed five American ships in the port of Latakia, according to the President of the Federation of Syrian Trade Unions.

Three of the American ships were freighters and the other two tankers.

It was announced in Cairo on April 25 that Egyptian dock workers had decided to boycott American cargo-ships and oil tankers from the midnight of April 29.

Observers in Cairo said that the boycott would have a "dragging effect" on the West European economy which depended largely on Middle East oil supplies.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi and *The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3198:UAR:B]

D. **British Guiana To Have Full Internal Self-Government:** At the conclusion of the British Guiana Constitutional Conference in London on March 31, it was announced that the British Government had accepted the principle of independence for British Guiana.

It had also agreed that in August, 1961, a new Constitution should be introduced in Guiana giving her full internal self-government, subject to the satisfactory functioning of transitional arrangements for the administration and control of the police and the conclusion of certain arrangements relating to the public services.

Defence and External Affairs would remain the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government, but certain powers relating to external trade would be delegated to the Guiana Government.

The Conference was convened by the British Government to consider what measures of constitutional advance should take place in British Guiana after the present Legislature completes its normal four-year term of office in August, 1961.

New Constitution:

Certain members of the British Guiana delegation, however, had entered reservations. Subject to these, the Conference concluded that the changes to take effect in August,

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1961 provided a workable pattern for the constitutional advance of British Guiana.

The 1961 Constitution will provide for a bicameral Legislature, consisting of a fully elected Legislative Assembly with up to 35 members, and a nominated Senate with 13 members. The power vested in the Queen-in-Council to legislate by an Order-in-Council will be retained, but the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies gave an assurance that it was not his intention to advise that this power should be exercised except for enacting constitutional instruments or to deal with grave emergencies.

The Executive will be a Council of Ministers presided over by a Premier. The Governor will appoint as Premier the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly and will appoint the other Ministers on the advice of the Premier. The Governor will act upon the advice of Ministers in assenting, or refusing to assent, to Bills except where the reserved subjects are affected.

The British Guiana delegation had asked that the control of the police and internal security should become the sole responsibility of an elected Minister, but it was eventually agreed that the responsibility in this field should be transferred gradually.

It was proposed that an Advisory Police Council should be set up immediately, and that within six months after its establishment, the Governor would appoint a Minister to discharge the functions in relation to the police now performed by the Chief Secretary.

Not later than 12 months after the establishment of the Police Council, the Governor will forward to the Secretary of State reports by himself and by the Ministers on the working of the arrangements. The Secretary of State will then decide whether the August, 1961 Constitution should provide for the Governor's powers in relation to the Police to pass to a British Guiana Minister. Thus, if the *interim* arrangements work well, complete internal self-government in 1961 becomes a possibility.

The United Kingdom has also undertaken that if, not earlier than two years after the first General Elections under the new Constitution, or upon it being decided that the Federation of the West Indies should attain independence, the British Guiana Legislature passes a resolution asking the United Kingdom Government to grant independence to British Guiana, the United Kingdom Government will call a conference to consider when it would be practicable to implement this request.

A proviso is made that a decision that the West Indies should attain independence would not be regarded as giving grounds for considering a change in the British Guiana Constitution until the latter had been in effect for at least a year.

Background—Land And People:

Constitutional advances in British Guiana in 1943 and 1945 were followed in 1953 by the introduction of a new and advanced Constitution which provided for universal adult suffrage, a bicameral Legislature and a Ministerial system of Government. A General Election held in April, 1953 resulted in the People's Progressive Party (PPP), led by Dr. Cheddi Jagan, winning 18 of the 24 elected seats in the House of Assembly.

Six months later, the United Kingdom Government found it necessary to suspend the Constitution to prevent communist subversion of the British Guiana Government and a dangerous crisis both in public order and in economic affairs.

In December, 1956, after an *interim* period during which the Legislature and Executive Council consisted entirely of official and nominated members, provision was made for a Legislature which would once more include elected members. A General Election was held in August, 1957, and in the following month (September, 1957) five elected members of PPP, which was again the majority party, were appointed to the Executive Council and given ministerial responsibility. Dr. Jagan became Minister of Trade and Industry.

The British Guiana delegation to the London Conference included Dr. Jagan, and was representative of the main political parties and independent political opinion in the territory.

British Guiana—the "Land of Waters"—is a territory 83,000 square miles in area on the mainland of South America, bounded by Venezuela, Brazil and Surinam. Its economy depends largely on the production and processing of sugar, rice and bauxite, which together account for 90 per cent of her exports.

The population, estimated at 539,940 at the end of 1958, is multi-racial, with East Indians—descendants of immigrants from the Indian sub-continent—accounting for just under half, people of African descent for about a third and smaller groups of people of mixed blood—Amerindians, Chinese, Portuguese and other Europeans. The majority live on the low-lying coastal strip, and it is here that the staple crops of sugar and rice are grown.

While British Guiana has resources of land, timber and minerals (including manganese, diamonds and gold as well as bauxite), their exploitation presents a number of difficulties. The coastal strip has to be constantly guarded against the encroachment of the sea on the one side and the threat of flooding from the river systems on the other; the extensive area of forest, covering more than four-fifths of the country, is still largely impenetrable; and much of the savannah grazing land is of poor quality because of mineral deficiencies in the soil.

Moreover, the terrain makes road-building difficult and, while the many rivers form a natural system of communications, they are impeded by rapids above the tide-way.

In spite of these difficulties and the recent recession in world markets for primary commodities, considerable progress has been made since World War II (under the stimulus of long-term development plans) in developing the economy and improving the social services.

Large-scale drainage and irrigation schemes carried out since 1945 have made available 48,000 acres of new land for cultivation and provided the main water control for a further 130,000 acres. Rice production has increased from 64,500 tons in 1946 to a record 100,500 tons in 1958. Export of sugar has increased from 242,000 tons in 1952 to 300,000 in 1958, and of timber from 928,000 cubic ft. to 1,541,000 cubic ft.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2598:AOA:C]

E. Merger Of Two Somalilands: A joint *communique* issued in Mogadiscio (Somalia) at the end of a nine-day Unification Conference between leaders and parliamentarians of the two Somalias said that the two territories would merge on July 1, 1960 in accordance with the unanimous vote of their Parliaments.

The *communique* said that the new Somalia Republic would have a single democratic parliamentary Government. The Somalia Legislative Assembly and the Somalia Protectorate's Legislative Council would merge into a single National Assembly on July 1 and elect the President of the Republic.

A coalition Government would be formed with all the important parties in both territories in it.

Mogadiscio will be the capital of the new Republic.

The national territory would comprise Somaliland's two administrative regions and Somalia's six regions, the whole divided into eight administrative regions.

(*The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3316:AOA:C]

F. Evolution Of Non-Self-Governing Territories: One of the main findings of a special report approved in the middle of April by the UN General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, which ended its annual session at UN Headquarters on April 12, was that the most significant feature in the evolution of non-self-governing territories during the first 10 years of the existence of United Nations was the reduction of their number from 74 in 1946 to 55 in 1956.

In addition to the special report on progress in the territories during the ten-year period, the Committee approved two other reports—one a triennial review of economic conditions in the territories and the other on its own work during the session.

While noting the attainment of independence or self-government by many territories the Committee said that it was not unconscious of the aspirations of millions of persons who were still dependent.

It expressed confidence, however, that the transition period would be "smooth, constructive and purposeful."

It said: "The Committee is aware that the trends and events which occurred at the beginning of the period, mainly in Asia, are continuing at the present time, mainly in Africa, and that these bear far more profoundly on the attainment by the peoples concerned of the objective of self-government than anything in the technical fields of development.

"However, the Committee is also aware that the countries administering the territories, and others alike seem agreed that the peoples of the non-self-governing territories are entitled to complete independence or, if they prefer, to some form of full self-government freely chosen by them, and that it will be for them to determine their future status.

"The Committee is confident that the knowledge that their ultimate destiny is for them to choose will encourage the inhabitants of the territories to multiply many times their own efforts to build a new and prosperous future for themselves during a period of smooth, constructive and purposeful transition."

In conducting the ten-year review, it was said, the Committee was acting in accordance with proposals first put forward by the General Assembly in 1955. In that year, the Assembly expressed the belief that an examination of progress in the territories to ascertain the extent to which they were advancing towards the goals set in the UN Charter "would be highly desirable." In 1957, the Assembly requested the preparation of a progress report by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, in collaboration with the UN specialized agencies.

In 1959, the Assembly asked the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine the 3,000-page progress report and to submit its observations and conclusions in order to assist the Assembly in its own consideration of the report at its 1960 session.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3261:AOA:K]

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ASIAN RECORDER

May 28—June 3, 1960

Regd. No. D-727

Vol. VI. No. 22

AFGHANISTAN

A. Setting Up Of "Azad Afghan Radio" Alleged: The Pakistan Press reported on May 4 that a new radio station which identified itself as "Azad Afghan Radio" was being heard in Rawalpindi, Peshawar and other towns in West Pakistan during the preceding week.

The reports said that these broadcasts were apparently beamed to listeners in Afghanistan "because so far this station had been referring to that country as 'our country'".

The station was said to be very weak and it was audible only for a very short time in Rawalpindi late in the evening on 63.2 metres short-wave. "All the programmes so far have been in Pushtu between 8.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. It appears that the station broadcasts three programmes daily."

It was also reported that the station had been repeatedly appealing to its listeners "to beware of the fast-spreading Russian influence in the country and to take effective steps to put an end to it."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3239:AFG:A]

BURMA

A. Consultative Committee On State-hood And Privileges Appointed: The Government appointed a five-man Committee on April 29 which would advise the Administration on, among other things, conferring State-hood for Mons and Arakan and on steps to end any abuse of privilege by men in authority.

The Committee, headed by the former President, Dr. Ba U, consisted of a former Chief Justice, U Thein Maung; a retired judge, U Ohn Pe; and former Ministers, U Tin and U Chit Thoung.

An official *communique* listed the following as the Committee's terms of reference:

"(1) In his policy speech in Parliament on April 5, the Prime Minister, U Nu, had said that State-hood would be given to both the Mons and the Arakanese if they expressed a desire for States of their own. The Consultative Committee is requested to advise the Government on how best the Prime Minister's promise can be implemented.

"(2) During the ten years after Independence, the Prime Minister, Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries had often misused the privileges which accrued to them as members of the Government. There had been instances, for example, of Government transport and broadcasting facilities being used either for political organizations or for personal purposes. As these practices are contradictory to the principles of democracy, the Government would like to ban them forthwith. The Consultative Committee is, therefore, requested to advise the Government on when and how much of the privileges should be taken advantage of by the Prime Minister, Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, and when they should not be.

"(3) As a result of the disturbed conditions obtaining throughout the country soon after Independence, Acts which suppress the democratic rights of the people had been enacted. Among them, there may be Acts which are no longer desirable either in whole or in part in the light of the present conditions. The Consultative Committee is requested to advise the Government which Acts should be repealed and which amended.

"(4) The Committee is requested to advise the Government on how to create and empower a permanent Elections Commission and with what responsibilities.

"(5) The Prime Minister considers that Parliament should be summoned three times a year and not twice, as has been the case hitherto."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3275:BUR:A]

CAMBODIA

A. Mr. Chou En-lai's Visit: The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, paid a State visit to Pnom Penh from May 5 to 9.

Mr. Chou En-lai, who was accompanied by the Chinese Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, was given a warm reception.

On arrival, the distinguished visitors were greeted at the airport by Prince Norodom Sihanouk who had recently retired as Prime Minister but still headed the Government party.

In his speech at the airport, Mr. Chou En-lai said: "The friendly relations between our two countries have never been so close as today. There has been a tremendous development in these relations since my first visit in 1956, including the strengthening of economic co-operation between our two countries, and I hope that this present visit would further strengthen our friendship."

On his recent visit to Burma, India and Nepal, he said that he saw that all Asian people desired to strengthen solidarity with their neighbouring countries. He added: "No force can undermine the friendly solidarity of the Asian peoples."

During his visit, he formally opened three Chinese aid projects—a plywood factory, a radio station and a textile mill.

Addressing a mass rally in Pnom Penh on May 6, Mr. Chou En-lai pledged "the unfailing support of the 650 million Chinese in Cambodia's struggle to maintain her national independence."

Marshal Chen Yi said that Prince Norodom's policy of neutralism was "in conformity with justice, and China supports it."

State Banquet:

Mr. Chou En-lai's engagements included a State banquet given in his honour on May 5 by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

On the occasion, Prince Norodom told the Chinese Premier of his and his people's last and highest hope in "*rapprochement* and future co-operation" among the Big Powers like China, United States, Soviet Union and India and not merely in "consultations" among them.

In an implied reference to neighbouring South Viet-Nam, he said that "nations of secondary importance" which in the past had suffered from colonialism "are now becoming imperialistic and expansionist in their way of doing things and repeatedly conducting bellicose provocations."

He said that his country "is willing to rely on the respect and friendship of her two great friends—China and India." He hoped that India and China, for the sake of their common goodwill, would soon find a satisfactory solution to their border dispute. "Our hopes are justifiable," he said, "because a similar problem that existed between China and Burma has been so successfully solved."

In his speech, Mr. Chou En-lai referred to "the tremendous development of friendly relations" between China and Cambodia on the basis of the Five Principles of co-existence.

[The visit of Mr. Chou En-lai coincided with a Cambodian allegation that South Viet-Namese armed bands had encroached on Cambodian off-shore islands.]

At State receptions and talks with newsmen, Mr. Chou En-lai expressed support to the Cambodian Government in any step it took to end these encroachments.

It was stated that the issue was discussed by Mr. Chou En-lai in his talks with Prince Norodom and the Prime Minister, Mr. Pho Proeung.

Communique:

On May 8, the two Premiers signed a joint *communique* which was read out by Mr. Chou En-lai to a cheering crowd.

According to the *communique*, the two countries agreed to develop further the economic and cultural relations between them.

It said that Mr. Chou En-lai had emphasized that China and Cambodia strongly condemned the aims of neighbouring countries to expand their territories by force of arms.

[This was seen as an indirect reference to the Cambodian-South Viet-Namese dispute.]

Co-operation between the Chinese People's Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia, it said, was an example of good relations between nations with different political systems.

It called on the Chinese in Cambodia to obey local laws.

It said that Prince Norodom and Mr. Pho Proeung had accepted an invitation to visit China but no date had been set.

News Conference:

Mr. Chou En-lai told a news conference on May 8 that China could not consider an invitation to attend a world conference on disarmament while she was still not a member of UN.

In a conversation with American newsmen, he predicted that he might one day go to USA but added: "I do not know the date."

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Asked by an American correspondent whether he would accept an invitation from President Eisenhower, he described it as a "strange question."

He added: "The US Government has up to now no intention of recognizing the Government of China. It is very difficult to answer this question."

But he thanked the questioner and said that he hoped the query reflected the good wishes of the American people.

He backed Cambodia in her dispute with South Viet-Nam over her rights to a number of off-shore islands and said: "These islands all belong to the Kingdom of Cambodia."

He linked Cambodia's claim to the off-shore islands with China's fight for the off-shore islands of Quemoy, Matsu and the nationalist Chinese stronghold of Formosa.

(*Hsinhua News*)

[Prev. ref. 2431:CAM:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Maharashtra And Gujerat States Inaugurated; CPI National Council On Nehru-Chou En-lai Talks And 'Summit' Conference; Insurance During 1958; STC's Working During 1958-59; All-India Law And Order Conference.

A. Maharashtra And Gujerat States Inaugurated: Two new States — Maharashtra and Gujerat — were born at the stroke of midnight on *April 30-May 1* to become the 14th and 15th units of the Indian Union.

Maharashtra came into being at a simple ceremony at Raj Bhavan in Bombay when the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, formally switched on a neon-sign map of the new State to the strains of *shahnai*.

In Ahmedabad city, a pyro-technic display heralded the birth of Gujerat.

As Mr. Nehru inaugurated the new State of Maharashtra, temple and church bells pealed, sirens were sounded and ships and trains blew whistles.

Mr. Nehru congratulated the people of Maharashtra on achieving their cherished goal and said that he had come to Bombay not to launch the new State but give effect to the wishes of the people of Maharashtra expressed through the country's Parliament.

He asked the people to remember that they were part of the great country of India. Maharashtra was an old kingdom and it had now emerged in a new shape and form for enriching the life of the land. Their prosperity was linked with the prosperity of India. It was the duty of everyone to strive to advance the interests of the country as a whole.

He described Maharashtra as "the strong arm of India on whose courage and hard work the country could depend upon both in times of peace and in emergencies."

The Governor, Mr. Sri Prakasa, welcomed the emergence of Maharashtra with the words: "It is our fond aspiration that we might prove worthy of the tasks that are being entrusted to us today."

The old Maharashtra, he said, was re-born in a "new and beautiful modern form as an integral part of India."

He held out an assurance to all non-Marathi-speaking citizens of the State and all those who had come from other constituents of the Indian Union and had settled there that it would be the foremost concern of the Government to look after their interests and welfare. "Let no sad thoughts trouble their minds that their position will not now be the same as before."

Bombay Re-organization Bill:

The Lok Sabha (House of the People) passed the Bombay Re-organization Bill on April 19.

The Bill provided for the bifurcation of the existing Bombay State into the States of Maharashtra and Gujerat.

Only one member, Mr. M. S. Aney, a member from Nagpur, opposed the Bill on the ground that it had not provided for the creation of a third State in the Vidarbha region to which he belonged.

Earlier, during a seven-hour debate on the Bill, members belonging to all parties spoke in support of the Bill.

The Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, in his reply to the debate, wished the two new States "happiness, progress, peace and advance."

He paid a tribute to the former Congress President, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who had first asked for a re-opening of the issue and added that concrete shape to the aspiration of both the Maharashtrian and Gujerati peoples was given by the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, and Dr. Jivraj Mehta (who later became the Chief Minister of Gujerat.)"

One lesson that stood out prominently in all this, he said, was that any object could be gained through peaceful means and not through violence. The Bill, as reported by the Joint Select Committee, fully reflected the opinion of the Bombay legislature not only in principle but also in detail.

He reminded the House that linguistic frenzy could lead to disaster and hoped that it would now be possible to build up a process of synthesis.

The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) passed the Bill on April 23.

The President of India gave his assent to the Bill and remitted it to the Government on April 25.

The Bill thus became an Act bringing into existence the States of Maharashtra and Gujerat from May 1.

The Act was notified in a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary on April 26.

Provisions Of Bill:

The Act provides for the creation of a new State of Gujerat comprising the following territories of the State of Bombay: Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs, Amreli, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bhavnagar and Kutch districts; and the villages in Umbergaon taluka in Thana district, the villages in Nawapur and Nandurbar talukas of West Khandesh district and the villages in Akkalkuwa and Taloda talukas of West Khandesh district.

These territories would cease to form a part of the State of Bombay and the residuary State of Bombay would form the new State of Maharashtra.

The State of Maharashtra would be allotted 19 seats and the State of Gujerat 11 seats in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

Maharashtra would be allotted 44 seats and Gujerat 22 seats in the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

The total number of seats to be filled by persons chosen by direct election in the Legislative Assemblies of Maharashtra of Gujerat would be 264 and 132 respectively.

The duration of the Assemblies would be five years.

The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly would be the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly before May 1.

The Gujerat Legislative Assembly would choose two members from that Assembly to be its Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively.

The Legislative Council of Maharashtra would consist of 78 seats and its Chairman would be chosen by the Maharashtra Legislative Council from among its members.

An Election Commission would determine the number of seats to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the two Legislative Assemblies.

Provision is made for a separate High Court for Gujerat and the High Court of Bombay would become the High Court for Maharashtra.

The provisions of this Act would have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent contained in any other law. If any difficulty arose in giving effect to the Act's provisions the President could, by order, do anything consistent with such provisions which he considered necessary.

The Act makes provision for the apportionment of assets and liabilities between the States of Maharashtra and Gujerat.

It also provides that a permanent Bench of the Maharashtra High Court be situated in Nagpur.

The Bill was placed before the Bombay Legislature on March 5, and after a debate from March 14 to 18, a resolution approving the Bill with certain amendments was passed on March 18.

The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on March 28 and was referred to a Joint Select Committee on April 1. The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) concurred in the reference of the Bill to a Joint Select Committee on April 7, 1960.

The Joint Select Committee reported on the Bill on April 21.

Joint Select Committee's Report:

The Joint Select Committee on the Bill recommended that in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Bombay State Legislature, there should be a permanent Bench of the Maharashtra High Court at Nagpur consisting of at least three judges.

It also recommended that the residuary State of Bombay be known as Maharashtra.

The report of the Committee was presented to both Houses of Parliament on April 21.

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The Committee felt that the representation of the State of Maharashtra in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) in accordance with the population of the proposed State should be raised from 18 to 19.

It also recommended that on the expiration of the duration of the newly-created Assembly of Gujerat, the strength of that Assembly ought to be increased to 154 from 132 and that the Election Commission should be empowered to delimit the Assembly constituencies of the State.

Other suggestions put forward by the Committee were that there should be a provision enabling the Government of Gujerat to constitute any time after 'the appointed day' a State Finance Corporation if they so desire, and a provision to enable the State Government of Bombay to prepare a scheme for the re-organization of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation even before the appointed day.

The Committee agreed with the view of the Bombay Legislature that for the purpose of election to the Bar Council of Gujerat the period for which a lawyer had practised in the High Court of Saurashtra should also be taken into account as also the period for which a lawyer had practised in the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Kutch.

It recommended an amendment to the Fifth Schedule of the Bill to provide for the delimitation of the three Council constituencies of Maharashtra State by including Rajura district in them along with the Bhandara and Chanda districts of those constituencies.

It agreed with the recommendation of the Bombay Legislature that pleaders should be given the right to practise for one year instead of six months in the courts they are now practising.

It accepted the recommendation of the Bombay Legislature to amend the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act so that if the Board of Directors of any Society, specified in the Schedule, unanimously agreed upon a scheme for organization of the Society and the State Government certified the scheme before May 1, 1960, the scheme should be binding on all the shareholders and creditors of the Society subject to such further adjustments as might be made later.

In pursuance of this change, the Committee added one more Schedule to the Bill increasing their number from 12 to 13.

It recommended the amendment of the Bill to give power to the Central Government to add any institution to the Schedule dealing with institutions, giving common facilities to the two States till such time as the two States might agree or as fixed by the Central Government.

It further recommended the dropping of eight institutions from this Schedule as similar facilities existed in both States, and the addition of five institutions.

Minutes Of Dissent:

A minute of dissent signed by Mr. S. A. Dange (Com.), Mr. Lalji Pendse (Ind.), Mr. B. K. Gaikwad (Rep.), Mr. N. G. Goray (P-SP), Mr. S. V. Parulekar (Com.) and Mr. U. L. Patil (Jan Sangh) took objection to the borders as defined in the Bill because "many Marathi-speaking villages which ought to be in the State of Maharashtra are being transferred to Gujerat."

The signatories regretted that the Pataskar formula of taking the village as the unit had not been accepted in the case of the bifurcation of the present Bombay State. The areas specifically mentioned as Marathi-speaking which had been transferred to the new State of Gujerat were 17 villages of Umbergaon taluk of Thana district, the whole district of Dangs and the Marathi-speaking tracts in Dharampur and Bansda.

Their second objection was to the transfer of certain Marathi-speaking villages to Gujerat on account of the Ukai Project, which they felt was not necessary for Gujerat "either for the supply of power or for the supply of water."

Objection was also taken to the financial provision in the Bill that the deficit of the State of Gujerat should be paid from the surplus of Bombay city.

In another minute of dissent submitted by Mr. M. S. Sugandhi (Ind.), the adoption of the name of Maharashtra by the new State was opposed as the State did not wholly consist of people who were Marathi-speaking. Until the Kannada-speaking areas were separated from it, the new State should be called Bombay.

In a third minute of dissent, Mr. P. R. Patel (Mahagujerat Janta Parishad) demanded the inclusion of the whole of Umbergaon taluk and some villages of Dahanu taluk on the western coast in Gujerat.

Mr. M. V. Rangachari's Award On Finances:

The new State of Gujerat would receive from Maharashtra State in one instalment a sum of Rs. 50,55,00,000 for enabling the new State to construct its capital and balance its budgets for the next ten years.

The amount, representing the present value of payment to be made to Gujerat State, was arrived at after the application of the compromise formula suggested by Mr. M. V. Rangachari, a former Special Secretary in the Central Finance Ministry.

Mr. Rangachari's help was sought by the Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, when the Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. P. C. Bhattacharya, Chairman of the State Bank of India, failed to arrive at a conclusion in regard to the annual revenue deficit of the new State.

The total amount payable to Gujerat State, under Mr. Rangachari's formula, of Rs. 55,96,00,000, included Rs. 10 crores for the construction of the capital.

A sum of Rs. 12,16,00,000 would be paid to the new State from the Maharashtra Government's share in the Union excise duties and Estate duty. The rest of the amount—Rs. 33,80,00,000—was payable from the third to tenth year after the inception of the State.

Since Maharashtra State is paying the amount in one instalment, the present value of payment was calculated after deducting interest at 3½ per cent. This value came to Rs. 28,39,00,000.

The differences in the Bhattacharya Committee in estimating the annual revenue deficit of Gujerat related to two items: (i) Sinking Fund and depreciation charges on public loans and provision for re-payment of Central loans; and (ii) transfer to the State Road Fund.

Two members of the Committee—Mr. V. T. Deejia and Mr. V. Isvaran—had expressed the view that in accordance with the present budgetary practices of Bombay State, the two items should remain in the revenue account and the deficit of Gujerat should accordingly be estimated at Rs. 9,35,00,000 for 1960-61 and Rs. 9,14,00,000 for the following year.

The other two members of the Committee—Mr. S. G. Barve and Mr. M. P. Yardi—had expressed a different view. They had held that the two items were not of an obligatory type which should be charged on revenue account in the computation of the deficit and should, therefore, be excluded and the deficit of Gujerat be estimated at Rs. 4,45,00,000 for 1960-61 and As. 4,32,00,000 for the following year.

The Bombay Government referred the problem to the Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, who, after discussing the matter with the Bombay Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, and the Finance Minister, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, advised that the issue might be settled on the principles suggested by Mr. Rangachari. The Bombay Government accepted the advice.

The principles put forth by Mr. Rangachari were that the amount required for an amortization of public loans should be allowed in working out the deficit of Gujerat State, but no provision need be made for the amortization of any loan taken from the Centre.

In regard to the transfer of the State Road Fund, the provision should be omitted that any expenditure debitable to the revenue budget which was at present met from the Fund should be included in working out the deficit of the new State.

For the purpose of working out the deficit from the third year onward, the figures for 1961-62 were taken as the base.

The Award was incorporated in the Bombay Re-organization Bill, 1960, which was presented before the Bombay Legislative Assembly on March 8.

The annual revenue deficit of the new Gujerat State was assessed at Rs. 6 crores in the first three years, tapering down to Rs. 2.09 crores at the end of the ten-year period.

The assets of the composite State of Bombay would be divided according to the population ratio, which works out roughly at two to one. Maharashtra getting a two-thirds' share and Gujerat one-third.

The public debts of the present Bombay State would be borne by the two new States not on the population ratio but on the basis of capital outlays and expenditure in the respective States. (Gujerat's public debt, determined on the basis of capital outlay, would be more than it would be on the basis of population.)

To avoid any future political embarrassment to the newly-created States, a method was found for the immediate settlement of the dispute between Bombay and Gujerat on this question.

For the first two years, Gujerat's deficit of nearly Rs. 12 crores would be adjusted from Bombay's shares of certain Central levies, such as income-tax, excise, estate duty, tax on railway passenger fares and duties on sugar, tobacco and textile. This would mean that the Centre would allocate to Gujerat Rs. 12 crores for that period in excess of its normal share and that Maharashtra State would get correspondingly less.

The balance of the next eight years' deficit was proposed to be made good to Gujarat on the basis of an immediate financial settlement.

This was proposed to be achieved by certain adjustments in the division of assets and liabilities of the two new States.

For the purpose of re-imbursing Gujerat, the total amount to be paid in the remaining eight years was fixed at a little over Rs. 28 crores, taking into consideration the interest that would accrue on it at the current rate.

In terms of the settlement, Gujerat would get a little over Rs. 14 crores in excess of its share in the assets of the composite Bombay State. Similarly, the liability of Gujerat in the public debt of composite Bombay would be scaled down by about Rs. 14 crores.

The settlement of the total revenue deficit of Gujerat arrived at in this manner at the very inception of the two States would leave no room for any future controversy on this subject.

The Bill requires Gujerat to create a special Revenue Reserve Fund to the extent of the financial benefits that would accrue to it by the adjustments in the assets and liabilities of the two States.

The annual deficits of Gujerat would be met by yearly withdrawal from this Fund. The anticipated deficits of Gujerat, mentioned in the Bill were: 1962-63—Rs. 6.12 crores; 1963-64—Rs. 5.85 crores; 1964-65—Rs. 5.61 crores; 1965-66—Rs. 5.26 crores; 1966-67—Rs. 4.33 crores; 1967-68—Rs. 3.40 crores and 1968-69—Rs. 2.09 crores.

Maharashtra Cabinet:

The first Cabinet of Maharashtra State was sworn-in in Bombay on May 1.

The entire proceedings were conducted in Marathi.

The oaths of office and secrecy were administered in Marathi by the Governor, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Mr. Shantilal Shah was the only

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one among the 26 members of the Ministry to take his oath in a language other than Marathi, namely, Hindi.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, later announced that Marathi would be the official language of the new State.

The following was the list of Ministers and Deputy Ministers with their portfolios:

Ministers:

Mr. Y. B. Chavan—Chief Minister in charge of General Administration, Home, Planning and Industries;

Mr. M. S. Kannamwar (Vidarbha)—Buildings and Communications;

Mr. Shantilal H. Shah (Bombay City)—Law, Judiciary and Labour;

Mr. Vasantrao P. Naik (Vidarbha)—Revenue;

Mr. B. G. Gadhe (Marathwada)—Rural Development and Forests;

Mr. S. K. Wankhede (Vidarbha)—Finance;

Mr. D. S. Desai—Education;

Mr. S. G. Kazi (Vidarbha)—Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses, Wages and Fisheries;

Mr. T. S. Bhadre—Co-operation;

Mr. P. K. Savant—Minister for Agriculture;

Dr. T. R. Naravane (Bombay City)—Prohibition and Social Welfare;

Mr. S. B. Chavan (Marathwada)—Irrigation and Power;

Mr. H. J. H. Talyarkhan (Bombay City)—Public Health, Small Savings and Tourism; and

Mr. D. Z. Palaspagar (Vidarbha)—Urban Development.

Deputy Ministers:

Dr. Bhaskar R. Patel—Prohibition;

Mrs. Nirmala Raje Bhosale—Education;

Mr. Devisingh V. Chauhan—Buildings and Communications;

Mr. S. R. Patil—Sarvodaya, Forests, Labourers' Societies and Khar Land Development;

Mr. G. D. Patil—Industries;

Dr. N. N. Kailas—Co-operation;

Mr. M. D. Choudhari—Revenue;

Mr. Y. J. Mohite—Home;

Mr. Madangopal J. Agarwal—Public Health;

Mr. N. U. Deshmukh—Irrigation and Power;

Mr. Narendra M. Tidke—Rural Development; and

Mr. Madhusudan A. Vairale—Agriculture.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan's Policy Statement:

Making his first policy pronouncement on assumption of office as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, announced the Government's decision to replace English by Marathi as the State's official language.

He said that the change-over would be made with due regard to efficiency and dispatch of work. A Directorate of Language would be immediately set up to initiate the process.

He re-iterated his assurance to the people of Vidarbha, Marathwada, Konkan and the scarcity areas of the State that their interests would be jealously safeguarded by the Government. The Government would endeavour not only to maintain but also to enhance the importance of the city of Nagpur.

He repeated his assurance that the State Government would strive to the utmost to maintain the cosmopolitan character of Greater Bombay and to devote its closest attention to the city's development.

He also declared that neo-Buddhists in the State would be treated on par with the Scheduled Castes for all purposes, "except those which impinge on the provisions of the Constitution."

Gujerat High Court:

The President of India directed on April 29 that the principal seat of the new High Court of Gujerat would be at Ahmedabad and that the Court would begin functioning from May 1.

Mr. Justice Sunderlal Trikamlal Desai, a senior judge of the Bombay High Court, was appointed the first Chief Justice of the new State of Gujerat.

The other judges of the Gujerat High Court would be: Mr. Justice K. T. Desai; Mr. Justice N. M. Miabhoy; Mr. Justice J. M. Shelat and Mr. Justice V. B. Raju.

Governor Of Gujerat:

It was announced on April 25 that Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, formerly a member of the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet, had been appointed as first Governor of Gujerat.

A senior High Court Judge, Mr. S. T. Desai, deputed specially for the purpose by a Presidential Order, administered the oaths of office and secrecy to Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung on May 1.

Later, the Governor Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, administered the oaths of office and secrecy to the Chief Minister, Dr. Jivraj Mehta.

The Governor warmly shook hands with the Chief Minister and wished him god-speed in his new responsibility.

After Dr. Mehta, the Ministers and the Deputy Ministers received their oaths of office and secrecy.

Gujerat Cabinet:

On April 30, Dr. Jivraj Mehta (73) was unanimously elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party in the new State of Gujerat at a meeting of the Party held in Ahmedabad.

An announcement from Raj Bhavan on May 1 said that the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister had appointed the following to be members of the Gujerat Cabinet for the portfolios mentioned against their names:

Ministers:

Dr. Jivraj Mehta—Chief Minister, who will also be in charge of General Administration, Planning and Finance;

Mr. Rasiklal Parikh—Home, Information, Accommodation, Control and Medium and Minor Ports;

Mr. Ratubhai Adani—Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Cottage Industries, Community Projects, Panchayats, District Local Boards, Housing, Roads, Irrigation and Labour;

Mr. Maneklal Shah—Rural Welfare, Health, Fisheries, Printing Presses, Civil Supplies, Municipalities, Road Transport, Industries, Electricity and Jails.

Mr. Hitendra Desai—Law and Judiciary, Education, Agriculture, Forests, Prohibition, Excise, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.

Deputy Ministers:

Mr. P. B. Thakkar—Roads, Buildings, Housing and Ports;

Mr. Jaswantlal Shah—Co-operatives, Sarvodaya, Community Projects and Cottage Industries;

Mr. Chhotubhai Patel—Road Transport Industries and Electricity;

Mr. Bahadurbhai Patel—Agriculture and Forests;

Mr. Maldevji Oldedra—Finance;

Mr. A. A. Jasdenwalla—Land, Accommodation, Control and Jails;

Mrs. Urmila Bhatt—Prohibition, Excise, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation; and

Mrs. Kamlaben Patel—Health and Fisheries.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and New Delhi, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and New Delhi and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3084:INI:C, 3085:INI:C]

B. **CPI National Council On Nehru-Chou En-lai Talks And "Summit" Conference:** The Communist Party's National Council which ended its five-day session in Calcutta on May 12, adopted lengthy resolutions on the Nehru-Chou En-lai talks, the 'summit' conference, the Manipur agitation and the release of long-term political prisoners in West Bengal, Tamil Nad and Andhra.

The Council granted leave for three months to Mr. Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the CPI, on grounds of health. During this period, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad would act as General Secretary of the Party.

Mr. Ghosh had been the Party's General Secretary since 1951.

The Council decided that the All-India Congress of the Party would be held near Vijayawada (in Andhra) from January 16 to 26, 1961. The various State conferences were to be concluded in the first week of October, 1960. During the middle of October, 1960, the National Council would meet to finalize the political resolution and the annual report to be presented to the Party Congress. The Council discussed the political situation but did not adopt any resolution.

The Council elected a Commission consisting of Mr. S. A. Dange, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Mr. P. Ramamurty, Mr. P. Sundarayya, Mr. H. Adhikari, Mr. P. C. Joshi and Mr. Bhupesh Gupta to prepare a draft programme for discussion at the Party Congress to be held near Vijayawada.

The Council noted with satisfaction that as a result of the recent talks between the Prime Ministers of India and China there "has been some lessening of tensions in the relations between the two countries."

It added: "Although it is a matter of regret that a solution has not been found in these talks to the India-China border dispute the decisions of the two Governments to continue discussions at official level and to take measures to avoid any further incidents and maintain tranquillity in the border areas are undoubtedly positive achievements of the talks between the two Prime Ministers."

Whatever the present difficulties, it said, the Council was confident that with goodwill and friendly discussion, a peaceful solution of the border dispute would surely be found.

It warned that there were powerful forces, both within the country and outside, who were interested in keeping the dispute between the two countries alive. Ever since the issue came to the forefront, these forces had spared no effort to embitter relations and prevent every move in the direction of peaceful negotiation. They had exploited the tragic developments not only to pull India and China apart but also to assail even India's policy of peace and non-alignment. In fact, attacks against India-China friendship were an "integral part of their wider destructive strategy against Afro-Asian solidarity and world peace."

It further noted that the talks between Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou En-lai had made the imperialists abroad and reactionaries at home

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more desperate and there was no doubt that they would try all possible means to spoil the atmosphere and frustrate discussions and negotiations.

It regretted that certain utterances coming from official quarters were sometimes found to be out of tune with India's basic policy of peaceful negotiations and were taken advantage of by the reactionary forces to further their ends. "In this situation, great responsibilities devolve on our people in defending the policy of peaceful negotiations on the India-China border dispute, as also the larger cause of India's policy of peace and non-alignment."

In the resolution on the 'summit' conference, the Council expressed the hope that the conference would lead to early initial agreements on total and universal disarmament.

Referring to Manipur, the Council's resolution condemned the "repression which has been unleashed against the people of Manipur for their having dared to voice the demand for a responsible Government."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3300:INI:A]

C. **Diplomatic Appointments:** The External Affairs Ministry announced in New Delhi on May 6 that Mr. S. N. Haksar, till recently India's Ambassador to Afghanistan, had been appointed Ambassador to Italy and concurrently Minister to Albania.

It was also announced that Mr. Jagan Nath Dhamija, Commissioner for India in Mauritius, had been appointed Ambassador of India to Afghanistan.

(*The External Affairs Ministry*, India)

[Prev. ref. 463:INI:D, 1344:INI:C]

D. **"INS Talwar" Commissioned:** India received a new anti-submarine frigate into her Navy at a ceremony at Birkenhead (England) on April 26.

The vessel is the 2,545-ton *INS Talwar*. She was officially commissioned at the docks of the builders, Cammell Laird & Co, Ltd., one of Britain's leading ship-building firms.

INS Talwar is the second of her type to be commissioned for the Indian Navy. Primarily, she is designed as an anti-submarine vessel with surface action and a speed of 30 knots.

A few days later, the ship sailed for Portsmouth to commence her equipment trials, after which she would spend a brief period working up before sailing for Indian waters.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3121:INI:J]

E. **Mahi Project Inaugurated:** The foundation-stone of the Mahi irrigation and power project in Rajasthan was laid at Banswara on May 7 by the Central Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 20 crores.

A lake that will be formed by the construction of a dam across the Mahi river as part of the project will be named after the late Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, one of the leaders of the Freedom Movement and an associate of Mahatma Gandhi.

The dam will be 200 ft. high from the river bed and 1,500 ft. long. With nine small power houses on the Mahi hydel canal system. It will generate 40,000 kw of power.

It will irrigate 68,000 acres in Rajasthan and 5,00,000 acres in Gujerat.

The Rajasthan Irrigation Minister, Mr. Bhika Bhai, said that the project was conceived 60 years ago in 1900 by an Irrigation Commission and a preliminary survey was carried out in 1929.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3244:INI:J]

F. **Insurance Business In 1958:** According to figures given in the Indian Insurance Year-Book for 1959, the net premium income in India in all classes of general insurance business of Indian insurers increased from Rs. 10.96 crores in 1957 to Rs. 12.96 crores in 1958. In 1958, Rs. 4.36 crores was earned from fire insurance, Rs. 2.59 crores from marine insurance and Rs. 6.01 crores from miscellaneous insurance.

In the case of non-Indian insurers, the net premium income in India was also higher in 1958 than in 1957 in fire and miscellaneous insurance business, but it was lower in marine insurance. The corresponding figures in their case in 1958 were a total of Rs. 7.19 crores, of which Rs. 3.22 crores related to fire, Rs. 1.72 crores to marine and Rs. 2.25 crores to miscellaneous insurance.

The net premium income outside India of Indian insurers, which was also higher in 1958 than in 1957, except in the case of fire insurance, amounted to Rs. 12.02 crores in 1958, of which Rs. 6.65 crores was earned from fire insurance, Rs. 2.36 crores from marine insurance and Rs. 3.01 crores from miscellaneous insurance.

The index number of general insurance business in India for 1958 recorded a rise of 6.1 as against a rise of 0.5 for 1957.

The gross premiums written direct in India in the classes of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business were Rs. 7.94 crores, Rs. 4.37 crores and Rs. 7.72 crores respectively, amounting in all to Rs. 20.03 crores for Indian insurers, and Rs. 4.68 crores, Rs. 2.32 crores and Rs. 2.63 crores respectively amounting in all to Rs. 9.63 crores for non-Indian insurers. The gross premiums written direct outside India by Indian insurers were estimated at Rs. 2.19 crores, Rs. 1.72 crores and Rs. 2.74 crores in the three classes.

In respect of fire insurance business, Indian insurers spent 33 per cent of their total gross premium income in India on expenses, taxes and miscellaneous out-go, 14 per cent on commission and 36 per cent was absorbed by claims payable, leaving a balance of 17 per cent. The corresponding figures for the non-Indian insurers in respect of their Indian business were 34 per cent, 14 per cent and 23 per cent, leaving a balance of over 28 per cent.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2873:INI:H]

G. **State Trading Corporation's Working During 1958-59:** According to its report for 1958-59, the State Trading Corporation, recorded a substantial increase in its trading activities during the year ended June, 30, 1959, with the turn-over rising to Rs. 35.95 crores from Rs. 28.58 crores in the previous year.

It said: "The effort to diversify foreign trade and cultivate new markets and provide facilities for business contacts, particularly with countries which believe in bilateral trading and practise State trading, was maintained and expanded with commendable vigour and satisfactory results."

It indicated that the Corporation hoped to step up its exports of iron-ore, manganese ore and handloom products besides certain other articles during the year.

The Corporation's experience in regard to cement exports showed that India was "in a position" to serve the cement requirements of markets in South-East Asia, West Africa and East Africa, "provided continuing surpluses are available in the country for export at reasonable prices."

Of the turn-over of Rs. 35.95 crores during the year, exports amounted to Rs. 22.36 crores and imports to Rs. 13.59 crores. Among the major items registering an increase on the export list were iron-ore, tobacco, gunnies and woollen fabrics. New items were shellac and raw jute.

On the import side, non-ferrous metals, caustic soda and muriate of potash accounted for the major portion of the increase. Among new items brought under the import list were newsprint, insulators for Government projects and sodium sulphate.

The net profit of the Corporation during the year was over Rs. 1,28,00,000 against Rs. 1,05,00,000 in 1957-58.

The overall picture of the Corporation's trade with organizations in the countries with whom bilateral trading arrangements were in force showed that the imports, taking the value of the licences issued, were of the order of Rs. 13.75 crores, while the export contracts aggregated to Rs. 14.50 crores. The imports covered a wide variety of goods, machinery, industrial raw materials and equipment, while the exports included oil, spices, hides and skins, mica, tea, coffee and gunnies.

In view of the increasing turn-over, the Corporation's authorized capital was raised to Rs. 5 crores and issued capital Rs. 2 crores.

It noted that the Corporation was able to enter into a bulk deal with Japan for salt exports and that a fillip was given to handloom exports, particularly to markets in USA.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev ref. 1751:INI:D]

H. **All-India Law And Order Conference:** The All-India Law and Order Conference was held for two days in Patna on April 15 and 16.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Attorney-General of India, presided. It was convened by the Indian Council of Public Affairs.

It adopted the reports of its Legal and Administrative Committee and Socio-Economic Committee, suggesting long-term and short-term measures to deal with the problem of law and order in the country.

The reports contained the views of some High Court judges and leading lawyers, who participated in the Committee meetings.

The report of the Legal and Administrative Committee held that if crime was detected but allowed to go unpunished, it would flourish. It would also flourish if innocent people were punished.

It suggested the re-organization and reformation of the police force which had to play an important role in the detection of crime. It disapproved of uninformed criticism of the police force which tended to affect its morale in the interests of law and order and also recommended the strengthening of the police force.

It said: "There are instances when a Government servant was found guilty of having committed a crime by a court of law and sentenced, but the Government gave direction that he need not serve the sentence imposed on him. Interference by the executive authority with the administration of justice was also noticed. A judicial secretary, who had written a letter to a magistrate to grant bail to a person and who was convicted for contempt by a High Court, was subsequently raised as a High Court judge. Persons in responsible positions and authority should conduct themselves properly; otherwise maintenance of law and order would be an impossibility.

"There should be an independent judiciary without which there would be no law and order. It should be borne in mind that what is necessary these days is not what the decision is, but how the decision is arrived at and how justice is meted out. The litigan's and

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lawyers should be convinced that justice has been done in their cases. Steps should be taken to enable litigants to have cheap and speedy relief and that procedural matters should be drastically curtailed without sacrificing the principle of natural justice."

It suggested that there should be a Committee to study the reasons of various crimes and give suggestions for their prevention. Politicians should refrain from interfering in the proper functioning of the administrative and judicial machineries and some way should be found to bring to book such high officials, Ministers and legislators who indulged in unfair practices.

The Socio-Economic Committee, in its report, deprecated the practice of double standards of morality by a number of people, including political leaders, which was not conducive to discipline. Many leaders advocating the cause of basic education invariably put their own children in missionary schools.

On the question of employer-employee relations, it recommended that there should be increasing association on a voluntary basis between the representatives of management and of labour and every encouragement should be given to settle industrial disputes on a voluntary basis.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2614:INI:J]

I. **Cancer Research Survey:** The findings of a Survey by the Indian Cancer Research Centre in Bombay were made public on May 5.

According to the Survey, investigations showed that smokers were at a greater risk than non-smokers, the risk increasing with the number of cigarettes smoked.

Other inferences were: "(1) The problem of lung cancer is not of a big magnitude in the country; and (2) the habit of chewing pan was significantly associated with cancer of the mouth and tongue."

It added: "In India, smoking of cigarettes is confined mainly to urban areas. The modes of smoking among the rural people are *hookah*, *chilum* or *bidi*. Smoke inhaled from the *hookah* and the *chilum* is filtered through water or a wet piece of cloth and harmful substances in smoke do not probably enter the mouth and respiratory passages.

"In the case of *bidi*, it is likely that particles of smoke do not reach the bronchi and lungs and are deposited at the back of the tongue and the upper part of the throat."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2099:INI:D]

INDONESIA

A. **Demonstration At Dutch Mission:** Demonstrators raising anti-Dutch slogans broke into the Dutch Mission in Djakarta on May 6 smashing windows and tearing down the Dutch flag and portraits of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

The demonstrators were carrying banners reading: "Drive the Dutch out of West Irian" and "Seize all Dutch property."

They hurled stones which broke the windows of the Mission and smashed the windscreen of a car.

They also tore down the Dutch coat-of-arms from the front of the building, ripped away the blue panel of the red, white and blue Dutch flag and hoisted it again as the red and white Indonesian flag.

The demonstrators were protesting against the Dutch decision to re-inforce their troops in West Irian.

They dispersed five minutes before troops, police and commandos armed with rifles and light machine-guns arrived and threw a cordon around the Mission.

A Dutch Mission spokesman said: "This is a serious incident. A great deal of damage has been done, though we don't know the precise value."

An Indonesian Foreign Office spokesman said that the Government "regrets the incident very much" and an investigation would be made.

On May 7, the Indonesian Government apologized to Holland for the demonstrations.

Foreign Office officials said that compensation would be paid to the Dutch for the damage.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3305:IND:A]

B. **Elections In 1962:** The acting President and First Minister, Dr. A. Djuanda, said in Djakarta on April 20 that elections to Parliament would be held by the end of 1962.

Dr. Djuanda, who was speaking to a gathering of senior civil and military officials, said that in the context of existing security conditions, there was no possibility of elections earlier.

As regards the general internal situation in the country, he said that "one should get rid of thoughts that tend to give the impression that the country is in turmoil. There is no reason to make ourselves pessimistic in facing the present situation."

He expressed confidence that "in the years to come progress in the economic and political fields is bound to be made much more than in years past."

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3269:IND:A]

C. **Death Penalty For US Flier:** A special military court in Djakarta sentenced to death on April 30 a US pilot, Allan Lawrence Pope, for flying bombing missions for the Indonesian rebel forces.

He was shot down over Ambon Island during the peak of the anti-Government revolt in 1958.

The presiding Judge, Colonel Sardjono, said that Pope, a 31-year old native of Miami, Florida, had been found guilty of all the three charges levelled against him—aiding an enemy of the State during the rebellion, carrying arms for the rebels and attacking Indonesian Government forces and people.

A veteran of the Korean War, Pope was employed by the Formosa Civil Air Transport Company when he joined the rebel movement in April, 1958. He was captured by Government forces when his B-26 plane was shot down on a bombing flight over the Celebes the following month (May, 1958).

Pope was expected to appeal to the President, Dr. Sukarno, against the sentence.

[No death sentence has so far been carried out in Indonesia, and only the President has power to commute it to life or lesser imprisonment.]

Reading the 50-page verdict, Judge Sardjono rejected a defence contention that Pope had caused no casualties among Indonesians during his attacks and was not attempting to bomb a Government naval convoy when he was shot down.

He also rejected a defence plea that Pope was aiding an enemy State at war and should therefore, be given prisoner-of-war treatment under the Geneva Convention.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2045:IND:A]

D. **Re-issue Of High Denomination Notes:** The Bank of Indonesia announced in Djakarta on May 3 that the Government had decided to re-issue 500 and 1,000 rupiah denomination notes which had been banned from circulation from August, 1959.

A statement by the Bank gave no reasons for the measure.

High denomination notes were devalued to ten per cent of their original value in 1959 by the Government in a measure to forestall mounting inflationary pressures on Indonesian currency.

Despite the measure, inflationary tendencies continued. Currency now in circulation is about 7,000 million rupiahs more than in August, 1959 and amounts to 373,000 million rupiahs.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 2874:IND:B]

IRAN

A. **CENTO Council Meeting—Move For Joint Command:** The Council of Ministers of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) began its eighth meeting in Tehran on April 28.

The US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, attended as an Observer. [USA is not a full member of CENTO but is a member of the main Committees of the organization.]

The meeting opened with a message from the Shah of Iran, read by the Court Minister, Mr. Hussein Ali, warmly welcoming the "distinguished" delegates to the Council.

The message said: "It is a matter of history that CENTO has met the immediate needs of uprooting subversion and infiltration and provided long-term planning for economy and defence."

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, told the Council that Pakistan "could not ignore certain recent developments across our northern and north-eastern borders."

He added: "If these were left unchecked without counter-measures to safeguard Pakistan's independence, they might come to assume serious dimensions.

"It is in this context that the need for increasing the defensive potential of regional countries of CENTO assumes great importance."

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, outlined a three-point plan for the promotion of world peace.

The three objectives, he said, were: "Genuine progress towards comprehensive disarmament; an agreement to suspend nuclear tests—both under international control; and concrete indications that the Great Powers would not intervene in the internal affairs of other countries."

Addressing the representatives of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and USA, he warned that the countries of the world had to stand together to be secure. "We know that to secure a relaxation of tensions, it is folly to negotiate from weakness. There is a long road to be travelled over, which requires patience, steadiness and wisdom of purpose. We must, on the one hand, insist on respect for our freedom to associate ourselves in defensive organizations such as CENTO, whose purpose is furthering the security and prosperity of our

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peoples, and, on the other, we must be positive and, indeed, bold in our initiatives to bring about better understanding between nations and groups of nations and thus promote peace and justice in the world."

The CENTO Secretary-General, Mr. M. O. A. Baig (Pakistan) said: "Since we last met in Washington in October, 1959, there has been on the whole a lessening of tensions between rival forces contesting the future of the world.

"The facts of geography and its consequences, however, remain with us...Our hopes to a considerable extent, now rest on finding a practical system of disarmament in which nuclear disarmament and disarmament in conventional weapons must both be controlled in such a way that in the end a balance of power is struck that will encourage peace of mind and peace in action.

"Meanwhile, we have to remember that the ambition of the land-locked heart of communism to reach out to the warm seas and the world beyond is inevitable, and it would be dangerous for us to fail to realize the driving geo-political forces behind the Soviet expansion."

He said that the success of Western alliances depended essentially on US strength.

Mr. Baig told newsmen later that all archives of the former Baghdad Pact had been returned to CENTO by the present Iraqi Government and that most of the Baghdad Pact property was at present in Ankara. "The Iraqis own certain property themselves and have claimed one-sixth. All our files and records have been returned. Nothing was destroyed during the riots and nothing of any significance is missing."

The Foreign Ministers attending the Council took the opportunity on April 29 to outline their Governments' view on East-West relations.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, dealt at length with the Berlin problem and East-West relations on the eve of the 'summit' conference, and once more assured the small nations that not only would they be informed but would eventually be consulted by the 'summit' talks members if it was a question of their interests.

Regarding Berlin, Mr. Herter was reported (by an informed source) to have said that the question was to "defuse" the bomb without sacrificing the freedom of the Berlin population.

The CENTO Secretary-General, Mr. M.O.A. Baig, said that all delegations were agreed on the policy to be followed during the 'summit' conference and had expressed their confidence in Britain and USA who would be their "spokesmen at the 'summit'. There was no question of giving the CENTO region countries more complete and modern weapons than they already had.

Communique:

A *communique* issued after the final session on April 30 said that hostile propaganda campaigns directed from outside the CENTO area were "inconsistent with the declared purpose of the *detente*."

It expressed deep concern that questions at issue between the members and their neighbours were sometimes used by outside Powers to interfere in their internal affairs, increasing international tensions as in the recent Soviet statement on Pakhtoonistan.

The West would pay full regard to the interests of their allies at the 'summit' talks. "Member-countries will be kept informed of such discussions."

The newly-created Permanent Military Deputies Group "has done much useful work in a short time with regard to the problem of the command structure, and their studies on this subject are continuing."

It added: "Mr. C. A. Herter and Mr Selwyn Lloyd gave an account of the work being done in preparation for the 'summit' conference and an account of the work of conferences on the suspension of nuclear tests and on disarmament.

"The Council noted these reports with approval and expressed support for efforts being made to secure the easing of tensions. The Council expressed the hope that the Nuclear Tests Conference in Geneva would reach a solution providing for the suspension of these tests under adequate international control and that the Disarmament Conference would also make real progress.

"Mr. Selwyn Lloyd and Mr. C. A. Herter made it clear that all these discussions with the Government of the Soviet Union would be conducted by the Western Powers with full regard to the interests of their allies in CENTO and the other regional organizations and within the general frame-work of the security of the 'free world'.

"The member-countries will be kept informed of the 'summit' discussions. The Council agreed that the efforts to ease tensions should be genuine and should be expressed not only in words but should also be demonstrated by deeds. The Council re-affirmed its belief that the 'free' countries of the world must maintain their strength and solidarity, as expressed particularly in the regional organization to which they belong.

"The need for this was clear. For instance, hostile propaganda campaigns were directed from outside CENTO area against particular countries and this was inconsistent with the declared purpose of the *detente*.

"The Council re-affirmed the admiration express in its Declaration at the Council meeting in October, 1959, in Washington for the spirit in which the Iranian nation has shown her resistance to a subversive and hostile propaganda. Participating States re-affirmed their intention to maintain friendly relations with all neighbouring States, based on mutual interest and respect.

"It believes that all questions at issue between them and their neighbours can best be solved by discussion as between equals.

"It is a matter of deep concern to it that such questions are sometimes used by outside Powers as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and increasing international tensions and subversion, as for example, by the recent Soviet statement on 'Pakhtoonistan'....

"The growth of technical co-operation between the participating States was noticed with satisfaction. Help is being given to the regional countries surveying and developing their natural resources."

Sardar Md. Naim's Comment:

The Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, Sardar Mohammed Naim Khan, said in Kabul on May 5 that "the statesmen of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) would have done better to study the real nature of the Pakhtoonistan problem" rather than decrying it.

He said that the CENTO Foreign Ministers should have shown concern over the oppressive action of Pakistan in depriving the people of Pakhtoonistan of their rights.

He added that the Pakhtoonistan issue was in reality the right of 7,000,000 Afghans now under foreign domination to choose their own destiny. "It is regrettable that we heard the voice of slavery instead of the voice of freedom."

(*Dawn*, Karachi, and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref 3171:PAK:B]

B. **Earthquake In Lar And Garash:** An earthquake shattered two south Iranian towns of Lar and Garash on April 25. First estimates placed the casualties at about 3,000 persons killed.

A Red Cross telegram from Lar said that 500 bodies had been recovered, including those of 300 school children. Only one policeman survived out of the entire police force in Lar. Not a single wall stood intact.

Lar, a town with a population of 17,000, was as completely ruined as was the Moroccan town of Agadir in which 12,000 died only eight weeks earlier (page 3260).

Lar, a tobacco and cotton centre, is 170 miles south-east of Shiraz, and about 80 miles from the Persian Gulf.

The Governor, Mr. Nosrat Gharib, who himself lost everything, sat in bare feet and rags in a field to wire Tehran by mobile transmitter for troops, medicine and tents.

He said: "Everybody is suffering."

He added that another tremor had struck the near-by town of Garash, killing and injuring many people. Garash is 12 miles south of Lar.

Later estimates put the fatal casualties at between "several hundreds" and 3,000.

[An earthquake on July 1, 1957, which shattered villages over a radius of about 60 miles round the 18,600-foot extinct volcano of Demavand, in the Caspian Sea region of Iran, about 50 miles north-east of Tehran, had killed about 2,000 people.]

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *Tehran Journal*)

[Prev. ref. 3260:AOA:E]

IRAQ

A. **Major-Gen. Ghazi Daghistani Released:** It was disclosed in Baghdad on April 28 that Major-General Ghazi Daghistani, a former Iraqi Deputy Chief of Staff under Nuri es Said's Government, who was sentenced to death at the treason and corruption trial in 1958, had been released from prison.

His release on April 27 was the result of three special amnesties reducing by 35 per cent the terms of all prisoners sentenced by the Baghdad People's Court.

Maj-Gen. Daghistani's death sentence was commuted to three years' imprisonment in March, 1960, when the Prime Minister, Gen. Abdel Karim Kassem, commuted the sentences on eight persons.

Maj-Gen. Daghistani was sentenced to death in November, 1958 for plotting with Israel and Turkey to overthrow the Syrian *regime*. The trial followed the *coup d'etat* in July, 1958, in which Mr. Nuri es Said and King Feisal were killed and General Kassem came to power.

(*Baghdad Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3281:IRQ:C]

A Correction: On page 3305, the story of the Russian Exhibition in Baghdad went under IRAN. The error is regretted.

[Editor.—AR.]

ISRAEL

A. **Socialist International Council Session:** The Council of the Socialist International began its session in Haifa (Israel) on April 27.

Sharp condemnation of racial discrimination was expressed at the inaugural session.

The Chairman, Mr. Alsing Anderson (Denmark), declared: "I deeply deplore the

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sinister outbursts of racial discrimination which we see in different parts of the world. We condemn such acts, whether they are committed by irresponsible persons, or by responsible Governments."

More than 80 delegates from 29 countries attended the session.

The British Labour Party leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, speaking at the inaugural session, pleaded that India and China should be included as soon as possible in the disarmament talks.

He said: "The time has come for the West, with the help of the Soviet Union, to make a great effort to break down the barriers which keep China apart from the rest of the world. Unless special steps are taken to prevent it, the spread of nuclear weapons to more and more countries is surely inevitable. France is the latest recruit, but is China far behind?"

He said that left on her own, China, whose population in 20 years might be 1,000,000,000, was likely to be a force disturbing the *status quo*. China and India, the two countries with the largest populations in the world, were not members of the Disarmament Conferences. "Why should we assume that they will sign on the dotted line an agreement which they have had no part in negotiating?"

The 'summit' conference in May, 1960 should reach agreement on establishing a zone of controlled disarmament in Central Europe without awaiting general world-wide disarmamen'. This would be a valuable pilot plan. He could not feel that the West German Government would be justified in continuing to oppose this.

Other Speeches:

Mr. Masinde Muliro, President of the Kenya National Party, urged the Socialists to help Africans win their *independence*.

He demanded that Nationalist African parties should be supported by financial and material aid, even to the extent of supplying them with type-writers, printing presses and loud-speaker vans.

Mr. H. V. Kamath of the Praja-Socialist Party of India protested against "Chinese aggression" in Asia and said that China had conquered large areas in India and was trying to change the shape of Tibet by transferring to it 5,000,000 Chinese.

He added: "It seems China is clamouring for top position in the world on the eve of the 'summit' conference."

Though he supported China's admission to United Nations he did not refer to a suggestion made earlier by the British Labour Party leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, that China should participate in a Disarmament Conference.

He warned that there were signs of intensification of the 'cold war' in Asia in contrast with a decrease of tensions in Europe.

He protested against atomic experiments and denounced "excess of *apartheid* policy in South Africa."

Resolution On Democratic Socialism:

A resolution intended to promote democratic socialism in Asia and Africa was adopted by the Council on April 28.

The resolution provided for a series of plans expected to help the pooling of ideas and closer ties between Socialists of Asia and Africa and those in other parts of the world.

Among these measures were the organization of seminars, exchange of study groups and publications and despatch of young socialist volunteers. There would also be promotion of joint conferences.

Key speeches at the day's session were those of Mr. Asoke Mehta, Chairman of the Praja-Socialist Party of India on "Tasks of Social Democracy in Asia" and another by Nepal's Minister of Development, Mr. Tulsi Giri, on "The Economic Challenge in Asia."

Other Resolutions:

On April 29, the session passed a resolution welcoming the recent developments in South Korea.

The resolution said: "The Council welcomes the determination of Asian people to foster democratic rights and institutions as recently witnessed in South Korea and hopes that interruptions of democratic functioning will be of a temporary character."

Another clause in the resolution said that the division of Korea and Viet-Nam must not be accepted as permanent.

A suggestion by Mr. F. Yamaguchi of the Socialist Democratic Party of Japan to denounce military alliances between the Big Powers and Asian countries fell through.

The resolution on the 'summit' conference warned Socialists to be on their guard against facile optimism. Despite the improvement in the international atmosphere, there were not enough indications to prove that the Great Powers were ready to adopt more flexible policies .

It called on the South African Government to change its *apartheid* policy "before it is too late" and seek a non-racial solution of its problem "based on freedom, equality and the brotherhood of man."

Mr. D. Ben-Gurion's Dinner:

The day preceding the opening of the session (on April 26), the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, gave a dinner in honour of the delegates.

In a speech at the dinner, Mr. Ben-Gurion, urged Socialist leaders to aid the young countries of Asia and Africa as an expression of the mutual obligation of the members of one family.

He described as of the highest priority the problem of the tremendous gap between the wealthy and highly developed countries in Europe and Asia and the poor nations now awakening to independence in Asia and Africa.

(*Tel Aviv Radio, The Hindu*, Madras and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2811:AOA:F]

JAPAN

A. **Japanese Embassy Official Expelled From Poland:** The First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Warsaw, Mr. Hishashi Dosho, was declared *persona non grata* by the Polish Foreign Ministry on April 27 for allegedly buying State secrets and was ordered to leave Poland as soon as possible.

The official Polish news agency *PAP* said that the Foreign Ministry had informed the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Suburo Ohta, that Mr. Dosho's activities were contrary to recognized diplomatic practice.

It added: "Mr. Dosho established regular contacts with certain Polish citizens from whom, in exchange for payment in dollars, he obtained information and documents constituting State secrets. He was caught while collecting this material."

This was the first time that a Japanese diplomat had been expelled from Poland. Mr. Dosho had been in Warsaw since the opening of the Embassy.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 1360:JAP:A]

KOREA (North)

A. **Protest To UN Command:** During a Military Armistice Commission meeting held in Pan Mun Jon on May 4 at the request of North Korea, the chief North Korean delegate, Maj.-Gen. Joo Chang Joon, alleged that the UN Command in South Korea had introduced *Honest Johns* (rockets) in an attempt to suppress the people's uprising in South Korea.

He demanded the immediate withdrawal of all new type weapons introduced into South Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The chief UN delegate, Maj.-Gen. Marion Dawson (USA), said that further discussion of the subject was a waste of time as the UN Command had made its position clear.

The UN Command claimed that the weapons were brought in solely for defensive purposes to restore the unfavourable military situation.

The North Korean side also demanded the withdrawal of all UN troops from South Korea.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2447:KRS:B]

KOREA (South)

A. **Vice-President-Elect (Mr. Lee Ki Poong) Dies In Suicide Pact:** In a dramatic ending to the *regime* of Dr. Syngman Rhee (for background see page 3328), the Vice-President-elect, Mr. Lee Ki Poong, and his family died in a suicide pact on April 28 in a house near Dr. Rhee's residence where they had been hiding since the anti-Government demonstrations had intensified.

Mr. Lee (64) was Dr. Rhee's closest associate and chosen successor.

Mr. Lee, his wife and their youngest son were shot by the eldest son, Lieut. Lee Kon Suk (adopted son of Dr. Rhee) who then killed himself.

Mr. Lee had competed unsuccessfully for the Vice-Presidency in 1956 against the Opposition leader, Mr. Chang Myun; on March 15, 1960 he won an overwhelming victory in the elections generally believed to be fraudulent. This sparked off the demonstrations and bloodshed which led to the *regime's* final undoing.

As a symbol of the Government's corrupt and authoritarian policies, Mr. Lee was a special target for popular anger. He reputedly controlled the oppressive Liberal Party machine and the police.

Governors Dismissed:

On April 30, the Government announced the dismissal of all the ten provincial Governors and the Mayor of Seoul. The officials concerned had all tendered their resignations in the wake of the fall of Dr. Syngman Rhee's *regime*.

Besides, several senior police officers were also relieved of their posts.

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On May 3, the acting President, Mr. Hu Chung, announced that his "care-taker Government" would continue the anti-communist policy of the previous Government and would carry out "revolutionary political reform by unrevolutionary methods."

He said that the United States had offered "advice" during the recent riots as a "friend and ally."

He added that the North Korean charges of "intervention" by USA were false. "At no time did the American Government intervene in the internal affairs of South Korea in any improper manner."

He added that those responsible for the March 15 election "will be prosecuted and punished."

"Care-taker Government's" Policy Statement:

In his first policy statement before the National Assembly, Mr. Hu Chung said on May 6 that his "care-taker Government" would clean up the corruption and irregularities of the previous *regime* and punish those leaders who were responsible for them.

He appealed for the Assembly's co-operation towards the establishment of a sound democratic Government in Korea.

He added: "Without the co-operation of the nation the 'caretaker Government' cannot accomplish its mission."

Cabinet Personnel:

Meanwhile, Mr. Hu Chung appointed the following Ministers to his Cabinet:

Mr. Lee Pyong Do—Education;

Mr. Chun Taik Bo—Commerce and Industry;

Mr. Kim Sung Jin—Public Health and Welfare;

Mr. Yoong Ho Pyong—Finance;

Mr. Suk Sang Ok—Transport;

Mr. Chun Yal Yong—Reconstruction;

General Lee Chang Bean—Defence;

Mr. Lee Hai Ik—Agriculture and Forestries; and

Mr. Oh Chung Soo—Communications.

The role of the Education Minister, it was stated, was crucial in view of the students' part in the recent crisis.

(*The New York Times* and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3271:KRS:A]

B. **Population Control:** The Public Health and Welfare Minister, Dr. Kim Sung Jin, said on May 3 that he had instructed his Ministry to start working on legislation to introduce birth-control.

This was the first official move for birth-control in the history of the country whose population of 23,000,000 was increasing by about 500,000 annually.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 1962:MAL:A]

LEBANON

A. **Parliament Dissolved:** The Lebanese Parliament was dissolved on May 4 by a decree.

This decision was taken at a Cabinet meeting lasting 6-1|2 hours.

The Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, dissolved by the President, General Fuad Chehab, was elected in 1957 and was normally to have remained in office until 1961.

But the Electoral Reform Law raising the number of deputies from 66 to 99 caused the Government to use its constitutional prerogative and to propose to the Head of the State the dissolution of Parliament.

It was proposed to hold the next General Elections in June and July, 1960. The decree of dissolution fixed the Election in the First Region of the country for June 12.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 1564:LEB:A]

MALAYA

A. **Constitution Amendment Bill Passed:** The House of Representatives, after three days of stormy debate, adopted on April 25 by a two-thirds' majority, the Constitution Amendment Bill conferring special powers on Parliament "to deal with action prejudicial to its definition of security."

Introducing the amending Bill in the House on April 22, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Abdul Razak, said that its aim was to prevent anti-social and subversive elements from impairing the welfare of the country. There had been 12 years of Emergency and the situation demanded that the Government should assume this responsibility of defence.

The main argument was over the clauses which would enable Parliament to legislate for preventive detention and provide for judges to be appointed primarily on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, spoke of the dangers to Malaya if Parliament was not given the special powers asked for.

He said: "I want to warn this House and the decent, law-abiding people in this country that unless this amendment goes through, I don't know what is going to happen. Terrorism, murder, arson, kidnapping—every form of crime—will hold sway. It is in the interests of this country to protect the innocent people of this country. It is the determination of my party and my determination as well to see that the Bill goes through."

The second reading of the Bill was passed by 76 votes to 24 (in a House of 104), one Opposition member and three Independents voting with the Government.

The Government then introduced a motion to limit the debate on the final stages of the Bill and when the Opposition protests had been out-voted, the Socialist Front and the People's Progressive Party members left the Chamber. Only the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party of the main Opposition parties remained to record a final vote, the count then being 75 to 13.

The definition of one type of sedition was: when "any substantial body of persons" promoted "feelings of ill-will and hostility between different races or other classes of the population", and the Government added to this the words "likely to cause violence."

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 1549:MAL:A, 1622:MAL:A]

B. **Motion On "Apartheid" In South Africa:** The House of Representatives adopted on April 26 a Government motion condemning the *apartheid* policy of South Africa and supporting the Government in "whatever positive action" it considered appropriate to take in the matter.

The motion, presented to the House by the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, read:

"That this House, while fully recognizing the responsibility of the South African Government for its own internal policies and administration, nevertheless, consistent with the Federation Government's attitude in respect of violations of the fundamental principles of human rights, as exemplified by its stand on Tibet, expresses abhorrence at the shooting of, and the violence used against, the Africans by the South African police in pursuance of the *apartheid* policy and fully supports whatever positive action the Government considers appropriate in the matter."

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3311:AOA:A]

C. **Proposal For Stock Exchange:** The Finance Minister, Mr. Tan Siew Sin, in a statement issued on April 28, said that a move had been made to establish a fully operative stock exchange at Kuala Lumpur.

At present, the nearest stock exchange is in Singapore.

He said that with the co-operation of the Bank Negara Tanah Melayu (Central Bank) arrangements had been concluded for the Kuala Lumpur share-brokers to meet in the clearing house of the Central Bank each afternoon from Monday to Friday at 4 p.m. local time. The first meeting was held on May 9.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2436:MAL:C]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Canada's Aid; Decision On Disposal Of Evacuee Property; Land Reforms In "Azad Kashmir"; Tea Exports; Press Ordinance.

A. **Canada's Aid Under Colombo Plan:** It was announced in the Canadian House of Commons by the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Howard Green, on April 27 that Canada would be contributing to Pakistan $15,000,000 under the Colombo Plan in 1960.

He said that these funds could be used for commodities and equipment to help in Pakistan's economic development programme. The money would be spent in the following manner: $3,730,00 for industrial metals such as tin plate, aluminium, steel and sheet metals; $3,650,000 for wheat to relieve food shortages; $3,010,000 for fertilizers to help increase Pakistan's agricultural production; $60,000 for economic and engineering studies of capital projects on which Pakistan had requested Canada's help; $4,550,000 for special capital projects now being considered by the two Governments.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3249:PAK:B]

B. **Disposal Of Evacuee Property —Decision Reached:** A Press Note issued in Karachi on May 4 said that the Chief Settlement Commissioners had decided, with the approval of the Central Government, on the manner of disposal of evacuee property converted to some other use after August 14, 1947.

A general principle was laid down that the property would be disposed of according to the use to which it was being put on December 20, 1958.

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The following broad principles were laid down by the Chief Settlement Commissioner for the guidance of Settlement authorities:

"A house, shop or small industrial concern converted into a school, college or a hostel, may be transferred to the person or authority running the school, college or hostel if the institution had been duly recognized by the Educational authorities concerned. A vacant building site in possession of the institution, if required as a playground for the institution, may also be transferred along with it. The price to be charged for the building and the vacant buildings site would be the prevailing market value."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2897:PAK:I]

C. **Land Reforms In "Azad Kashmir" Announced:** Land reforms were announced in "Azad Kashmir" on May 2 with the promulgation of the Jammu and Kashmir Land Reforms Act, 1960 by the "Azad Kashmir" Government.

The Act came into force on April 30, 1960.

Under the Act, all types of *jagirs* were abolished without compensation.

The maximum limit of holding of land was fixed at 500 acres of cultivated and 1,000 acres of uncultivated land. The subsistence holding was fixed at 12-1|2 acres.

The Act also placed restriction on the partibility of a joint holding with an area equal or less than that of a subsistence holding. It also restricted a joint holding from partition if the partition reduced the holding of a co-sharer to below the limit of a subsistence holding.

Orchards could not be partitioned if such partition reduced a part thereof to less than one acre.

Similarly, no alienation of any portion of a holding by sale, or mortgage or gift would be permissible if such alienation reduced the size of the land to below the subsistence limit.

Announcing the reforms at a news conference, the "Azad Kashmir" President, Mr. K. H. Khurshid, said that the reforms concerned the proprietory rights of more than 20,000 occupancy tenants for the first time after more than a century of Dogra occupation.

He added that by introducing these reforms, an increase of about Rs. 2,50,000 in revenue would be effected and consequently, a boost in food production.

Referring to compensation, he said that compensation may, however, be considered only in deserving cases.

Adequate provision was made in the Act to reasonably compensate the owners whose land would be resumed and a fund created for this purpose from the proceeds of the sale of the resumed land. Compensation for land resumed would not, in any case, exceed Rs. 75 per *kanal*.

Contravention of the provision of the Land Reforms Act was made punishable with rigorous imprisonment extending to seven years with fine.

It was announced in Muzaffarabad on May 2 that the 'Azad Kashmir' Government had appointed a Commission to enforce the Land Reforms Act.

The Commission, known as the "Azad Jammu and Kashmir Land Commission," was brought into being with the Financial Commissioner as its *ex-officio* Chairman.

The Commission was empowered to nominate one of its members to be the Land Commissioner for the implementation of the Act.

The Commission may, on application of a land-owner, allow him to transfer by way of gift 50 *kanals* to each of his female dependents, but the total gift could not exceed 150 *kanals*.

Transfer of land made in any manner on or after January 24, 1959 by any person holding an area of 500 acres of cultivated land and 1,000 acres of uncultivated land, would be deemed void.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2495:PAK:B]

D. **Tea Exports During 1959-60:** It was stated in Karachi on May 1 that Pakistan exported 210,000 lbs of tea during March, 1960, bringing the total export for the season 1959-60 to 17,200,000 lbs.

Total tea production during the season amounted to 57,000,000 lbs.

The average price obtaining at the internal auctions held in March, 1960 was Rs. 2.14.2 per lb, which was Rs. 0.14.9 lower than the average price ruling during the February auctions, but was higher than the price prevailing at the beginning of the season.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2897:PAK:E]

E. **Warsak Power House Generator (First) Commissioned:** The first generator of the Warsak Power House capable of producing 40,000 kw of electric energy, was commissioned on May 5 and the electric current started flowing into the West Pakistan main grid via the Warsak-Wah transmission lines.

The production of this generator alone equalled the total output of the Malakand and Rasul power houses. This was the first time in the history of the Kabul river that it was being harnessed for power production in Pakistan.

The remaining three generators went into production, each after two weeks' interval. As a result, 160,000 kilowatts of electric power was available by June, 1960.

The Warsak Power House would enable Pakistan to save a large amount of foreign exchange incurred on fuel oil, etc.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 516:PAK:D, 3309:PAK:F]

F. **Press Ordinance:** The President, F-M Ayub Khan, promulgated the Press and Publications Ordinance on April 27 giving sweeping powers to the Administration over the conduct of the Press.

The Ordinance, which came into force immediately, provided for security deposits ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000. The Government was also empowered to forfeit security deposits and, in certain cases, to prohibit printing presses from publishing books or newspapers.

It included among "objectionable material" writings "bringing into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in Pakistan" and those which "oppose recruitment to the Army or the police force or which may undermine their discipline."

It also defined "objectionable material" as matter "tending to encourage the commission of an offence of murder or violence"; reports of crimes of violence or sex reproduced in a manner which was likely to excite unhealthy curiosity or lead to imitation; "directly or indirectly condemning the creation of Pakistan or advocating the curtailment or abolition of the sovereignty of Pakistan in respect of all or any of its territories; bringing into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in Pakistan or any class or section of citizens of Pakistan; and creating feelings of enmity between the people of the two Wings of Pakistan."

In covered "indecent, obscene, scurrilous defamatory and rumour-mongering information circulated to cause public alarm, frustration or despondency."

Under the Rules included in the Ordinance, a publisher, before obtaining a declaration, would have to show that he had the financial resources required for the regular publication of a newspaper.

The editor of a paper would be required to possess "reasonable educational qualifications, or adequate training or experience in journalism."

A publisher going abroad for more than three months would have to name a person to take his place.

It debarred foreign nationals from having any proprietory interest in any newspaper in Pakistan.

It conferred powers on the Government to seize or destroy published news-sheets and to detain packages and prohibit transmission of packages by post.

Contravention of the provisions of the Ordinance would be punishable with a fine of Rs. 2,000 and simple imprisonment not exceeding six months.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2895:PAK:E]

G. **Food Rationing Ended In West Pakistan:** Food rationing ended all over West Pakistan at midnight on April 30.

All ration cards would henceforth be valid only for drawing sugar as no wheat would now be issued on them.

According to latest statistics, Government has about 4,00,000 tons of wheat in reserve which will be utilized for keeping the prices at a "reasonable level." Wheat stocks are expected to go up by another 1,00,000 tons by the end of May, 1960. These reserves have been built up from imported wheat which the International Co-operation Administration of USA supplied to Pakistan under the Point-4 Aid Programme.

Food Ministry sources hoped that de-rationing would not cause any embarrassing problem and everything would proceed smoothly.

The crucial period for the new wheat policy will be September and October, 1960 when the country experiences a general wheat shortage.

As an official of the Food Ministry put it: "If the Government can face these two months successfully the new food policy will get along smoothly."

He said that it was a matter of striking once. If the Government succeeded in striking successfully at the first place where shortage occurred, the trader would behave for all time to come. The moment the Government was fully equipped to meet every emergency there was no reason for any apprehension.

Rationing of wheat and wheat products was introduced during World War II, 18 years ago.

The free movement and sale of wheat and its products aim at bringing about uniformity of prices throughout the province, giving an incentive to free trade in wheat in the country.

The West Pakistan Government informed all the flour mills in the province on April 30 that they could purchase as much imported

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wheat as required by them from Government reserves.

The step was taken to keep the mills in full production according to their milling capacity.

A Press Note issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, Karachi, on April 30 said: "Wheat trade in Karachi will now be absolutely free and traders can deal in wheat and its products without any licence.

"The Government hopes that there would be a visible demonstration of the fact that the stocks do not go underground and no artificial shortages are created. The Government will keenly watch the position and, if necessary, will not hesitate to promulgate and enforce anti-hoarding measures, to curb undue rise in prices and other anti-social activities and take over stocks of wheat."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3107:PAK:C]

H. **Pakistan And Indian Writers' Conference:** A Conference called by the Pakistan-Hindi Writers' Meet and sponsored by a non-official organization—Punjab Literary League—ended in Lahore on April 30.

According to a Lahore report, the Conference might be 'the beginning of cultural solidarity between India and Pakistan'.

Messages wishing the Conference success were sent, among others, by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, and the Cultural Affairs Minister, Mr. Humayun Kabir.

The Conference, which was attended by 60 writers of India and Pakistan, unanimously recommended a series of measures for adoption by the Governments of India and Pakistan to promote the common literary and cultural heritage of the sub-continent and to bring about intimate cultural understanding and intercourse between the two countries.

The writers suggested to both the Governments to allow exchange of books and periodicals on a barter basis so that foreign exchange restrictions would not come in the way of exchange of thoughts and views.

One of the resolutions passed by the Conference urged the Governments of India and Pakistan to adopt a Copyright Agreement to protect the interests of writers in both the countries.

Another resolution suggested exchange of stusents, writers and artistes delegations.

It also passed a resolution calling on writers to make greater efforts to foster better literary and cultural relations between the two countries.

Speaking on this resolution, Dr. Syed Mohammed Abdullah (Pakistan) said it was heartening to note that feelings of goodwill were replacing those of ill-will that pervaded writings in both countries following Partition and the communal riots.

He added that writers should desist from criticizing religious leaders and ridiculing religious and national traditions of the people of either country.

Another Pakistani delegate, Prof. Hameed Ahmed Khan, pleaded for the teaching of Sanskrit and Hindi in Pakistani universities. He expressed regret that Sanskrit, which was the source of many regional languages, was being neglected in Pakistan.

He complained that the rich library of Sanskrit literature in the Punjab University at Lahore was not being used.

Speaking on behalf of Indian writers, Mr. Attique Siddiqui said that Urdu was steadily regaining the ground it had lost in India immediately after Partition.

He added that conditions in India were now congenial for the development of Urdu.

On the concluding day (April 30), the Conference passed a resolution urging the Indian History Congress and the Pakistan History Society to hold a joint session.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2527:PAK:H]

SINGAPORE

A. **Rubber Association Formed:** A pan-Malayan organization controlling the rubber trade and embracing all races on equal terms was formed in Singapore on May 1.

The organization, called the Rubber Association of Singapore and Malaya, was representative of all sections of the Malayan rubber trade.

Its main object is to improve the rubber trade and support, or oppose, legislative or other measures concerning the industry. It will also regulate business and enforce rules. A completely new departure from the Constitution provided for a full-time executive officer, known as the Permanent Vice-chairman, following the pattern of the London Rubber Trade Association.

Eventually, the Association would take over from the Singapore Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association the responsibility of the clearing house, which last year handled f.o.b. tenders worth Malayan $460,200,000, representing 1,37,000 tons of rubber.

Besides the Singapore Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association, the other two sponsoring bodies were the Rubber Trade Association of Singapore representing the Chinese dealers and the Federation Rubber Trade Associations of the Federation of Malaya.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 884:SGP:B, 2194:MAL:C]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **New Five-Year Oil Policy:** A Press release from the UAR Embassy in New Delhi on April 21 gave details of a new five-year oil policy to ensure self-sufficiency in oil.

The policy for the next five years, it said, had been worked out in co-operation with the companies now operating in both Regions of the Republic. The policy would not only ensure self-sufficiency in all petroleum products, except gas-oil, but would also provide a surplus for export.

Under this policy, as much as 120,000 tons of benzine would be converted into chemicals. No exploration or prospecting equipment would be imported over the next five years, adequate supplies of such equipment having already been imported as part of the first Oil Development Plan. The only exception would be the import of two rigs for drilling.

It had also been planned to set up a new plant for the production of fuel oil.

The Agrud-Cairo pipe-line would be replaced by ten-inch pipes, thus enhancing its transportation capacity to about 2,000,000 tons per annum.

It had also been decided to set up a new plant at the Alexandria refinery of a total productive capacity of 1,000,000 tons per annum.

(*UAR Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2677:UAR:A, 2742:UAR:C, 2766:UAR:A, 2952:UAR:B]

B. **Afro-Asian Economic Conference:** The second Afro-Asian Economic Conference began in Cairo on April 30.

Over 30 delegations were present. Russia, which attended the first Afro-Asian Economic Conference in Cairo in 1958 as a full member with voting rights, was not given full membership at this Conference. Instead, seven Central Asian Republics were invited as associate-members without voting rights.

The Conference Secretariat evidently made this decision in deference to objections by some member-countries, particularly the Philippines. At the first Conference, the Philippines' delegation withdrew as a protest against the inclusion of Russia in the Afro-Asian Group.

The eight-member Indian delegation was led by Mr. Madan Mohan Ruia, a former President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Inaugurating the Conference, the UAR President, Col. G. A. Nasser, warned the delegates against "imperialistic methods of economic warfare."

He said that the Bandung Spirit was now stronger than ever and that the impact of Afro-Asian solidarity was being felt throughout the world.

Economic Co-operation Charter:

The Conference unanimously approved a Charter which aimed at increased economic co-operation among the countries of Asia and Africa.

The Charter of the Afro-Asian Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture also called for better understanding and "cordial relations" among the peoples of Africa and Asia and aimed at fostering collaboration among such national Chambers and similar institutions.

It provided that membership should be open to countries which took part in the 1955 Bandung Conference as well as any other independent sovereign country with the seat of its Central Government situated in Africa or Asia.

[Foreign observers noted that this clause excluded the Soviet Union from the organization. But, the Soviet Union attended the Conference and apparently skirted the obstacle by sending delegates from eight Asian Soviet Socialist Republics, which were entitled to membership.]

The Charter also established that the organization would consist of a Conference Council and Centre which would be located in Cairo for a period of four years. The organization's official language would be English.

On May 3, the Chinese delegation walked out in protest against the election of the leader of the Indonesian delegation as senior Vice-Chairman of the proposed Afro-Asian Economic Council.

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The Chinese delegation said that they had no objection to Indonesia as such being represented, but they alleged that the leader of the Indonesian delegation, Mr. Sheikh Sobhan, followed an "obstructionist" policy.

The Pakistan delegation proposed the name of Indonesia for senior Vice-Chairmanship though it had earlier been agreed to in the lobbies that India's name be proposed. China and Sudan, in turn, proposed India's name, but Mr. Madan Mohan Rula, leader of the Indian delegation, said that he was withdrawing in view of the contest for the post and proposed Sudan's name.

The ballot resulted in a tie of 13 votes each for both Indonesia and Sudan, but the Egyptian Chairman of the Conference refused to exercise his casting vote and ordered a second ballot in which Indonesia secured 13 votes and the Sudan 12 as one delegate returned a blank ballot paper. The Chinese delegation then staged a walk-out.

Angry exchanges took place between the Chinese and UAR delegations when China objected to the proposal to create an Afro-Asian Investment Fund as an "imperialist trap." UAR which, with other members, drew up the proposal, vehemently replied to the Chinese charges.

Russia was shut out completely from the membership of the Council when the Steering Committee turned down the application of nine Asian Republics of the Soviet Union to become affiliated members on the ground that they were not independent States. These Republics had originally been invited by the Conference Secretariat as affiliated members. A Chinese delegate made a spirited speech for the inclusion of Russia but with no success.

India, which is a full member of the Conference, was voted a member of the Council.

The Conference dispersed on May 3 after launching a 38-nation organization for Afro-Asian Economic Co-operation to study plans for closer team work in the two continents.

The four-day session adopted resolutions on the promotion of mutual aid and trade in the "Bandung spirit" and the establishment of an Afro-Asian Investment Agency to secure economic independence for the countries in the area.

Mr. Mohammed Rushdy (United Arab Republic) became the President of the new organization with unanimous approval.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2420:UAR:A]

C. **Two Ministers Resign:** It was announced in Cairo on May 2 that President G. A. Nasser had accepted the resignations of Mr. Amin Nafuri, UAR Minister of Communications, and of Mr. Ahmed Abdel Kerim, Minister for Municipal Affairs.

The reasons for the resignations were not immediately known.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3132:UAR:B]

VIET-NAM (RVN)

A. **Appeal For Reforms:** A group calling itself the Committee for Progress and Liberty asked President Ngo Dinh Diem to receive a petition which condemned many aspects of the administration, economic and defence policy.

A spokesman for the Committee, Mr. Tran Van Van, said that its members were protesting against "undemocratic" elections in 1959, continuing arrests which have "filled the gaols to overflowing," and the stifling of the Press and public opinion.

The petitioners wanted reform in the administrative machine, which they said was paralysed by nepotism and corruption and was at the mercy of decisions handed down by "the group at the top."

The Committee complained that the army, which should be the Republic's shield against communism, was weak and demoralized by the one-party system. Even the economy was distorted by politics.

Among the 18 people who signed the petition, nine were former Ministers. Some of the signatories claimed to be leaders of Roman Catholic opinion. Others represented the Cao Dai and Hoa Hao religious sects, which have between 500,000 and 800,000 followers.

According to observers, the Committee represented a disgruntled section of the professional and land-owning classes. The members emphasized that their aims were the same as the President's, namely, to preserve Viet-Nam from communism and to create a prosperous and democratic society. They objected not to the principles of the *regime* but to its methods.

Mr. Tran Van Van denied that the Committee had been influenced by developments in South Korea, but added: "If the Government does not quickly alter its policies there will be an explosion in Viet-Nam."

(*The Times of Viet-Nam*, Saigon)

[Prev. ref. 2127:RVN:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Law Of The Seas Conference; NATO Ministerial Council Meeting; Gen. de Gaulle's Visit To USA.

A. **International (Second) Conference On The Law Of The Seas:** The International Conference on the Law of the Seas opened in Geneva on March 17.

Representatives of 88 countries took part in the Conference.

The only item on the agenda was the interrelated problem of the width of the territorial sea and the breadth of fishery limits to be recognized internationally.

Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand) was elected President of the Conference.

In his speech, Prince Wan said: "Although we are faced with a most difficult task, it is my firm conviction that our problems are not insuperable.

"Let us summon all our resources of wisdom, skill, patience and conciliation to ensure that within the time we have, we reach agreement on a solution which will accord with the dictates of justice and reason and meet the practical needs of the situation."

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Grigory Tunkin, raised the question of the participation of China, East Germany, North Viet-Nam, North Korea and Mongolia in the Conference.

He said that the absence of delegates from these countries was "a flagrant and gross violation of international law" and was "against the most elementary common sense." "An absurd situation has been created which will affect the universal character of the norms which are to be worked out by the Conference."

The US delegate, Mr. Arthur Dean, said that Mr. Tunkin's speech was not in order since participation in the Conference had been decided on by a vote at the UN General Assembly.

The West German representative, Mr. Peter Pfeiffer, protested against Mr. Tunkin's reference to East Germany and said that it was not a sovereign State.

Delegates from South Viet-Nam and Formosa also protested against Mr. Tunkin's speech.

At the opening session, Mr. Constantin Stavropoulos, UN Legal Adviser, reported that Britain had, in the past few days, ratified the Convention on the High Seas and on the conservation of their living resources, and had notified the UN Secretary-General of her intention to ratify the Convention on the Continental Shelf as soon as the necessary domestic legislation had been enacted.

Mr. John Hare, British Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, before leaving London for Geneva had said on March 16 that Britain would abide by a majority decision of the Conference.

He had added: "Of course, I cannot say if Iceland will agree to a majority decision. If a decision is reached in favour of Iceland, Britain will go along with it."

Asked if a decision taken by the Conference would become international law, he said: "It would most certainly influence the International Court of Justice."

Asked about the Soviet plan that each State should be free to determine its own territorial waters within the limits of three to 12 miles, he said: "That was a Mexican idea. I do not think it would work. There would be maritime chaos if every country were to decide her own fishing limits."

Three Proposals:

The Times, London, carried the following despatch from Geneva on March 20:

"So far as can be foreseen, the Conference will be required to adopt one of three or four competing proposals. The absence of agreement, most delegations recognize, will mean chaos over the breadth of territorial waters and the fishing rights of coastal States and others.

"The proposals are summarized as follows:

"(1) Russia, from Tsarist times, has favoured a territorial belt of 12 miles. If it were generally adopted it would turn many narrow waterways (at present opened to unhindered international traffic) into restricted, sovereign territorial sea. The Straits of Dover might thus become the sovereign domain of Britain and France; the Gulf of Aqaba is another case in point. It is possible that the exponents of the 12-mile belt have not understood to where it might lead them. Mexico has proposed a variation under which States would have the option to claim from three miles or more up to 12 miles.

"(2) A United States' suggestion for a 'six-plus-six' belt—six miles of territorial sea and an additional six miles in which the coastal State has fishing rights—with a safeguard that those countries which have traditionally and historically fished in these waters should be allowed to continue to do so. The United States has long fished in Canadian waters.

"(3) A Canadian plan for six miles of territorial waters plus six miles of sovereign fishing rights. This would recognize the rights of countries which have long fished in these waters."

Objects Of Conference:

Iceland, currently involved in a dispute with Britain over the extension of her territorial waters to

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12 miles, was supported by Canada and some others in suggesting that the six miles fishing zone should be restricted to the ships of the coastal States.

The Conference had been called to deal with two major questions: (1) the breadth of the territorial sea; and (2) the extent of the fishery limits that may be reserved by a coastal State for its exclusive use.

These were the only two issues remaining over from the first Law of the Seas Conference of 1958, which reached agreement on four major Conventions; (1) the law of territorial sea and contiguous zones; (2) the law of the high seas; (3) the continental shelf; and (4) Fisheries Convention.

New Voting Procedure:

On March 18, the Conference adopted a new procedure for voting, which was tabled by the Mexican delegation.

Under the new procedure, any proposal would require a two-thirds' majority to be re-introduced into Committee discussions. Previously, a simple majority was enough.

The Mexical proposal was adopted against opposition from Britain and America.

British sources admitted that the new voting system would make it difficult for Britain to re-introduce her plan for a six-mile territorial sea if it once got voted down in Committee.

The Mexican proposal was approved by 41 votes to 30.

Russian Plan:

On March 22, Mr. Grigory Tunkin (USSR) put forward the Russian plan on coastal waters. The text of the plan, which he read out, was as follows:

"Every State is entitled to fix the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit of 12 nautical miles.

"If the breadth of its territorial sea is less than this limit, a State may establish a fishing zone contiguous to its territorial sea provided, however, that the total breadth of the territorial sea and the fishing zone shall not exceed 12 nautical miles.

"In this zone, a State shall have the same rights in fishing and exploitation of the living resources of the sea as it has in its territorial sea."

Russia believed, he said, that this proposal reflected best of all the present practice of the States on the breadth of the territorial sea.

The Soviet proposal was based on the presumption that a State may extend its sovereignty over a sea belt of 12 nautical miles. "This is the right of a State, but not a commitment. It may extend its sovereignty over a narrower belt as well and, in this case, it maintains the right to set up a fishing zone in the remaining sea belt extending up to 12 miles."

Mr. Tunkin said that he was putting forward the proposal in the atmosphere of a notably improved international situation. "The clouds of the 'cold war' are beginning to disperse and the nations cherish hopes that the sky of peaceful co-existence will grow absolutely cloudless."

He reminded the Conference that at the first Law of the Seas Conference, military and strategic considerations, which had nothing to do with the interests of preservation of peace and development of international co-operation, underlay the objections to fixing a 12-mile limit to the territorial sea.

He emphasized that there should be general recognition of the right of "innocent passage" for merchantships through the territorial sea and that specific agreements governing international sea-lanes and air-routes would in no way be affected.

US Proposal:

On March 24, the United States, with full British support, proposed that the nations of the world adopt a territorial sea of six miles, with an additional six-mile fishing zone.

In this fishing zone, any State whose vessels had fished there for the past five years may continue to fish within the zone, provided that their catch does not exceed in any one year the average annual level over the preceding five years.

The proposal called for a draft Convention of five Articles, with an *annexure* governing the procedure to be followed in case of disputes between a coastal State and States whose vessels fish in the outer six miles.

The proposal was promised full support by Britain's Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr. John Hare, despite what he called "the very considerable sacrifice" involved.

In a statement at the end of the session, Mr. Hare said: "If agreement at this Conference is to be reached, sacrifices will have to be made by each and all.

"We recognize only the three-mile limit, but at the last Conference, in the hope of obtaining an international solution, we supported a proposal advocating a six-mile territorial sea with a contiguous zone of another six miles for fishing, subject only to fishing States being entitled to continue to fish in waters where for years they have gained their livelihood.

"This new proposal by the United States involves an even further concession. Established fishing between six and 12 miles is to be limited both on the quantity of the catch and the types of fish.

"There can be no doubt about the serious effect this proposal will have on the activities of our distant and middle water fishing fleets. Extension of the territorial sea from six to 12 miles will inhibit the freedom of merchant shipping on the high seas, apart from extinguishing all foreign fishing rights inside six miles.

"These sacrifices are made in the hope that others will also modify their attitude in a desire to reach agreement."

Other Views:

The leader of the Philippines delegation, Mr. Arturo Tolentino, said on March 25 that his country claimed as territorial sea all the waters around between and connecting the 7,000 islands of the Philippines archipelago.

The Spanish delegate said he supported a six-mile territorial limit which had been part of Spain's law since 1775.

During the discussion on March 29, the Italian delegate favoured a six-mile limit. He added, however, that coastal States should be given preferential rights in the fishing zone adjoining territorial waters on condition that other countries who had been fishing there traditionally were allowed to continue without hindrance.

The delegates of Burma, Venezuela and Columbia favoured a 12-mile territorial water-limit.

The Columbian delegates said that he would not, however, hinder any agreement on a six-mile territorial sea and another six-mile limit for fishing purposes.

The Greek delegate said it would be tempting for his country to agree to a 12-mile limit because that would give her undisputed control of the Aegean Sea, but in the interests of general order, Greece would support the six-mile limit.

The Peruvian delegate said that his country supported the principle that each State had the right to fix its own territorial sea within reasonable limits.

The Czechoslovak delegate said that his country supported the Soviet proposal that each State should be free to fix its own territorial waters limit up to a maximum of 12 miles.

India's View:

In the debate on March 31, the Indian delegate, Mr. A. K. Sen, supported the Canadian proposal for a 12-mile exclusive fishing zone for a coastal State.

He said that although India had only a six-mile territorial sea, he found it difficult to ignore the genuineness and the depth of feeling of those countries which, for their own security, asked for an exclusive territorial sea of up to 12 miles.

He said that the American proposal would lead to endless quarrels and insoluble disputes. It would be difficult for the International Court of Justice to decide these matters.

Iceland's View:

The Foreign Minister of Iceland, Mr. H. G. Andersen, said that the Canadian proposal was "thoroughly realistic and practical."

Referring to his country's fishing dispute with Britain, he said that the British Government had prevented the enforcement of Iceland's 12-mile fishing limit by sending naval vessels inside the limit to protect British trawlers fishing in the area.

Pakistan's View:

During discussions on April 1, the Pakistani delegate, Mr. M. O. A. Baig, analysed various proposals so far submitted to the Conference and sought to find a solution which would secure the maximum support.

He referred to the US and Canadian proposals of 'six-plus-six' formula which would reserve six miles of water for territorial sea and another contiguous six miles for fishing rights limit and said that there was a major point of difference between the two proposals. Whereas the Canadian proposal would allow exclusive fishing rights to the coastal States inside the six-mile contiguous fishing zone, the US proposal permitted the continuance of historical fishing rights in the fishing zone on a perpetual basis.

He suggested that such historical fishing rights mentioned by the Americans be limited to a few years only.

Explaining his idea of the time-limit, he said that during this transitional period the large maritime fishing States could devote their attention to locating new fishing grounds on the high seas and gradually moving out of their existing fishing grounds within the outer six miles fishing belt.

US-Canadian Compromise Proposal:

It was learnt on April 7 that Canada and America had reached full agreement on a compromise between their differing plans on territorial and fishing zone limits, and that Britain had supported the compromise.

The compromise called for a six-mile territorial sea and an additional six-mile fishing zone in which distant-water fishing States that had fished there for at least five years

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would be allowed to continue to fish there for a transitional period of 10 years.

The American and Canadian delegations submitted their joint compromise proposal to the Conference on April 8.

The Argentine delegate, Mr. Luis de Vablo Pardo, told the Conference on April 11 that the five-year period to establish distant fishing rights proposed by the United States and Canada was unacceptable to Argentina.

The 30-year period which Argentina was proposing, he said, was really too short to assess the matter legally, but, Argentina considered it satisfactory as a compromise solution.

He said that there should be express recognition of a coastal State's preferential fishing rights in the high sea areas adjoining the exclusive fishing zone.

The Philippines delegate, Mr. A. Tolentino, said that his country backed the 18-nation Asian-African proposal (see below) because it alone excepted "historic waters" from territorial or fishing limits.

This exception was originally proposed by the Philippine delegation in the form of an amendment to the Soviet, Canadian, American and Mexican resolutions.

On April 11, the British delegate announced his country's support for the joint American-Canadian compromise proposal.

Asian-African Group's Proposal:

The 16-nation Asian-African group of the Conference expressed the view that the US-Canadian compromise plan was unacceptable and then presented an alternative proposal.

This group, joined by Mexico and Venezuela, put forward a new, slightly revised, proposal on April 11 which would give each nation the right to fix her own territorial waters up to a maximum of 12 miles.

This provision was already included in the original 16-nation Asian-African proposal on territorial waters and fishing zones.

The proposal also envisaged that when a State's territorial limits were under 12 miles, it should be given the right to set up a contiguous reserved zone of up to a maximum of 12 miles, measured from the base-line used in establishing territorial limits.

The new text differed from the original Asian-African group's proposal by the addition of an Article stipulating that every State be bound to enact suitable laws and rules to prevent its nationals from fishing in the territorial waters and fishing zones of other States without due permission.

Iceland's delegate, Mr. H. G. Andersen, asked the Conference on April 12 to think of his country's special problem in considering his proposal providing for priority fishing rights for those nations whose subsistence or economic development depended first and foremost on their coastal fishing.

The Conference met in Committee on April 13 and rejected the 18-nation (Asian-African group plus Mexico and Venezuela) proposal on the territorial sea limit by 36 votes in favour, 39 against and 13 abstentions.

The Conference voted the Iceland proposal with 31 in favour, 11 against and 46 abstentions.

The Guatemalan amendment to the joint US-Canadian proposal was turned down by 3 in favour, 44 against and 41 abstentions.

An Argentine amendment to the same proposal was rejected by 27 votes in favour, 33 against and 28 abstentions.

The joint US-Canadian proposal received 43 votes in favour, 33 against and 12 abstentions.

Those voting in favour of the joint US-Canada proposal included Pakistan and Ceylon. India was among those who abstained.

Burma was among those voting in favour of the Icelandic proposal.

India, Pakistan and Ceylon were among the 46 abstainers on the Icelandic proposal.

In the vote on the 18-nation proposal, which calls for a 12-mile territorial sea, those voting in favour included 16 Asian-African sponsors, plus Mexico and Venezuela, the nine communist countries, plus Yugoslavia, Burma, India and Malaya.

As the voting was in Committee stages, it needed only a simple majority for any proposal to go on the plenary Conference where a two-thirds' vote is necessary for adoption.

The Soviet Union informed the Conference on April 13 that she was withdrawing her proposal concerning the breadth of the territorial sea and adjacent fishing rights.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. G. Tunkin said that he would support the 18-nation (Asian-African group) proposal which took into consideration the main features of the Soviet proposal. Both proposals recommended that each State had the right to set its territorial sea up to 12 miles. If it was set a lesser distance, then the area from the end of the territorial limit up to 12 miles should constitute an exclusive fishing zone.

US-Canadian "Tactical" Proposal:

The United States and Canada put forward a second proposal on the breadth of the territorial sea and adjacent fishing rights on April 22.

The proposal was exactly the same as the first joint proposal, with the exception that it had an additional paragraph dealing with bilateral and multilateral arrangements.

The paragraph said: "The provisions of the present Convention shall not affect the Convention or other international agreements already in force, as between States parties to them, or preclude the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements for the purpose of regulating matters of fishing."

[Conference sources said that the new proposal was mainly a tactical move to ensure that the Canadian-American plan would be voted on last at the plenary session on April 26. Had the Canadian and United States delegations not put in this proposal the first one would have been voted on before the rival 18-Power plan calling for the fixing of a 12-mile fishing zone. A vote right at the end of the plenary session may ensure a bigger switch in favour of the American-Canadian proposal.]

Three days later, on April 25, the Indian delegate, Mr. A. K. Sen, told the Conference that he sincerely regretted that it had not been possible for his Government to support the American-Canadian plan.

He said that unfortunately it had not been found possible by great maritime Powers to accept a proposal prohibiting foreign warships from entering the outer six-mile area.

He, however, made it clear that his delegation had not formally put any such proposal at the Conference, because it did not want to inject controversy and to complicate the work of the delegates.

He said he was sorry to observe that no reconciliation had been found between the views of the advocates of the 12-mile territorial sea-limit and the supporters of the Canadian-US proposal.

He made the point that the newly independent countries were fearful of foreign warships coming near their coasts and staying there. What they wanted was the right to prevent these ships from doing so. If that right had been conceded, then it would have been possible to accept the Canadian-US proposal.

[The Canadian-US proposal does not prohibit foreign warships from entering the outer six-mile fishing zone, which would be contiguous to the six-mile territorial limit.]

He declared that it was not by a mechanical majority that the rule of international law should be established, but by substantial consent from all parts of the earth.

On April 26, the Conference rejected an Icelandic proposal on preferential fishing rights at its final session. Voting was 25 in favour, 37 against and 26 abstentions.

It also rejected the joint Canadian-US compromise plan fixing the territorial limit at six miles plus a six-mile fishing zone in which nations that have fished there could continue to do so for ten years.

Voting on this resolution was 54 in favour, 28 against, 5 abstentions with one absentee—Lebanon. Fifty-five votes were needed to secure approval for it. So the resolution failed for lack of one vote only.

The fifty-four nations which backed the unsuccessful US-Canadian proposal were reported to be informally discussing the idea of making a Treaty among themselves.

Britain's Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr. John Hare, told newsmen at London airport on return from Geneva that if India had followed the lead of the rest of the Commonwealth, the result would have been different. He described the outcome of the Conference as "very disappointing".

It was stated that India was among the nations which voted against the US-Canadian plan.

The Conference officially ended on April 26 without having solved the key issues of the extent of national territorial waters and of fishing zones.

The Chairman of the Conference, Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand), said he regretted that these vital problems had not yet been solved.

He said that the failure was not due to the ill-will of participating countries but to the complexity of the questions which required a delicate adaptation between national economic needs and international requirements based on the freedom of the high seas.

He hoped that efforts would be made at the proper time to reach an agreement.

Mr. Nehru's Statement:

The question of foreign warships entering the territorial waters of foreign countries was referred to in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) in

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New Delhi on April 26 by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru.

He said that India favoured the adoption of the principle that warships, before entering the coastal waters of any country, should take the permission of that country.

Such permission should be necessary at all times, he said, not only as a matter of courtesy, but because "the average small country has still memories of foreign warships entering the territorial waters of another country and not behaving in a very friendly way in the past." So, the smaller countries did not like the idea of this freedom of foreign warships going where they liked without authority.

Asked by a member whether permission for warships to enter the territorial waters of a particular country would be necessary in peace-time also, he said: "Normally, according to our view, permission for warships to enter the coastal waters should always be necessary."

Mr. A. K. Sen Justifies India's Stand:

At a news conference in New Delhi on May 4, the Indian delegate, Mr. A. K. Sen, justified India's stand in insisting on establishing an International Convention of allowing a 12-mile territorial sea limit for coastal countries.

He said that India did not vote for the US-Canadian resolution as a number of smaller countries, including the Arab and African countries, had expressed their fears about the proposal for a six-mile territorial sea limit for each coastal country.

"Many countries," he said, "expressed their apprehensions to us."

He explained that these countries were apprehensive about ships of Big Powers coming to their coasts and staying in the waters indefinitely. India shared this view and felt that the limit of territorial waters should extend to at least 12 miles instead of six.

He added that a better atmosphere prevailed at the Conference in the sense that there was a genuine desire on the part of many countries to come to some understanding. Although it failed to evolve an agreed Convention about territorial waters, it helped in promoting mutual understanding and appreciation of the respective view-points of the participating countries.

It was India's desire, he said, that some agreement should be reached among nations on this question as early as possible.

He explained that if there had been agreement at the Conference on the suggestion that foreign ships should not only notify their proposed entry but also obtain the specific authorization of the coastal State before making the entry, the US-Canadian resolution, which was defeated in the Committee stage, would have had greater support.

He pointed out that there was a feeling at the Conference that the big maritime Powers might be willing to conform to the requirements of "notification but not authorization." It was under those circumstances that India and other countries voted against the resolution.

Asked whether any of the countries which voted against the resolution was likely to issue a proclamation that the territorial waters limit would be 12 miles, he said that the possibility of such unilateral declaration could not be ruled out. So far as India was concerned, he could not say anything on the subject at present.

(*The Times*, London, *UK High Commission*, New Delhi, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2061:AOA:A]

B. NATO Ministerial Council Meeting: A meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) 15-nation Ministerial Council began in Istanbul on May 2.

The inaugural session was entirely devoted to the question of disarmament.

Cries of "freedom" rang from a crowd outside the new Town Hall in Istanbul as the Foreign Ministers of the Council started their three-day conference to debate Western policy for the 'summit' conference.

Steel-helmeted soldiers pushed back and dispersed a crowd of about 2,000 which gathered on the boulevard near the ancient Byzantine aqueduct opposite the Town Hall.

Several men—one shouting "Murder Menderes"—were detained and taken away in army jeeps, while a spotter plane flew low overhead.

Opening the session, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr. Halvard Lange, recalled many disappointments experienced by the Western Powers in past relations with the Soviet Union and said that there must not be too much optimism about the 'summit' conference.

But, he added, a first step would be taken towards disarmament under effective control.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Zorlu, told the Council that "Turkey, as a whole, is very sorry" that events had prevented the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes, from coming to welcome the delegates as had been planned.

[At the time the Council met, there were demonstrations in the main cities of Turkey against the Government which prevented Mr. Menderes to leave Ankara.]

Mr. Zorlu said: "I am sure that nobody will fail to see that the abuse of a handful of youths by small groups for their selfish political aims is in no way affecting the unity of the Turkish nation which is solidly bound to the principles of the NATO alliance."

A message from President D. D. Eisenhower was read at the meeting.

Mr. Eisenhower's message said: "We can negotiate sucessfully only if we are resolute and united and if that resolution and unity are manifest to the Soviets."

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, presented a nine-point plan to the Council for tackling disarmament with the Russians after the 'summit' conference.

He urged that the 'summit' conference should not just agree on general principles but should give concrete directives to the Geneva Conference which recessed on April 29 after six fruitless weeks of discussion.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who was reporting to NATO on behalf of the five Western nations which had been negotiating with the Russians and four other East European countries in Geneva on disarmament, suggested that the 'summit' conference should give directives to the Geneva Disarmament Conference on the following nine points:

(1) On preserving the use of outer space for peaceful purposes; (2) On prior notification of launching missiles; (3) On a cut-off in the manufacture of nuclear weapons; (4) On the reconversion of military missile material into peaceful purposes; (5) On controlling the means of delivery of nuclear weapons; (6) On imposing man-power ceiling on the size of national forces; (7) On depositing conventional weapons in internationally supervised depots: (8) On precautions against surprise attack; and (9) On establishing an international disarmament organization to keep the peace in the world.

[Diplomatic observers said that all these nine points had been subjects of exhaustive exchanges between East and West at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, which failed to agree even on how to get down to detailed negotiations. They added that the nine points suggested by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd showed the importance which the West attached to balanced disarmament—both conventional and nuclear—under effective international control.]

On May 3, the Council backed the policy of the Western leaders of seeking a *detente* with Russia at the 'summit' conference provided this *detente* applied to all parts of the world.

At the same time, they found themselves unable to agree whether the West should bring up aid to under-developed countries and non-interference in others' affairs with Mr. Khruschev at the 'summit'.

It was left to the Western Heads of Governments to decide whether to do so at the 'summit' conference itself depending on the trend of their discussions with the Soviet Prime Minister.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd (Britain) said that the Russians could not have a "selected *detente*" applying to some areas of the world while continuing with propaganda campaigns against certain countries, for example, Iran and West Germany.

He stressed that an international *detente* was indivisible and the West could benefit from such a *detente*.

M. Couve de Murville (France) who wound up the discussion on East-West relations, said that the NATO Alliance favoured a *detente* with the Soviet Union, but if the Russians continued to insist on settling questions such as Berlin in their own way there would be no *detente*.

The 'summit' conference, he said, was only the beginning of a long and arduous road and solutions would not come rapidly. NATO was in complete agreement on 'summit' conference discussions on cultural relations and information problems between the East and the West. But, on economic problems, including trade, non-interference in other countries' affairs and aid to under-developed areas, the Western leaders would have to wait and see how the 'summit' conference was going before deciding if and when to handle these questions.

M Paul Henri Spaak (Belgium) said that the Russians must be pressed to expand intellectual intercourse between the two blocs.

The idea of discussing the issue of aid to the under-developed countries with the Russians, he thought, was a French suggestion but, according to Conference sources, it had run into strong opposition from some other NATO members.

Communique:

In a *communique* issued on May 3, the NATO Council said that it was entirely in agreement with the "common position" of the United States, Britain and France for the 'summit' conference with the Soviet Union.

The *communique* said: "The Council welcomes the prospect of negotiations with the Soviet Union and hopes that we are on the road to improved international relations.

"All NATO members supported the Western disarmament proposals at Geneva.

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"They regret the unwillingness which the Soviet side has so far shown to discuss specific practical measures of disarmament.

"The Council re-affirms that a solution of the German problem can only be found in re-unification on the basis of self-determination.

"It recalls its declaration of December 16, 1958, and once again expresses its determination to protect the freedom of the people of West Berlin."

(*The Times*, London and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3134:AOA:B]

C. President de Gaulle's Visit To USA: Following talks between President D. D. Eisenhower and President Charles de Gaulle of France in Washington late in April, 1960 on how they should proceed at the 'summit' conference in Paris in May, 1960, the following Joint Statement was issued on April 24:

"We have had useful and pleasant talks. We will meet tomorrow morning with our Ministers.

"We have defined our own thoughts, clarified our own thinking as to how we shall proceed at the 'summit' meeting.

"We are in agreement on that.

"We will continue these talks tomorrow when we meet with our Ministers to inform them of our private conversations and to decide on the way of presenting our common ideas at the 'summit' meeting."

In an address to a joint session of the US Congress on April 25, President de Gaulle said that the destruction of nuclear weapons under international control offered the only hope "for the future of our species".

He said that unless Britain, USA and USSR renounced atomic weapons, the "French Republic will obviously be obliged to equip itself with such armaments."

He continued: "In the state of increasing uncertainty into which fear throws the peoples of the world, the risk grows that one day events will escape from the control of those who obey reason and that the worst catastrophes will be unleashed by fanatics, lunatics or men with ambition."

He added that the great need now was for Russia and the Western Powers to achieve a lessening of tensions between nations, "a *detente*, as that in turn would lead to the solution of specific problems."

He repeated his proposal for a joint programme of economic aid by the Great Powers for the benefit of the "unfavoured masses of Asia and the awakening population of Africa." Such aid was "both the greatest human duty and most fruitful policy."

He said: "How much less are the chances of war if the great modern States should choose as a common aim such an undertaking.

"To destroy these weapons by common consent, to enter the commitment not to manufacture any others, to open up all territories to reciprocal supervision, there is no other hope for the future of our species.

"But we have reached the last moment when an agreement appears possible. Failing the renunciation of atomic armaments by those States who are provided with them, the French Republic obviously will be obliged to equip itself with such armaments."

He referred only briefly to Germany and did not mention Berlin by name. But, he said that if a peaceful climate were created, objective solutions would gradually come into view.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3133:AOA:A]

D. South African Government Given Powers To Outlaw African Nationalist Organizations: The South African Government was given powers by Parliament on April 5 to outlaw certain African nationalist organizations when the Senate approved the Unlawful Organizations Bill.

The Bill had already been passed by the House of Assembly.

The only dissenting votes were those of the two White representatives of African interests in the Senate.

The Bill did not automatically ban such organizations as the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, but empowered the Governor-General, Mr. Charles Swart, to outlaw certain organizations without specifying reasons.

Other provisions of the Bill included the power to ban any other organization which, in the opinion of the Governor-General, had been established to carry on the functions of the Pan-Africanist Congress or the African National Congress.

Once an organization had been banned, no person would be allowed to continue as office-bearer or as a member of such an organization or to contribute or solicit funds for it.

The Minister of Justice could impose upon office-bearers of such organizations restrictions similar to those provided for under the Suppression of Communism Act.

During the debate on the Bill in the Senate, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Francois Erasmus, said that the Government would not for a moment hesitate to use all available power to break the "unprecedented reign of terror" in the major cities and wipe intimidators off the streets.

A member of the Progressive Party, Mrs. Helen Suzman, said she hoped that the Government realized that there were legitimate grievances of Africans that had to be set right.

It was reported that in anticipation of the passage of the Bill, several leaders and officials of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress had gone underground.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 311:AOA:A]

E. Space Around The Earth—Discoveries By "Pioneer V": American scientists revealed on May 2 that the US *Pioneer V* Sun satellite had given man a new and different view of the space around the Earth.

Already more than 6,500,000 miles away from Earth on perhaps the most extraordinary journey of exploration ever undertaken, the instrument-packed sphere has been transmitting startling information on cosmic rays, magnetic fields, and a huge cloud of electrified gas.

At an altitude of about 40,000 miles, *Pioneer V* confirmed the existence of a current of electrons circulating around the Earth in a westerly direction. The current was first detected by *Explorer VI*.

Between that altitude and another 20,000 miles up, *Pioneer V* detected an intense region of disturbed magnetic fields. This confirmed the earlier discovery by *Pioneer I*. The region marks the boundary of the magnetic fields of the Earth and that in interplanetary space. It was found to be twice as high as previously supposed.

When the vehicle, which is circling the Sun between Venus and Earth, reached a distance of 3,100,000 miles from the Earth, a violent explosion took place on the surface of the Sun.

A stream of protons and electrons flew out and registered on the vehicle's counters before it reached the vicinity of the Earth. The protons were detected moments later by *Explorer VII* and over the far northern regions of the Earth by instrumented balloons. The protons were confined to the high northern atmosphere because the Earth's magnetic field is weakest there.

Following the protons and electrons came an enormous blob of electrified gases shot out during the solar flare. The cloud enveloped *Pioneer V*.

During this time, instruments detected a sharp drop of about 25 per cent in the number of cosmic ray particles coming from outside the solar system. Apparently, the magnetic properties of the gas cloud had deflected the missing particles. This discovery cleared up the mystery of lower cosmic ray counts near the Earth during magnetic storms.

The cloud passed *Pioneer V* and finally collided with the Earth's magnetic field, producing the well-known magnetic storms which interfere with radio broadcasts, disturb undersea cable transmissions and cause "Northern Lights".

The outer Van Allen radiation belt, held in place by the magnetic field, underwent violent changes as detected by *Explorer VII*. The intensity of the belts trapped particles before the magnetic clash was about 200 counts per second. Suddenly, the count dropped to 10 per second, indicating that most of the trapped radiation was precipitously dumped out of the northern and southern horns of the belt. This was confirmed by widespread observations of auroral lights both north and south. The lights are believed to be caused by interactions between the dumped particles and atoms in the high atmosphere.

The outer zone rapidly recovered, and after a week *Explorer VII* was recording 10,000 counts per second. The count gradually declined to the normal 200.

These findings, together with measurements of the energies of particles coming from the Sun and in the outer Van Allen belt, shed new light on how the belt is replenished after dumping its particles. The belt is not refilled by high-energy particles, as had been supposed. The information gathered suggests that low energy particles flood into the belt from the gas cloud and in some way are given greater energy by the Earth's magnetic field.

(*USIS*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3273:AOA:A]

F. Soviet Fliers' World Records Ratified: It was revealed in Moscow on April 26 that the International Aeronautical Federation (FAI) had ratified as world records the results achieved by the Soviet test pilots, Mr. Vladimir Kokkinaki and Mr. I. Sukhomlin, flying an Il-18 aircraft.

Carrying a pay-load of ten tons and flying along a closed circuit of 5,000 kilometres, the aircraft averaged an hourly speed of 693.547 kilometres. At the same time, records were established with pay-loads of five tons and two tons, one ton and without any pay-load.

Later, Mr. I. Sukhomlin, another Soviet test pilot, broke these records, attaining in a *TU*-114 aircraft flying along the same route an average speed of 877.212 kilometres an hour with a pay-load of 25 tons.

These results (including the record flights with a pay-load of 20, 15, 10, five and two tons, one ton and without any pay-load) were National records prior to their ratification by FAI as world records.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2718:AOA:F]

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ASIAN RECORDER

June 4—10, 1960

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **Mr. Koca Popovic's Visit:** The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Koca Popovic, visited Kabul late in April, 1960.

At the end of his talks with the Afghan Government leaders, the following *communique* was issued on April 27:

"Both the parties noted with satisfaction the similarity of views that exists between the two countries on a number of important international issues manifested in non-adherence to military blocs, in the policy of active and peaceful co-existence, international co-operation based on mutual respect and the policy of active neutrality of Afghanistan.

"They expressed their hope and conviction that efforts which are being made to bring about effective disarmament and cessation of all experiments with nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and to solve other major international questions would be used to the establishment of lasting peace in the world.

"Both the parties expressed their belief that the 'summit' meeting will bring further improvement in the international atmosphere and lead to the solution of outstanding problems.

"Both the parties further confirmed their support to the struggle of dependent peoples and nations for full independence and declared to be against all forms of colonialism. The struggle for freedom, self-determination and independence represents the legitimate and natural rights of these peoples which is in full conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter. The forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia of His Majesty King Zahir Shah this year at the invitation of President Tito will greatly contribute to the strengthening of bonds of friendship already existing between the two countries."

(*Royal Afghan Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3115:AFG:A]

B. **Sardar Md. Daud Khan Meets Mr. N. Khruschev:** The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, received the Afghan Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan, in Moscow on May 13.

Sardar Daud Khan was in the Soviet Union for medical treatment.

The conversation between the two Prime Ministers, it was said, touched on questions of further developing and consolidating Soviet-Afghan relations.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3239:AFG:A]

BURMA

A. **Agreements' Ratification Instruments Exchanged With China:** Burma and China on May 15 exchanged the Instruments of Ratification of the Mutual Non-aggression Treaty and the Agreement on the Territorial Boundary concluded between them on January 28, 1960.

The Instruments were exchanged in Rangoon by the Chinese Ambassador to Burma, Mr. Li Yi-mang, and the Burmese Foreign Minister, Mr. Sao Hkun Hkio.

The two countries had signed the Treaty and the Boundary Agreement on January 23 in Peking. China had ratified the documents on February 19 and Burma on May 12.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3299:BUR:A]

B. **Law And Order Situation:** Army and police officials told newsmen in Rangoon on May 14 that crime in the country had showed an increase since February, 1960 and that rebel activity was mounting.

They said that the increase in crime was usual in the hot season.

They attributed the increase in rebel activity to the withdrawal of security forces for election arrangements.

They added that the Prime Minister, U Nu, had given a free hand to the Army and the police to deal with criminals and rebels.

They emphasized that there had been no interference with the work of security forces from politicians.

Insurgents had been so demoralized and weakened that they had fallen to the level of dacoits. The insurgents were labouring under the impression that if they increased their activities the new Government might negotiate with them.

The Armed Forces, they said, would implement the Government policy effectively.

Mujahid rebels had been active in north Arakan about the end of 1959, but their activities would be on the wane following the recent discussions between the representatives of Burma and Pakistan on border problems.

The Pakistan Government had started suppressing Mujahid incursions into Burmese territory.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2671:BUR:A]

C. **New Envoy To India:** It was announced in Rangoon and New Delhi on May 20 that Maha Thiri Thudhamma Daw Khin Kyi (Madame Aung San) had been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Burma to India in place of Thado Maha Thray Sithu U Than Aung.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 1075:INI:C]

CAMBODIA

A. **South Viet-Nam Claims Three Islands:** Writing in his newspaper *Nationalist*, the former Prime Minister, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, said on May 17 that the South Viet-Namese Government had demanded from Cambodia three islands — Pic, Kien Vang and Keo Ngua — which lay just off the Cambodian coast.

He said that the claim had come in a Note delivered at Pnom Penh, which alleged "that the islands were Viet-Namese from the historical, juridical and geographical points of view and that their occupation by Cambodian forces was an act of aggression on the part of Cambodia."

He added that the claim was "untenable."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3115:CAM:A]

B. **New Port Opened:** A new seaport — Sihanoukville — on the Bay of Kompongsom was inaugurated on April 2 by the then Prime Minister, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. [Prince Norodom has since resigned for taking rest.]

The port, situated 190 miles from Pnom Penh, can handle ships of up to 10,000 tons. The two places will shortly be linked by a railway.

The port project was executed with French aid.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

CHINA

SUMMARY: Final State Of Accounts For 1959 And Budget For 1960: Mr. Chou En-lai On Foreign Policy; Attack On Imperialism; National Economic Plan For 1960; 12-Year Agricultural Development Plan; Changes In Family System; Peking University President Dismissed; No Exchange Of Newsmen With USA.

A. **Final State Of Accounts For 1959 And Budget For 1960:** The Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, Mr. Li Hsien-nien, presented to the second National People's Congress on March 30 the report on the final State of Accounts for 1959 and the draft Budget for 1960.

It was approved by the People's Congress on April 10.

Mr. Li Hsien-nien said that the Budget for 1959 had been successfully executed and that both revenue and expenditure had exceeded the original estimates.

The final accounts for 1959 were as follows (£1 sterling = 6.859 yuan):

"The revenue in 1959 was 54,160 million yuan, or 104.1 per cent of the original budgeted figure of 52,010 million yuan. This was an increase of 12,300 million yuan, or 29.4 per cent over the 1958 revenue of 41,860 million yuan.

"Revenue from enterprises and undertakings accounted for 33,360 million yuan, or 104.9 per cent of the original budgeted figure; taxation 20,470 million yuan, or 102.9 per cent

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of the budgeted figure; and revenue from other sources 330 million yuan, or 105.7 per cent of the budgeted figure.

"The expenditure was 52,770 million yuan, or 101.5 per cent of the original budgeted figure of 52,010 million yuan. Compared with the 1958 expenditure of 40,960 million yuan, the 1959 expenditure showed an increase of 11,810 million yuan, or 28.8 per cent.

"In the final accounts, 32,170 million yuan (or 101.5 per cent of the budgeted figure) was spent on economic construction, 5,860 million yuan (or 102.3 per cent of the budgeted figure) on social services, culture and education, 5,800 million yuan (the same as budgeted) on national defence, and 2,900 million yuan (or 107.7 per cent of the budgeted figure) on administration.

"In addition, 970 million yuan was spent on the re-payment of national debt, 350 million yuan on aid to foreign countries, 290 million yuan on other expenditures, and 4,430 million yuan on additional allotments of credit funds to the banks.

Budget For 1960:

Mr. Li Hsien-nien said that the Budget for 1960 had been drafted with a view to fulfilling far ahead of schedule the tasks set in the Economic Development Programme.

The budgeted revenue and expenditure for 1960, he said, were balanced at 70,020 million yuan. Compared with the final accounts for 1959, revenue increased by 15,860 million yuan or 29.3 per cent; and expenditure by 17,250 million yuan, or 32.7 per cent. The increase in the revenue and expenditure of the 1960 Budget was in the main compatible with the targets for the growth of industrial and agricultural production set in the draft national economic plan.

He said: "Although the ranges of increase are big, they are well-founded and, given efforts, can be fulfilled or over-fulfilled."

On the revenue side of the 1960 Budget, he said, the figures were as follows:

"(1) Revenue from enterprises and undertakings amounted to 45,300 million yuan, 35.8 per cent more than last year, or 64.7 per cent of all budgeted revenue in 1960.

"(2) Taxes of various kinds provided 24,360 million yuan, 19 per cent more than 1959, or 34.8 per cent of all budgeted revenue this year. Of this sum, industrial and commercial taxes accounted for 19,450 million yuan, or 23.9 per cent more than 1959; and the agricultural tax for 3,300 million yuan, that is still kept at the 1958 level without any increase.

"(3) Revenue from other sources amounted to 360 million yuan, 8.9 per cent more than 1959 or 0.5 per cent of all budgeted revenue this year."

A major portion of the increase in the estimated revenue of the Budget would be from payments from State-owned enterprises.

The expenditure figures were as follows:

(1) Economic Construction: 42,910 million yuan, 33.4 per cent more than last year, or 61.3 per cent of budgeted expenditure;

(2) Social Services, Culture and Education: 8,620 million yuan, 47.1 per cent more than last year, or 12.3 per cent of budgeted expenditure;

(3) National Defence: 5,800 million yuan, the same as last year, forming 8.3 per cent of the expenditure.

(4) Administration: 3,170 million yuan, 9.4 per cent more than last year, or 4.5 per cent of the expenditure.

(5) Repayment of Loans: 1,200 million yuan, 23.8 per cent more than last year, or 1.7 per cent of the expenditure.

(6) Aid to Foreign Countries: 500 million yuan, 40.5 per cent more than last year, or 0.7 per cent of the expenditure.

(7) Additional Allocations of Credit Funds to Banks: 5,800 million yuan, 31 per cent more than last year, 8.3 per cent of the expenditure.

(8) Other Expenses: 320 million yuan, 0.5 per cent of all budgeted expenditure, and general reserve 1,700 million yuan, 2.4 per cent of the expenditure.

Central Government allocations made up 0.5 per cent of all budgeted expenditure; and of the local authorities made up the remaining 51.6 per cent.

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 2743:CHI:A]

B. **Mr. Chou En-lai On Foreign Relations:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, spoke on the international situation and China's foreign relations at the Second National People's Congress on April 10.

He said: "The Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is stronger than ever before and the plots of the imperialists, modern revisionists and other reactionaries of various countries to sow discord within the camp have met with ignominious defeat.

"The relation of forces is becoming increasingly unfavourable to the forces of imperialism and war. That is why the US ruling circles are compelled to put out certain signs of relaxation, like agreeing to hold the East-West 'summit' conference to resume negotiations on disarmament and so on.

"The imperialist policy of the United States, the most aggressive in character, remains unchanged.

"US ruling circles, while making certain peace gestures are continuing to step up arms expansions and war preparations frantically, developing guided missile weapons and missile bases, leaving nothing undone in strengthening and trying to expand the aggressive military blocs and doing everything to obstruct an agreement on the disarmament question.

"The imperialists, with the United States at their head, whipped up a vicious anti-Chinese wave designed to prevent the spread of China's influence and to isolate China in international affairs."

Relations With USA:

Speaking specifically on Sino-American relations, he said:

"There has up to the present been no change in the tense relations between China and the United States and the responsibility for that rests entirely with the United States.

"As early as 1955, the Chinese Government declared that the Chinese people are friendly to the American people, that China does not want war with the United States and that China is willing to sit down and enter into negotiations with the United States.

"At the Sino-American Ambassadorial talks in Warsaw, we had time and again proposed that the two parties issue a joint statement to undertake mutually that they will not use force in settling international disputes between them.

"To liberate Taiwan (Formosa) is China's internal affair in which no outsider may interfere. However, the United States demands that China give up her sacred sovereign right to liberate her own territory.

"To this very day, the United States still seizes by force China's territory of Taiwan, and disregarding the Chinese Government's repeated warnings, has continually intruded on our territorial waters and air, carrying out military provocations and war threats.

"At the same time, the United States is trying all sorts of ways to create 'two Chinas' in an attempt to legalize its seizure of Taiwan.

"Under these circumstances, the Chinese people cannot but struggle to the end to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to oppose US aggression."

Relations With Japan:

He said that the new US-Japan Mutual Security Treaty was in the long run "a Treaty of disaster for the Japanese people" and added:

"This Treaty not only threatens the security of China and the Soviet Union but first of all poses a direct threat to the security of the peoples of the South-East Asian countries.

"We offer our profound sympathy and support to the Japanese people in their heroic struggle for an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan.

"The Chinese Government and people resolutely oppose the Kishi Government's policy of hostility to China and of reviving Japanese militarism.

"The Treaty of military alliance which the Kishi Government signed with the United States runs counter to the interests of the people of Japan and the United States.

"In the long run, this is a Treaty of disaster for the Japanese people. So long as the Kishi Government does not abandon its policy of hostility to China, there can be no chance of improving Sino-Japanese relations.

"US ruling circles are vigorously sponsoring the revival of Japanese and West German militarism.

"These two countries are again to become sources of war in Asia and Europe.

"With the connivance of the United States, Adenauer and Kishi are openly collaborating."

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3300:CHI:A]

C. **Communist Party And Imperialism:** Three important articles were recently published in the Communist Party Press which, according to Western observers, suggest that China would not accept a *modus vivendi* with imperialism, especially America, or any ideological *detente*.

The first two articles appeared in the April 1 and April 15 issues of the fortnightly *Red Flag*, while the third appeared in April 23 issue of the Peking *People's Daily*.

The articles reflected an extreme tactical and ideological rigour in all fields.

The analysis of the present situation as shown by the articles, was four-fold:

(1) The Socialist camp had no need to fear World War III since this could only lead to the final disappearance of capitalism and the speedy creation of a civilization "a thousand times superior." Such a possibility, far from being out of date, remained even probable since it was inherent in the nature of imperialism. The article twice quoted Lenin's remark that "anybody who thinks he had only to mention the word 'peace' for the capitalists to present it to him on a platter is extremely naive."

(2) The articles reflected Peking's belief that there had been no real international *detente* and, as a result of US policy, the situation had continued to get worse since the Khruschev-Eisenhower talks at Camp David in September, 1959. Many speeches by American authorities were carefully listed to the discredit of "imperialism." The *People's Daily* asserted that it had a duty to bring American "war-mongering" to light in order to avoid "grave calamities."

(3) Virulent new attacks against Yugoslav "Reformism "in the April 5 issue of the *Red Flag*, coinciding with the opening of the Belgrade Congress of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, were accompanied by a timely reminder of the fundamental opposition of the socialist and capitalist systems. According to the Chinese leaders, the proletariat cannot deprive itself in advance of recourse to "non-peaceful" means of armed insurrection in order to gain power, since Capitalism will not give up of its own accord.

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(4) The *People's Daily* cited a prediction by Lenin in 1919 that the future Asian revolution would show "even greater peculiarities" than the Russian Revolution.

Observers said China apparently wanted to re-affirm in a spectacular manner by a return to Leninist sources in her exchanges with "brother parties," that she would not consider herself bound by any undertakings at the 'summit' conference or any other conference at which she was not represented, particularly in respect of USA and that any agreement with the West would be merely a temporary expedient.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3300:CHI:A]

D. **National Economic Plan For 1960:** The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and Vice-Premier, Mr. Li Fu-chun, gave the details of the National Economic Plan to the Second National People's Congress on March 30 which, after discussion, approved it on April 10.

Mr. Li Fu-chun said that "as a result of the continuous 'leap forward' of the national economy, the country had fulfilled, three years ahead of schedule, the major targets of the Second Five-Year (1958-62) Plan."

The following is a comparison of the planned targets for 1962 and the actual output in 1959 (Chinese weights and measures: 1 mou=0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre; 1 tan (picul) =0.05 ton; 1 jin (catty)=0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 lb.):

Steel: Planned target between 10.5 million and 12 million tons; actual output 13.35 million tons;

Coal: Planned target between 190 million and 210 million tons; actual output 347.8 million tons;

Electricity: Planned target between 40,000 million and 43,000 million KWH; actual output 41,500 million KWH;

Metallurgical Equipment: Planned target between 30,000 and 40,000 tons; actual output 205,000 tons;

Power Generating Equipment: Planned target between 1.4 million and 1.5 million kilowatts; actual output 2.15 million kilowatts;

Metal-cutting Machine Tools: Planned target between 60,000 and 65,000 units; actual output 70,000 units;

Timber: Planned target between 31 million and 34 million cubic metres; actual output 41.2 million cubic metres;

Cement: Planned target between 12.5 million and 14.5 million tons; actual output 12.27 million tons;

Cotton Yarn: Planned target between 8 million and 9 million bales; actual output 8.25 million bales;

Cotton Cloth: Planned target between 7,290 million and 8,060 million metres; actual output 7,500 million metres;

Salt: Planned target between 10 million and 11 million tons; actual output 11.04 million tons;

Machine-made Paper: Planned target between 1.5 million and 1.6 million tons; actual output 1.7 million tons;

Grain: Planned target around 500,000 million catties; actual output 540,100 million catties;

Cotton: Planned target around 48 million *tan*; actual output 48.2 million *tan*; and

Soyabeans: Planned target around 25,000 million catties; actual output 23,000 million catties.

Mr. Li Fu-chun said that if the 1960 Plan could be fulfilled it would be possible within 10 years to catch up with or surpass Britain in the quantity and quality of total production.

The gross output value of industry for the first quarter of 1960 was estimated at 80 per cent above that for the same period of 1959 and about 20 per cent of the total capital construction planned for 1960 would be realized in the same period.

Agriculture must be the foundation, and industry the leading factor of planning during 1960; and priority development of heavy industry had to be combined with the rapid development of agriculture.

Agriculture would be modernized by mechanizing it in three stages. In the first phase, modern and local methods would be used with the emphasis on semi-mechanized farm implements towards which over 1.1 million tons of rolled steel was being allocated in 1960. Besides, 22,000 tractors would be pressed into service; small hydro-power equipment of 200,000 to 300,000 kw would be commissioned. The area cultivated by machinery in 1960 was expected to reach 17 million acres.

Targets (for 1960) for heavy industry were: coal 425 million tons; pig iron (excluding production by indigenous methods) 27.5 million tons; steel (excluding production by indigenous methods) 18.4 million tons; cement 16 million tons; chemical fertilizer 2.8 million tons; crude oil 5.2 million tons; and electric power 55,500 million kilowatts.

State budgetary expenditure on capital construction in 1960 would amount to about £4,750 million (not counting some £875 million to be raised locally), an increase of 21.7 per cent over 1959. This sum would be divided almost equally between national and local enterprises and allocated as: 58.3 per cent to industry; 20.9 per cent to transport, posts and tele-communications; 12 per cent to agriculture, water conservancy, forestry and meteorological services, and the balance to other services.

Railway construction planned for 1960 included 2,068 kilometres of main line and 2,053 kilometres of branch line, 1,223 kilometres of double-tracking, 1,045 kilometres of light-gauge line, and 2,000 kilometres of other lines, a total of nearly 5,250 *miles*, 82 per cent more than what was in 1959.

New students in institutes of higher studies were to number 280,000; in secondary schools of all types over 8 million; and in primary schools 21 million.

He stressed the continued key role of People's Communes not only in agriculture and its ancillary services but also in local industry.

He said that all Chinese cities were setting up People's Communes in a big way. Hitherto, it had been experimental (in cities), particularly in Honan Province, where Communes had started. The extension of the Communes would be on a voluntary basis and would certainly promote the growth of small-scale urban industry.

Two weeks after the presentation of the report, the Peking *People's Daily* announced that industrial production for the first quarter of 1960 amounted to 30 per cent of the total planned for the year, an achievement which guaranteed the over-fulfilment of the 1960 Plan by a substantial margin and the trebling of industrial output in the three years 1957-60.

12-Year Plan To Raise Farm Output Endorsed: A resolution on the effort to fulfil ahead of schedule the 12-year National Programme of Agricultural Development was also endorsed by the Congress on April 10.

It said: "Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. The pre-schedule fulfilment of the National Programme for Agricultural Development will be of extremely great significance to the continued 'leap forward' of China's socialist construction.

"The National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) worked out by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is a great programme for developing China's socialist agriculture and building up a new socialist countryside at high speed.

"Since its publication as a draft in 1956, the draft Programme has mobilized the initiative of the broadest masses of people, promoted the rapid development of our agricultural production and all economic and cultural undertakings in the rural areas and thus propelled the rapid development of the national economy as a whole.

"Especially because of the continuous big 'leap forward' in 1958 and 1959 and the switch-over to People's Communes in the countryside, part of the content of the National Programme for Agricultural Development has been exceeded by actual life, and some of the targets have been basically fulfilled, largely fulfilled or fulfilled ahead of schedule in some parts of the country.

"This has made it entirely possible for us to fulfil, two or three years ahead of schedule, the National Programme for Agricultural Development after another period of strenuous effort."

It said that the Congress had adopted the Programme without making any changes in the Articles of the revised draft, except for Article 27 on eliminating the four pests to read as follows: "In the 12 years beginning 1956, rats, bed-bugs, flies and mosquitoes should be practically wiped out wherever possible."

On April 15, the Chairman, Mr. Liu Shao-chi, officially promulgated the 12-year Programme calling for increased production of foodgrains and other crops and also stipulating improvements to be carried out within that period in a number of other spheres covering virtually all aspects of rural life.

According to its Preamble, the Programme sought to increase the productive capacity in agriculture rapidly "so as to re-inforce socialist industrialization in our country and raise the living standards of peasants and the whole people during the period from the First Five-Year Plan to the Third."

Different parts of the Programme, according to the Vice-Premier, Mr. Tan Chen-lin, had been surpassed, basically achieved or realized to a large extent.

The most significant aspect of the ambitious Programme was the accent placed on increasing the yields of foodgrains. In areas with hitherto low yields, grain production was to be more than doubled within 12 years, while in areas which had enjoyed higher yields it was to be doubled.

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 2867:CHI:A]

E. **Significance Of Changes In The Family Explained:** The official view of the significance of changes in the family in Chinese society since the communists took over was explained in an article published in the *Peking Review* dated March 10.

The writer, Mr. Fan Jo-yu, said that the transformation of the feudal patriarchal family into a democratic united family was concomitant with the transformation of a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society into a socialist society.

He wrote: "The most important aspect of the new system was that it turned the former individual way of production, which had the family as a unit, into collective production, with the advanced agricultural co-operative as a unit. Henceforth, the peasant family was basically no longer a unit of pro-

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duction but a unit of consumption—it was still the unit in which all members of the family consumed the payment for their work in the collective economy.

"In 1958, People's Communes were set up throughout the rural areas of China. This further reduced the function of the family as a socio-economic unit. Thanks to the numerous collective welfare services, the universal establishment of public dining-rooms, nurseries and sewing services, household workers being gradually socialized. Women are being freed from the shackles of domestic chores. Like men, they take part in social production on a large scale.

"As the system of distribution adopted by the Commune combines the wage system with the free supply system and wages are paid directly to the earners irrespective of sex, every working member of the family, man or woman, can take his place independently and with equal status in social distribution. At the same time, precisely because of the collective welfare services run by the Communes and the system of distribution in the Communes, a large part or much of the consumption by the peasants does not take place through the family as before.

"Thus, the family is basically no longer an economic unit of production, nor entirely one of consumption, and in consequence, the power once vested in the patriarch to manage and supervise production and dispose of domestic property has lost its sense and utility. With this power of the patriarch ceasing to exist, all survivals of the feudal patriarchal system are bound to vanish. At this point, the survivals of the feudal patriarchal system, left behind by history, have finally become things that must be and, in fact, have been abolished. In his *Report of an Investigation into the Peasant Movement in Hunan*, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out long ago that the abolition of the clan system 'will follow as a natural consequence of victory in political and economic struggle.' Precisely, this is the theoretical and historical ground on which we have abolished the feudal patriarchal system."

(*Peking Review*)

[Prev. ref. 2548:CHI:B]

F. Dismissal Of Peking University President: It was officially announced in Peking on April 17 that the President of Peking University, Prof. Ma Yin-chu (78), critic of the Government's population policy, had been dismissed from office.

He was succeeded by Mr. Lu Ping.

Prof. Ma Yin-chu, a US-educated economist, had been President of the University since 1951.

In magazine articles in recent months, he publicly defended his theories on population and birth control, which were under attack from more than 200 critics because they contradicted the Communist Party political line.

He argued that China's teeming population, estimated at more than 650 million, was an obstacle to progress and advocated birth-control to check its present rapid growth.

The Government and his critics said in reply that a vast man-power was an advantage and the country needed more people to cope with all the demands of swiftly developing industry and agriculture.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3266:CHI:C]

G. No Exchange Of Newsmen With USA: The Foreign Ministry issued a *communique* in Peking on May 17 re-affirming its position against a possible exchange of news correspondents with USA.

It said that such an exchange could take place only after the signing of a formal reciprocal agreement between the two Governments.

It recalled the long-drawn-out negotiations at Ambassadorial level in Warsaw, laid the responsibility for the deadlock squarely on USA and re-stated the absolute need for a formal agreement before an exchange of newsmen could take place.

The State Department in Washington had, on April 20, rejected such a proposal because it would have given blanket permission to a certain number of Chinese correspondents to enter USA without the US Immigration Service being able to decide on their individual merits.

Of a Press corps of 25 foreign correspondents in Peking, only three represent non-communist news agencies from Britain, France and Indonesia.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 973:CHI:A]

FORMOSA

A. Mr. Carlos P. Garcia's Visit: President Carlos P. Garcia of the Philippines paid a goodwill visit to Formosa from May 2 to 7.

During his stay at Taipeh, the Formosan capital, he had prolonged talks with the President of the Kuomintang Administration, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

One of his engagements in Taipeh was an address to Legislative Yuan (Parliament) on May 2 when he described the Kuomintang Administration as a "bastion of democracy" and said that the Philippines recognized it as "the only true China."

He added that the "two countries are firmly linked against totalitarian communism whose aggressive instincts are cause for world concern."

He also explained the Philippines' "Filipino First" policy which he said, was an expression of the national desire of Filipinos to be masters in their own households. "This policy is a natural legitimate exercise of Filipinos to be first in the enjoyment of our national heritage and patrimony in exactly the same manner as Chinese would be first in China."

He cited historical Philippines-Chinese ties and assured that Chinese in the Philippines would continue to be treated in the spirit of the true meaning of friendship.

Obviously referring to the two countries' dispute over 2,700 over-staying Chinese in the Philippines, he said, he believed that a satisfactory settlement could be reached on this matter.

Apart from public receptions and political talks, his programme in Formosa included visits to nearby towns and countryside. Everywhere he was given a warm welcome.

Joint Communique:

On May 7, Mr. Garcia and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued a joint *communique* emphasizing "the importance of their countries to the security of 'free Asia'" and pledging to build up their defence capabilities.

The *communique* expressed their hopes for progress in international disarmament efforts, but, in the meanwhile, they called for "vigilance on the part of the 'free world'."

It re-affirmed the two countries' firm stand against communism and noted their eagerness for a settlement of problems existing between their Governments.

(*The Manila Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3108:PHI:A, 3161:PHI:A]

INDIA

A. Foodgrains Agreement With USA: The Governments of the United States and India signed in Washington on May 4 an Agreement which provided for the sale to India, over a four-year period, of 16,000,000 metric tons of American wheat and 1,000,000 metric tons of US rice.

The Agreement, undertaken as part of President D. D. Eisenhower's Food-for-Peace Programme, would mean on the average the shipment of more than a ship-load of wheat each day for four years.

For these commodities *plus* some ocean transportation costs, India would pay USA $1,275,000,000 (Rs. 607 crores in rupees) under Title I of the PL 480 Programme.

The Agreement was signed by President D. D. Eisenhower, and India's Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil.

This is the fifth Title I PL 480 Agreement to be signed with India. The first Agreement with India (and the largest previous Agreement with any country) was signed in August, 1956 for an amount of $360,100,000. Previous Agreements with India totalled nearly $1,000,000,000 in value. They provided a significant proportion of India's grain imports during the past 3½ years, as well as substantial imports of cotton, tobacco and dairy products.

The new Agreement was said to be unique in three respects. It was almost four times as large as any Agreement previously signed with any country since the beginning of the Programme in 1955. It was the first Agreement to span a period of four years. It was the first Agreement specifically designed to help a country in establishing substantial food reserves; one-fourth of the wheat and all of the rice would be available for such purposes. The stock-piling feature of the Agreement would provide India with 4,000,000 metric tons (147,000,000 bushels) of wheat and 1,000,000 metric tons (22,000,000 bags) of rice over the four-year period for reserve purposes.

One-fourth of the amount of financing in the new Agreement ($319,000,000) would be made available immediately to finance the first year's shipments of 4,000,000 metric tons (147,000,000 bushels) of wheat and 250,000 metric tons (5,500,000 bags) of rice. The rate and manner in which the remaining quantities would be shipped would be agreed upon by the Government after January 1, 1961 and would be subject to annual review thereafter.

Of the rupees to be acquired by USA in payment for these commodities, $1,076,000,000 (Rs. 512 crores) would be made available to the Government of India for economic development projects (half as loans, half as grants). The remaining $200,000,000 (Rs. 95 crores) would be used to pay US expenses in India and to finance other US Agency programmes, including the development of foreign markets for US agricultural products.

The new Agreement re-inforced by previous Agreements was expected to contribute to India's progress by: (1) substantially increasing India's short food supply; (2) helping to control the rising costs of food; and (3) giving tangible support to the financing of India's development projects.

The commodity composition of the Agreement was:

Commodity	*Million $*
Wheat (587 million bushels)	965.0
Rice (22 million bags)	116.0
Ocean Transport (estimated)	195.0
Total	1,276.0

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The sales of the commodities would be made by US private traders. Purchase authorizations would be announced later.

Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's Statement:

The following is the text of President Eisenhower's statement on the occasion of the signing of the Agreement:

"This is a ceremony, Mr. Patil, in which I am both honoured and delighted to participate.

"The Agreement that we have just signed is a practical symbol of the term 'food for peace'.

"In a world marked too often by fears and distrust it warms my soul to take part in an event which is the product of mutual respect and ever-growing friendship.

"When I was in your country in December, 1959, Mr. Patil, I caught the spirit—the infectious spirit—of progress that abounds in the new India. What we can do to lend encouragement, to lend a helping hand, we are most happy to do.

"My thoughts go back to the day—it was December 11, 1959—when I was in New Delhi at the opening of the great World Agriculture Fair. I recall the words of your Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, when he said that 'in this world today the call is for ever greater co-operation between individuals, between groups, between nations.'

"When Mr. Nehru spoke of co-operation he was speaking of true co-operation—the kind that is freely extended by one equal to another. What we are observing here today is the signing of a co-operative Agreement freely entered into by each nation pledged by each of us as equal partners in the world community.

"This is the fifth and by far the largest of such Agreements entered into by our two nations. Under the terms of these Agreements, substantial quantities of agricultural commodities are moving from USA to India under special terms of sale. We are fortunate in USA that we have achieved such an abundance of farm products that we are able to share them with our friends.

"India is going forward with a zeal and determination that commands our unreserved admiration and respect. Her people are well down the road that leads to self-generating economic advancement.

"The food that we make available under our special programmes today will be reflected in India's accelerated progress tomorrow.

"This is what we mean by 'food for peace,.'"

Mr. S. K. Patil's Statement:

The following is the statement made by India's Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil, at the signing of the Agreement:

"Mr. President, I find it very difficult to express my feelings adequately on this occasion. Your generous sentiments towards my country will touch the hearts of millions of our people, as they have touched mine. A few months ago, when you visited India, you evinced your deep concern that human beings in some parts of the world should suffer from hunger and want while there is more than plenty elsewhere. You proclaimed your intention and the intention of your country to further the well-being of the less fortunate peoples by sharing your abundance with them.

"That this Agreement should have given a concrete shape to your appeal for using 'food for peace' is a matter of deep satisfaction to us all. This Agreement is probably unique in its range and dimensions, but it is perhaps even more significant in its concept. For a country as large as ours with a population of over 400 million people and with a history of recurrent food shortages, a national food reserve is of paramount importance. This Agreement enables us to build such a reserve. Freed from the anxiety of food shortages, we shall be able to concentrate our efforts and energies to the all-round development of our country. Mr. President, it is a signal honour to my country and an indication of your abiding interest in our progress that you have yourself set your hand to this historic Agreement."

Mr. C. A. Herter's Statement:

The following statement was issued by the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, on the occasion:

"The tremendous scope of this Agreement with India is indicated in the statistics which have been released with its signing. It is not only the largest Agreement ever concluded with India but is also the largest single Title I transaction negotiated since the Public Law 480 Programme was established in 1954.

"This Agreement deals with food, and food is a very practical factor in international relations as it is in family life. It provides one of the most genuine links between human beings, the will to help others. President Eisenhower has spoken of this human side of the Agreement with India. We might also well recall the words that he spoke at the opening of the World Agriculture Fair in New Delhi: 'Today we have all the scientific capacity to abolish from the world scene at least this one evil, both tragic and inhuman—hunger that emaciates the bodies of children, that scars the souls of their parents, that stirs the passions of those who toil endlessly and earn only scraps. Men, right now, possess knowledge and resources for a successful world-wide war against hunger—a sort of war that dignifies and exalts human beings.'

"I devoutly hope that the time is not too distant when this type of war—the war on hunger which President Eisenhower referred to, along with the war on disease, poverty and ignorance—is the only kind we know. Some may call this impractical, but this, I suppose, has been said of the great ideas of man since the beginning of time. In the end, it was the ideas and not the doubters who survived."

The United States formally notified the United Nations of the Agreement on May 4.

The Canadian House of Commons was told on May 5 that the Agreement provided ample safeguards for the Canadian wheat export industry.

The Canadian Trade Minister, Mr. Gordon Churchill, said that one of the safeguards was an Indian undertaking to purchase 14,000,000 bushels of wheat each year from the world markets.

Position Of Rice:

It was stated in New Delhi on May 20 that the position regarding rice, considered a weak link in India's food situation, had improved considerably with the signing of Agreements with a number of countries for the import of about 1.8 million tons in the next few years.

These included, apart from 1,000,000 tons under the new PL 480 Agreement with USA for the proposed buffer stock, 150,000 tons from USA under the previous PL 480 Agreement, 100,000 tons from UAR on a barter basis in exchange for jute and tea, and an additional 150,000 tons from Burma on payment of sterling.

The last instalment of 400,000 tons from Burma, under the previous Agreement for the supply of 2,000,000 tons over five years, is also due in 1960.

Excluding the supply under the latest PL 480 Agreement with USA, the total imports of rice in 1960 would, therefore, amount to 800,000 tons as against last year's 500,000 tons.

With imports and with the stocks already with the Government and the recent procurements in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, there should be no difficulty in meeting the country's requirements without having recourse to wide-spread trading.

The Central Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil, realized the vital position of rice in the country's food situation soon after he took over this portfolio. Immediately, he initiated negotiations with a number of countries — Burma, USA, United Arab Republic and Thailand — for the import of rice.

Inquiries from Thailand for a possible supply of rice did not yield any result owing to the comparatively high prices quoted by that country and her unwillingness to agree to a barter deal. This was the first time India had shown any interest in Thai rice.

As a consequence of the new PL 480 Agreement with USA, the rice prices in Thailand had slumped. That explains the protest Thailand has lodged with USA against the proposed supply of 1,000,000 tons of rice to India under this Agreement.

India is said to be still interested in importing rice from Thailand provided the rates quoted are reasonable and the deal is on a barter basis.

Thailand has an adverse balance of trade with India and the Government may agree to offset the adverse balance against the import of rice. Any extra imports would require Thailand to buy goods from India as in the case of UAR.

Indian Comment On Thai Reaction:

Surprise was caused in New Delhi on May 14 by the report from Bangkok that two Thai Ministers wanted to resign on the question of the Indo-US Foodgrains Agreement and that Thailand had decided to make a protest to the US Government against the Agreement.

The Agreement, it was pointed out in New Delhi, should not have occasioned any worry to Thailand because that country is not a regular supplier of rice to India.

India, it was stated, had not imported any rice from Thailand for the past seven or eight years. Further, the price of Thai rice was reported to be very high.

Attention was also drawn to the fact that the Agreement was mostly for wheat, only 1,000,000 out of the 17,000,000 tons of foodgrains contracted for being rice.

It was further pointed out that most of the rice to be supplied under the Indo-US Agreement would be used in India to build up a buffer-stock. Consequently, the annual market in India for rice-exporting countries was not likely to be affected much and its usual suppliers like Burma were expected to continue exporting rice to India till India could do away with imports.

(*US Embassy* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3252:INI:D]

B. **Oil Struck At Ankaleshwar:** It was announced in Bombay on May 15 that oil had been struck at Ankaleshwar, about 100 miles south of Cambay.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission working in collaboration with Soviet experts discovered the oil-field which was stated to be the best so far in the public sector and with "huge potentialities."

The quality and quantity of the oil struck at Ankaleshwar were stated to be better than the oil so far discovered in the Cambay region.

This was the second big oil discovery made in recent months in the Cambay region.

The other "commercially feasible" discovery was made in April, 1960 when it was said that the Government of India had decided to start planning on a medium-sized refinery, the third in the public sector to be set up in Cambay to process the oil produced there.

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The discovery of oil at Ankaleshwar, it was stated, would have a significant impact in hastening the plans for setting up the refinery at Cambay. The other two refineries in the public sector at Gauhati (Assam) and Barauni (Bihar) are being set up with Rumanian and Soviet help respectively.

Mr. K. D. Malaviya's Statement:

The Central Minister for Mines and Fuel, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, said in a statement:

"Yet another oil-field nearly 100 miles south of Cambay town was discovered by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission when the first exploratory well at Ankaleshwar in Broach district was perforated for testing. Although the report (from Ankaleshwar) says that the quality of oil there is better and the quantity greater than the Cambay oil I will warn the public to take this news with cautious optimism".

Giving details of drilling at Ankaleshwar, he said: "The drilling of the first well began in the first week of February, 1960. It took about 60 days to complete drilling.

"Oil gushed out there on the second day of testing operations. Though detailed information is to follow it seems that this discovery is the best that we have made so far in the public sector."

He said that it was the usual practice to allow the well to flow for several days before deciding on its quality and quantity. "This is only the second day."

In Lucknow, Mr. Malaviya told a news conference on May 15 that the discovery of the new oil-well at Ankaleshwar was the third major achievement in the public sector, the earlier two being Jwalamukhi and Cambay.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3278:INI:F]

C. **Intermediate Ports Development:** The Intermediate Ports Development Committee appointed two years ago has, in its report, recommended a Rs. 38-crore programme for the development of four existing intermediate ports into well-equipped all-weather ports.

Of the four ports selected for the proposed development, it said, the highest priority should be given to Tuticorin in Madras and Mangalore in Mysore. Paradip in Orissa and Porbandar in Gujerat, were listed as second priority works.

An important part of the Committee's recommendations related to the facilities needed for handling the anticipated expansion in iron-ore exports.

These recommendations envisaged the development of many ports including Mangalore, Paradip, Kakinada, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Karwar and Redi.

It also suggested the development of Neendakara, in Kerala, as an intermediate port to clear the traffic in the Quilon region.

The Committee, headed by Mr. H. P. Mathrani, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, listed 10 ports for specified improvement.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2069:INI:G]

INDONESIA

A. **Detention Of Chinese Diplomat:** The Chinese Embassy in Djakarta accused the Government on May 13 of arresting the Chinese Consul in Samarinda in Borneo, Mr. Chiang Yen, on April 27 and detaining him in his house for 41 hours.

An Embassy spokesman said that a strong protest had been sent to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry against "the serious incident."

The protest Note stated that the authorities of Samarinda kept the Chinese Consul in "forced residence" for 41 hours, preventing him from accomplishing his consular duties in relation to the repatriation of Chinese nationals.

The Secretary-General of the Indonesian Foreign Office, Mr. Sunito Kusumowigdago, said later that the Consul's "improper behaviour against local officials" had made it necessary for the authorities to ask him to stay temporarily at his residence and not contact overseas Chinese for the sake of security and order.

He added: "Among other things, the Consul sneeringly tried to make out that the local officials were not rigidly carrying out the instructions of the Central Government on the overseas Chinese repatriation question, as in searching their luggage and getting fingerprints".

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3099:IND:A]

IRAQ

A. **Cabinet Re-shuffle:** A re-shuffle of the Cabinet was announced in Baghdad on May 3.

One decree broadcast by Baghdad Radio appointed the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hashim Jawad, as acting Finance Minister, replacing Mr. Mohammed Hadid, who had resigned the previous week.

The Radio said that Mr. Hadid had asked to be relieved of his post for personal reasons.

A second decree announced the following appointments:

Minister of Industry—Brigadier Muhieddin Abdul Hamid, hitherto Minister of Education.

Minister of Education—Brigadier Ismail Ibrahim Aref.

Minister of State—Dr. (Mrs.) Nazim El Dulaimi, hitherto Minister of Municipal Affairs.

(*Baghdad Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2800:IRQ:B]

B. **Boycott Of Arab League Ended:** It was announced in Cairo on May 14 that Iraq had ended her boycott of the Arab League and would attend the forthcoming League meeting in Beirut.

The Assistant Secretary of the Arab League, Mr. Dardiri Ismail, said in Cairo that he had returned recently from a visit to Iraq where he had discussed Iraq's position with the League.

He said that Iraq would attend the Beirut meeting of the League and any future meeting.

The Beirut meeting, on April 16, was postponed to June 25 at the request of Jordan.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2631:IRQ:A]

C. **Economic Help From Denmark:** The Danish Minister of Trade and Finance, Prof. Kjeld Philip, told a news conference in Baghdad on April 6 that his country had offered Iraq a new project, as important as oil, which would revolutionize the economy of Iraq.

He said that he made this offer to the Iraqi Prime Minister, General Abdel Karim Kassem, when he met him earlier during the day (April 6). When he was asked to elaborate the scheme, he said, it was "too early."

He said that the Iraqi authorities were especially interested in getting Danish experts for the building of the Umqasr harbour on the Persian Gulf and for other projects. These experts would be arrriving soon. Danish firms were interested in helping Iraq to develop her natural resources. A leading Danish firm had proposed to open a consultant engineers' office in Iraq.

There were discussions, he said, about constructing a paper mill, and three hospitals of 400 beds each.

(*The Times*, London)

D. **Mosul Revolt Sentences:** In Baghdad on May 13, the People's Court sentenced 18 persons to death in their absence for their part in the Mosul revolt in March, 1959.

Eleven Army officers were sentenced to death by a firing squad and six others to be hanged.

The former Iraqi Ambassador to the United Arab Republic, Mr. Fayek el Samourai, reported to be in Cairo, was also sentenced to be hanged on charges of plotting against the Republic.

Three others were sentenced in their absence to life imprisonment.

Samourai and the others were ordered to pay collective compensation of 3,000 Iraqi dinars (£3,000) to the families of three men killed during the mutiny.

Samourai was alleged to have worked with the Egyptian Intelligence Bureau against Iraqi students in Cairo and to have broadcast over the *Voice of the Arabs* Radio slanders and intrigues against the Iraqi Republic.

The Court also sentenced Kadhem Azzawi and Medhat Hajj Serri—in their absence—to 15 years' imprisonment and Kadhem Rashid to three years' imprisonment on charges of plotting against the life of General Kassem.

(*Baghdad Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2605:IRQ:A]

ISRAEL

A. **Russia Rejects Proposal For A Meeting Between Mr. David Ben-Gurion And Mr. N. Khruschev:** An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman announced on May 3 that the Soviet Government had rejected a proposal by the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, for a meeting between himself and the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev.

He said that the Soviet reply, delivered orally in Moscow, said: "The Soviet Government considers that in view of the statements of Israeli public leaders and even of Ministers of Government not conducive to the furtherance of peace, the Israeli Prime Minister's visit to USSR would be premature."

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Jacob Malik, who delivered the reply to the Israeli Ambassador in Moscow, added that Soviet policy continued to be based "on a desire for good relations with all States of the Near and Middle East without discrimination".

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 1943:AOA:A]

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JORDAN

A. **Attempt To Murder Mr. H. Majali—Three Persons Sentenced:** Three Jordanians who have fled the country were sentenced, in their absence, on May 4 to 20 years' imprisonment for plotting to assassinate the Prime Minister Mr. Haztaa Majali, and King Hussein's uncle, Sherif Nasser Ben Jamil.

They are Mr. Abdullah Rimawi, a former Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Major-General Ali Abu Nuwar, a former Chief of the Jordan General Staff, and Mr. Zakaria Yousef Ettaher, a prominent merchant.

The State Security Tribunal passed a sentence of 10 years' imprisonment on four other accused in the case while an eighth defendant got seven years' imprisonment. Two of the ten accused were acquitted.

In sentencing Mr. Rimawi, Mr. Abu Nuwar and Mr. Ettaher, the Court took into consideration the fact that they had already been sentenced, in their absence, to 15 years' imprisonment on charges of attempting to overthrow the Government and seize power by an armed revolt.

(*Amman Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3293:JOR:B]

B. **Exploring The Dead Sea For Sodom And Gomorrah — Trouble About Permit:** According to an Amman report on April 13, the Jordan Department of Antiquities had not renewed the permit granted to Dr. Ralph Baney, leader of the Holy Land Christian Approach Mission to Jordan, to explore the Dead Sea bed for the two Biblical cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Director of the Department said that the permit had expired on March 31, 1960.

Among the reasons why the Jordan Department of Antiquities had decided not to renew the permit were the failure of Dr. Baney's expedition to achieve fruitful results after five weeks of continued search and the desire of the Jordan Government to give other archaeological expeditions a chance to explore the sea bed in search of the two cities.

Complaints had been made that Dr. Baney was not an archaeologist—he claims to be an oceanographer—and that he was interfering with the work of other searchers by deviating from his original diving mission to attempt to acquire scrolls and Biblical manuscripts.

Dr. Baney, a Baptist Minister from Kansas City (Missouri), arrived in Jordan in February, 1960 at the head of a team of four Americans equipped with diving equipment and under-water photography apparatus specially made in France to withstand the high salinity of the Dead Sea.

They had been charting and exploring the sea bed near Qumran where the famous Dead Sea Scrolls were found.

Dr. Baney claimed in a report to the Director of the Jordan Department of Antiquities on March 23 that he had traced some under-water ruins which might prove to be those of cities which existed in the area some 4,000 years ago. He also claimed to have traced a 12-ft-wide built-up road at the bottom of the sea.

A spokesman for Dr. Baney said on April 13 that a 30-day renewal of his permit had been promised by the Minister for Education to which the Department of Antiquity was subject.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3305:ISR:A]

LAOS

A. **General Elections:** Fifty-one of the 59 seats in the National Assembly were won by an alliance of 'Rightist' parties—the Rally of the Lao People and the Committee for the Defence of National Interests—in the General Elections held in the last week of April, 1960.

The swing to the 'Right' was so complete that even the neutralist Santiphab Party was defeated in all the eight constituencies it had contested. Even the Party leader, Mr. Pholsena, who was considered a favourite in his constituency, was credited with only 700 votes.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3128:LAO:A]

LEBANON

A. **Government Resigns:** The Lebanese Government resigned on May 14.

It was immediately replaced by a neutral *interim* Government headed by the former Lebanese Ambassador to France, Mr. Ahmed Daouk.

The new Cabinet was composed of eight members who were not running for the forthcoming elections to the Legislature.

The former Minister for Justice and Economic Affairs, Mr. Philippe Takla, occupied the post of Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet.

This Cabinet will govern the country during the election period.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2963:LEB:A]

B. **New Agreement With Compagnie du Port de Beirut:** The Lebanese Chamber of Deputies approved on April 28 a new Convention between the Government and Compagnie du Port de Beirut, a French Company which has been running all operations at the port of Beirut under a Concession Agreement which was due to expire in 1990.

This Concession was formally terminated. The Company will, however, continue to run the port for the same period of 30 years, the Government reserving to itself the right to take over the port operations within 15 years under certain conditions.

The other main differences between the old and new Agreements are:

(1) The changed status of the Company, which becomes a Lebanese, and not French, concern with headquarters in Beirut instead of in Paris.

(2) The Company has now become subject to all Lebanese taxes, whereas the previous Agreement entitled it to a large degree of tax exemption.

(3) The Government will receive 50 per cent of the Company's net profits, instead of 10 per cent of its gross profits as hitherto. The Government has accepted to pay the Company a lump sum of £L10,000,000 (about £1,623,000) "the value of its Concession rights".

It is understood that the proportion of the Company's shares in the hands of Lebanese nationals—already over 50 per cent—will be raised to 80 per cent.

With the signing of the new Agreement the case brought by France in the International Court of Justice at The Hague against Lebanon will be withdrawn.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 956:LEB:A]

MALAYA

A. **Trade Agreement With Japan:** Representatives of Malaya and Japan signed a Trade Agreement in Kuala Lumpur on May 10.

The two countries, under the Agreement, will accord each other most-favoured-nation treatment in various fields including immigration and shipping.

Pronouncements on both sides suggested that the Agreement was more on general goodwill than a specific trade pact, with Japan largely providing services in return for goods.

Japan annually buys three times as much from Malaya as she sells to Malaya and there was nothing in the Agreement to alter this balance.

According to the Agreement, Japan, however, undertook to prevent dumping by another country of tin or natural or synthetic rubber which might threaten Malaya's exports of tin and natural rubber, and there would be consultation if Malaya's sales of tin and rubber to Japan declined. Japan would also provide a market for canned pineapple and sawn timber from Malaya.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 986:JAP:A]

NEPAL

A. **Nepali Congress Session:** The seventh annual conference of the ruling Nepali Congress—the first since the Party came into power 11 months ago—was held in Khatmandu from May 8 to 10.

Delegates and observers from the Socialist Parties of Burma, Japan, Norway, Yugoslavia, Israel and the Praja-Socialist Party of India, besides about 700 delegates, were present.

The delegates from other countries expressed satisfaction over the fact that through the Nepali Congress, democratic socialism was triumphant "in this part of the world as well."

Secretaries' Report:

In a joint report presented to the Conference, the General Secretaries, Mr. Bhadra Sharman and Mr. Tripurwar Singh, commended the Government's neutral foreign policy, particularly in the context of the Sino-Indian border dispute.

The report said it was "natural for us to have a sense of pride in the neutral foreign policy which our Government has been able to maintain."

With Nepal's emergence in the international field, the country faced new problems. "Sandwiched geographically between India and China, Nepal has to tread her path with care and circumspection".

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Unfortunately, it said, Nepal found herself in an awkward position resulting from the Sino-Indian differences. "Under the circumstances, it is a tough job to keep up and develop the policy of positive neutrality. The way the Nepali Congress is facing this difficulty and the success with which Nepal is furthering the growth of friendship with each country should naturally give every Nepali reason to be proud."

It took note of Mr. B. P. Koirala's visit to China and India, and said that the expressions of friendship during these visits sprang from the country's neutral foreign policy.

It "recorded with pleasure" the peaceful settlement of the question of formal demarcation of the Sino-Nepalese boundary during Mr. Koirala's visit to Peking. This settlement was "an important achievement" which had resulted in "certainty" about Nepal's boundary.

It said that the co-operation extended to Nepal by friendly nations and their interest in the country's planned development was an offshoot of Nepal's neutral foreign policy.

Mr. B. P. Koirala's Presidential Address:

In his presidential address, Mr. B. P. Koirala said that increased production and planning were most essential for Nepal.

He said that the Constitution under which his Government worked could not be called completely democratic but was best under the circumstances. It still offered manifold opportunities to broaden the path of democratic development. The limitations set by the Constitution and the problems created by the country's poverty "make the position of the Government extremely vulnerable."

He said that there were anti-national 'Left-wing' elements in the country who could exist only by creating a disturbed atmosphere.

Policy Resolution:

The Conference adopted on May 9 a 2,000-word policy resolution reiterating as its objective "the establishment of a socialist Nepal through parliamentary democracy."

It resolved to safeguard the rights of Parliament and strengthen its prestige. Democratic institutions, such as local self-government and panchayat councils, would be set on a firm foundation.

The Nepali Congress was determined to achieve its "objective" of a socialist Nepal through parliamentary democracy even at the cost of greater sacrifices and sufferings.

The aim of the Party was to create an industrial society to replace the feudal economy in the country. To do this, the Party took upon itself the responsibility of harnessing productive resources and increasing productive forces.

The Party would give the tiller the right to his land and bring about sweeping land reforms to push up agricultural production.

Youth organizations would be given an impetus and the enthusiasm and the revolutionary spirit of the youth of the country would be harnessed for national reconstruction.

It also took note of "many elements" which took advantage of the democratic rights conferred upon them and indulged in "immoral, illegal and undemocratic activities" with a view to disrupting democratic practices "deliberately and consciously". The Party would ceaselessly fight against such anti-national elements.

It also took note of Nepal's emergence in the international field and attributed the country's growing international relations to the Party's "positive" foreign policy, the main features of which were made out to be non-alignment with any Power bloc, independent assessment of all issues and support of the right cause.

It stated that the Nepali Congress would strive to make this policy "still more successful".

It called upon all democratic forces in the country to co-operate in nation-building activities in "a spirit of vigilance and alertness."

"Neutralist Policy" Endorsed:

The following day (April 10), the Conference adopted a "Motion of Thanks" endorsing the policy of "positive neutrality" and non-alignment in foreign affairs.

The resolution referred to the Suez crisis, the Hungarian uprising, the problem of German re-unification, the Tibetan upheaval and the Sino-Indian border dispute and said that these could not precipitate a world war "because the countries believing in peace are active."

Directive On Industrialization:

The Conference issued the following six-point directive to the Government with a view to giving an impetus to industrialization:

(1) The Government should have full control over basic industries;

(2) Technical advice and loans should be provided to private investors;

(3) Steps should be taken to attract foreign capital where indigenous capital is not available;

(4) Full employment should be provided to Nepalese workers in industries;

(5) Training centres should be opened for technicians;

(6) Centres for training in cottage industries should be opened where facilities of communications and electricity are lacking; and

(7) Small-scale industries should be set up on a nation-wide basis.

It approved the Government's measures to increase the area of circulation of Nepalese currency and to maintain a firm exchange rate for Indian currency.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2690:NEP:A]

B. **Investment Guarantee Agreement With USA:** The United States and Nepal signed an Investment Guarantee Agreement in Washington on May 17 under which USA would offer three types of guarantees for the investment of private American capital in Nepal.

The were: (1) guarantee that capital and local currency receipts from such investments will remain convertible into dollars; (2) guarantee against losses from expropriation; and (3) guarantee against losses due to war damage.

The Investment Guarantee Programme was extended to Nepal by a formal exchange of Notes between the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Douglas Dillon, and Gen. Subarna S. J. B. Rana, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister of Nepal.

With the addition of Nepal, the US Investment Guarantee Programme is now available for new private investments of US capital in 34 countries.

A total of $498 million in International Co-operation Administration guarantees has been issued for investments in countries already participating in the programme and applications pending in ICA exceed $1,000,000,000.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2715:NEP:D]

C. **Government's Defeat In Upper House:** The Nepalese Government suffered a defeat in the Upper House (Mahasabha) of the Nepalese Parliament when the House rejected three clauses of the Entertainment Tax Bill in its second reading on May 16.

The voting was 13 in favour and 15 against.

The main clause of the Bill provided that items on which entertainment tax would be levied would be declared by the Government and published in the official Gazette. The Opposition wanted all these items to be included in the Bill itself.

Mr. Hora Prasad Joshi, the Assistant Law Minister, who piloted the Bill, said that such a procedure would mean a constant amendment of the Act.

[The Constitution, however, provides that if a money Bill has been passed by the Lower House (the Entertainment Tax Bill was passed by the Lower House) and not passed by the Upper House within one month, it may be submitted for Royal Assent without the approval of the Upper House.]

The Upper House consists of 36 members, 18 of whom are nominated by the King and 18 elected by the Lower House.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2822:NEP:B]

D. **New C-in-C:** General Neer Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana became the new Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Nepalese Army on May 20, succeeding General Toran Shamsher.

General Toran handed over command to General Neer at a special ceremony at the Army Headquarters.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Mr. Z. H. Lari's Plea For Freedom Of Expression; New Order On Properties Of Political Parties; Restrictions On Jute Cultivation Removed; New Chief Justice; Prince Aly Khan's Death.

A. **Mr. Z. H. Lari's Plea For Freedom Of Expression:** The President of the Karachi Bar Association, Mr. Z. H. Lari, told the annual meeting of the Association in Karachi on May 14 that the military *regime* of Pakistan should amend immediately the laws now in force to enable people to express themselves "freely without involving themselves in risks".

He spoke of "the untold nervousness in the Press, which set the tone of public expression."

He said: "Newspapers of this country have become a mere record of statements issued by responsible persons. The only way to improve is to open avenues that the Press thinks have been closed to them."

Mr. Lari's speech was heard by the Law Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim, who was the chief guest at the function.

Mr. Lari said: "To re-assure people that they have got freedom of expression, the only course is to give legislative recognition to that right and to the right of courts to enforce it."

Addressing the Law Minister, he said: "You will concede, sir, that there is very limited freedom of assembly and association—another constituent of the rule of law—in the country. In certain spheres of legitimate activity, assemblage as well as associations are totally prohibited and these spheres cover our civic and political life.

"There might have been good reasons for restricting these freedoms during the past 19 months, but they too have lost their validity.

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Man does not live by bread alone. It is the development of conscience and spirit that makes an individual as well as a nation strong.

"We urge that in order to enable the nation to take part fully in the affairs of the country and also to prepare ourselves for intelligent participation in the proposed elections, the restrictions imposed be withdrawn without any further delay.

"The rule of law is the base of democracy, while Parliament, the judiciary, the executive and the army were its main pillars. This base was shocked to the core by a pronouncement of the Supreme Court in a case recently that the Laws Continuance in Force Order of 1958 (a decree promulgated by the Chief Martial Law Administrator), which is now the charter of rights of the people had taken away our fundamental rights and powers of courts to enforce these basic human rights.

"We were silent spectators to the procession of petitions of writs bemoaning that they were not heard, as fundamental rights had disappeared and courts were powerless.

"A Judge here and a Minister there may declare that fundamental rights exist, but the decision of the Supreme Court that it had no powers to hear writ petitions of a certain nature under the Laws Continuance in Force Order is final until that Order is changed.

"What about the rights of the State? These rights of the State are there in full force and vigour.

"What else can be the rights of the State? What was denied by the Articles of the late Constitution was the so-called privilege of the Executive to control or restrict these freedoms. The Executive, as well as the individual citizen, must submit to the arbitration of the judiciary as to the extent of a freedom and the ambit of a restriction.

"Judicial determination in the case of a conflict between the Executive and a private citizen is the very soul of fundamental rights. This determination cannot be left to the Executive, particularly in a country, where we have, as yet, no well-recognized standard of behaviour, no informed strong public opinion, no sound conventions and wherein even the highest have tried to violate the spirit of law, not to say of well-established conventions."

He also described as "objectionable trends" the recent legislation on the exclusion of the jurisdictions of courts and the restriction on or prohibition of appearance of lawyers in judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings of certain nature.

The Industrial Disputes Ordinance of 1951, he said, provided that no decision or award of a court could be questioned in any manner by any judicial or other authority, including the High Court. So also was the ouster of jurisdiction in cases covered by the Public Conduct (Scrutiny) Ordinance of 1959. The Supreme Court was the highest judicial organ of the State and must have the last say in all matters requiring judicial determination. Any deviation was likely to shake the confidence of the people in judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings. In fact, the people echoed the opinion of the former Chief Justice Mr. Mohammad Munir, that the "judiciary now stands crippled."

On the appointment of the Constitution Commission, he said: "We welcome the appointment of the Commission, but we are not satisfied with its composition as a whole. We would, however, suspend our judgment till we have seen its recommendations."

One thing should be made clear and that was that the Constitution should come into existence, as promised, before this year (1960) ran out. No Constitution had a chance of the willing acceptance of the people, unless it provided for fundamental rights enforceable through courts, independent judiciary, supremacy of Parliament, subject to results of referendum if any, direct elections based on adult franchise, elections to all offices and Legislature to be held after the withdrawal of the Martial Law and an authority to Parliament and Parliament alone to change the Constitution.

He also called for the immediate separation of the judiciary from the Executive so that the judiciary is made "immune from all influences."

Replying to Mr. Lari, Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim, Law Minister, said that the "October Revolution" was the result of the misuse of fundamental freedom which existed in the country. These freedoms should not become a licence so as to cripple society by various forms of misdeeds.

The present *regime* which stepped in to stop the rot, he said, was giving serious thought to the institution of a new Constitution and restoration of fundamental freedoms as soon as they thought the time was ripe for it. The present *regime* wanted freedoms which "did right things and not wrong things to society." It was never the intention of the present *regime* to cripple the civil liberties of people. Whatever measures the Government had taken were not intended to remove these liberties but to re-establish them in a proper way.

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2438:PAK:A, 2691:PAK:A]

B. **New Martial Law Order On Taking Over Premises, Assets And Funds Of All Political Parties:** A new Order under Martial Law was promulgated on May 7 empowering the District Magistrate of Karachi to take over the premises, assets and funds of all political parties which were frozen immediately after Martial Law was established in October, 1958.

A copy of the Order was served on May 7 on all persons who held money, security or credit belonging to political parties to surrender them to Government forthwith.

The Order also empowered the district magistrate to take possession of properties belonging to political parties and evict persons occupying them.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3310:PAK:J]

C. **Restrictions On Cultivation Of Jute In East Pakistan Removed:** The East Pakistan Administration announced on May 14 the complete withdrawal of prevailing restrictions on the cultivation of jute for 1960.

The official announcement said that the step had been taken "in view of the prolonged drought." Jute growers would now be at liberty to grow as much jute as possible and district officers were instructed to provide facilities like seeds, loans and fertilizers.

The Provincial Governor, Lt-Gen. M. Azam Khan, said in a statement earlier that due to delay in rains the pre-Monsoon sowing of the jute crop might be affected in the low-lying areas.

He, however, added that there would not be any shortage of jute in the coming season "as our sowing programme is going to be on a vastly improved scale both on area basis and application of scientific methods." The effect of the drought of the last few weeks had been greatly exaggerated by a section of exporters and dealers for their own selfish interests.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2447:PAK:C]

D. **India Denies Charges About Payments Pact:** The Indian High Commission described as "propagandist" and misleading reports appearing in the Pakistan Press on May 7 accusing India of non-fulfilment of the Indo-Pakistan Limited Payments Agreement.

The Pakistani Press had charged India with refusing to export the much-needed cement and steel to Pakistan.

The Indian High Commission, in a Press Note, said: "It is regretted that unfounded allegations of bad faith should have been made when the Trade Agreement has run for some six weeks only and when the fulfilment is to be related, according to the Agreement, to the 12-month period ending March 20, 1961 and not to phased instalments."

The Press Note added that the extended Limited Payments Agreement signed in March 1960 had been in operation for some six weeks. There was no commitment by either side for supplies in phased instalments; these would take place in the normal course on the basis of demand and supply position.

It was, therefore, not correct that India had declined to make available to Pakistan either steel billets or cement. India was in a position to supply pig-iron worth Rs. 2,500,000 as stipulated in the Agreement as and when required. As regards steel billets worth Rs. 7,500,000, India would be in a position to fulfil the contract within the specified period *i.e.*, before March 20, 1961.

Only recently some parties approached the Indian Mission in Karachi for steel billets against licences issued to them by the Pakistan Government. The immediate supplies of this item from India were not possible until the expanded programme of steel production had gathered more momentum.

As regards cement, it said, no formal request had been made for immediate supply. In fact, India had already supplied Pakistan during the last six months about 80,000 tons of cement against the two world-wide tenders and further supplies would be made up to a total of 1,22,000 tons. India's tenders were the lowest.

It also denied that India was "desperately" in need of Pakistan's jute and cotton to feed her "growing industries," and said that India had imported only 30,000 bales of cotton as against her total consumption of about 5,000,000 bales which represented hardly 0.7 per cent of the total requirements. "As is well known, India, though self-sufficient in raw jute, has agreed to take Rs. 10,000,000 worth of jute cuttings in addition to the imports under the General Trade Agreement. India is the only importer of this item."

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3252:INI:C]

E. **Mr. Justice A. R. Cornelius Sworn-In As Chief Justice:** Mr. Justice A. R. Cornelius was sworn-in as the Chief Justice of Pakistan in Rawalpindi on May 13.

Mr. Justice Cornelius (57) is the first non-Muslim to hold the office of Chief Justice of Pakistan.

He succeeded Mr. Justice Shahabuddin who retired on May 12. Mr. Justice Cornelius has been a judge of the Supreme Court for the last nine years.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

F. **Prince Aly Khan Dies In Car Accident:** Prince Aly Khan, Pakistan's Permanent Representative at UN, son of the late Aga Khan and father of the present Aga Khan, died in a road accident in a Paris suburb on May 13.

The French mannequin, Bettina, the Prince's constant companion in recent years, was with him at the time of the accident. She was only slightly injured.

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He was driving a grey *Lancia* which collided with a car coming from the opposite direction near the French Resistance Shrine at Mont Valerian, on the outskirts of Paris.

Prince Aly Khan (48) built his name as a hard-riding, fast-driving man of the world with a liking for parties and beautiful women.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

SINGAPORE

A. Legislation On Off-Course Betting: The Legislative Assembly passed a Bill on May 12 authorizing off-course betting on horse racing and increasing the punishment for any book-making or betting with bookmakers.

The Turf Club race meetings and sweepstakes would, in future, be open to non-members as well.

During the debate, Opposition members attacked the Government as being inconsistent in the matter in that though it had set out to banish vice, yet it was now encouraging betting.

On behalf of the Treasury benches, it was pointed out that the Government was being realistic in deciding that it was better to control gambling where it was impossible to suppress it. A gain in revenue was not the over-riding consideration. The imperfection of human nature had to be admitted and the Government was making the best of a bad job.

Bill To Prevent Tax Evasion:

The same day (May 12), another Government Bill to prevent income-tax evasion was also passed by the Assembly.

Since the introduction of income-tax in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya after World War II, it had been said that the taxpayers—particularly Chinese—had been evading the tax.

The Singapore Minister for Finance, Dr. Goh Keng Swee, had said that some businessmen kept three sets of books—one for income-tax, one for their partners and one for themselves.

The Bill empowered the Comptroller to go to any place of business to inspect books and documents and to order any person to give information about his or any other person's income.

Proper business records must be kept and additional assessments may be imposed for any period in the past 12 years instead of in the past six years as hitherto. This would cover assessments during and after the Korean War, when revenue and profits in both Singapore and the Federation were exceptionally high.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2824:SGP:B]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Disarmament Conference; New USSR President; Sierra Leone To Become Independent.

A. Ten-Nation Disarmament Conference: The 10-nation Disarmament Conference began in Geneva on March 15. This was the 10-nation Disarmament Committee appointed by United Nations in 1959 to discuss the plans for disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union and the Western Powers in United Nations in September, 1959.

The 10 nations represented at the Conference were:

Western side: USA, United Kingdom, Canada, France and Italy.

Eastern side: USSR, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

It was disclosed on the eve of the Conference (March 14) that an East-West difference had arisen over the chairmanship of the formal opening of the Conference.

The Russians proposed that the Conference sessions should be presided over in turn by each of the 10 delegations in alphabetical order, which would mean that Bulgaria would preside over the inaugural session on March 15.

The West raised no objection to the alphabetical plan for normal working sessions but were against Bulgaria taking the chair at the formal opening.

The Western delegations decided to propose that the opening session should be held under UN auspices without a President.

Mr. L. P. Nervo Opens Session:

Opening the session on March 15, the Mexican Chairman of the UN Disarmament Commission, Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo, referred to the development and spread of weapons of mass destruction and said that they confronted the world with some of the most difficult problems ever faced by man.

He added: "The solution of these problems requires vision, faith and a willingness to recognize that there are lesser risks and sacrifices in safeguarded international disarmament than in the traditional and uncertain attempts to achieve national security."

Mr. F. Eaton's (USA) Speech:

In his address, the leader of the US delegation, Mr. Frederick Eaton, said: "Existing forces and armaments must be gradually but surely reduced under proper safeguards until no nation shall possess the power to destroy her neighbours.

"We must design a plan, broad and promising in scope and yet realistic in conception, a plan which moves by measured, safeguarded steps towards an attainable goal, not one which raises false hopes of a sudden and easy solution to one of mankind's oldest problems."

"The problem is that of abolishing war among nations, and a plan has to be designed which will bring to a halt this frightening race to create even more massive means of destruction.

"Although we have a great distance to travel, the initial steps must not be overly ambitious, for, until there is some greater degree of confidence and experience with arms control, only carefully-measured steps are feasible.

"The call to arms has been the historic means of settling differences among nations.

"There must, therefore, come into being, as national armaments diminish, an international force within the framework of United Nations to preserve the peace.

"A force to ensure that the seeds of conflict do not mature to the point where small nations, less endowed with the elements of national power, or even large nations, would be threatened by a more powerful and more highly-organized State.

"The establishment of such a force will be fraught with great difficulties—but how much more difficult and unhappy the alternative?

"We must determine those arrangements by which military forces can be limited and reduced.

"We must arrange for reduction of armaments as forces are reduced.

"We must find means to halt the uninhibited growth of nuclear stock-piles.

"We must take immediate action to prevent the extension of the arms race into outer space.

"We must develop arrangements to afford greater protection to all States against surprise attacks and lessen the danger of war by accident or miscalculation.

"We must agree on measures which will reduce the threat of missile attack.

"We must establish an international disarmament organization to supervise and verify the performance of these arrangements.

"From these can come some reduction in tensions, for which the world so anxiously waits. Effective verification will be required. This is a difficult problem—more difficult for some than for others.

"We must patiently find our way through this difficulty. Our speed will be determined by the willingness of States to permit verification of fulfilment of their commitments.

"We would only deceive ourselves and those millions who are hungering for peace—if we were to place our names on some grand, but hollow design, some ambitious but unenforceable scheme, some unrealistically timed programme of disarmament.

"Our most urgent task is, therefore, to sort out, to define, and to agree on those initial steps which will bring increased security to each nation—steps which will provide the experience and evidence of performance that are essential to the more far-reaching measures to come."

General E. L. M. Burns (Canada) spoke of the terrifying prospects opened up by the development of ballistic weapons.

He said that the world was living under "fear of the unknown" and of aggression. The first task of the Conference was to dispel this sense of fear.

M Jules Moch (France) said that the new weapons were of such destructive power that no one would willingly utilize them.

He added that there was, however, the risk of a "catastrophe through an error" and they had to face the problem of how they were going to deal with missiles and operational satellites.

Western Disarmament Plan:

The Western Disarmament Plan, to be implemented in three stages, was presented to the 10-nation Disarmament Committee on March 16 by the British delegate, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore explained that he was presenting the Plan not only for Britain but also on behalf of Canada, France, Italy and the United States.

He said that the need for disarmament was two-fold: first, because the present level of world armaments was fantastically expensive; and secondly, because of the need to create confidence among nations—confidence that they would not be attacked by other nations or groups of nations.

To this end, any disarmament plan must be based on three essentials: (1) It must not give significant military advantage to any nation or group of nations over any others. From this it followed that disarmament must be comprehensive and world-wide, and embrace all kinds of forces and weapons, conventional as well as nuclear. (2) Need for effective control measures. Control should be

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a means to an end, not an end in itself. Control without a commensurate measure of disarmament was not objective. But, equally, disarmament without control could not produce the confidence the nations were seeking. (3) Steady progress should be made towards a definite and openly declared final goal. Confidence was like a living organism; it was something that must grow gradually. And confidence that could grow up as a result of genuine progress towards disarmament should help the nations of the world to find solutions to their political problems. This inter-action could bring important benefits.

Turning from the general philosophy on which any plan must be based to the specific proposals he had laid before the Conference, he said the most important feature of the Western Plan was that it was complete and comprehensive. It covered the whole field of weapons, conventional and nuclear, and the means of delivering them, production of weapons, accumulation of military stocks and all armed forces. The final aim of the Plan was "to reduce national armed forces and armaments to the levels required by internal security and fulfilment of obligations under the United Nations Charter."

The second major feature of the Plan, he said, was its realism. It was a practical Plan which did not call upon nations to make any great act of faith, or subscribe to far-reaching commitments, before there had been some practical demonstration of goodwill on all sides. This meant that the measures proposed in the first stage of the Plan were fairly modest. From these modest beginnings confidence would be built up, allowing nations to proceed to more far-reaching measures proposed in the second stage.

On the timing of the Plan, he suggested that the first stage might take about one year. He did not wish to be specific about the timing of the later stages, but drew attention to the paragraph in the Plan which said that the second stage should be completed "as rapidly as possible upon the successful conclusion of relevant preparatory studies."

While the physical measures of disarmament outlined in the Plan were being carried through, he said, the all-important international disarmament organization, to supervise and enforce the whole process, would be growing in authority, stature and complexity.

Finally, in the third stage of the Plan, the suggested international organization to preserve world peace would be established within the framework of United Nations. This new organization must be so established that its functions could not be frustrated or rendered impotent by the actions of a Small Power or group of Powers. It must be an organization before which all nations would stand equal, and in which all nations could trust to ensure that their rights and integrity were protected.

The five Western nations had not attempted to set out details of this supreme authority, and they looked forward to working these out with their colleagues on the Committee.

Mr. David Ormsby-Gore said:

"It would be a depressing commentary on the intelligence of the human race if we could find no better way of safeguarding peace and the security and independence of nations than by a huge expenditure upon a vast range of powerful armaments which everyone prays will never be used.

"Any proposals, if they are to be acceptable, must be such that they give equal security to all. Our goal of comprehensive disarmament must, therefore, be arrived at by successive stages, each of which preserves a satisfactory military balance between countries and groups of countries. The balance must be retained, but at a steadily decreasing level of forces and armaments.

"At the moment we all expend what to most people seem a deeply shocking proportion of our resources in minds as well as in materials in order to equip our forces with ever more sophisticated weapons of war. This misuse of human talents and the world's wealth is something we all recognize should be brought to an end. Every one of us can think of a thousand things that cry out to be done and which could be done if only the resources were available to us. The needs of the less developed countries in which the majority of the human race still lives are particularly in our minds.

"We know that if, through disarmament, we can divert some of our energies to meet these urgent needs, we can bring benefits to all mankind. This in itself should increase our determination to reach a worthwhile agreement at this Conference.

"That both East and West have an overwhelming mutual interest in disarmament is beyond dispute. The problem is: how are we to give all the nations concerned the assurance that the process itself will not endanger their security? How do we ensure that at each stage the balance of military power is not significantly changed? For if the balance—precarious though it may be—is upset, then we shall not have diminished the risk of war; we shall have increased it, and thus betrayed the aims and purposes that have brought us here."

Text Of Western Plan:

The following is the text of the Western Plan:

"(A). The ultimate goal is a secure free, peaceful world in which there shall be general disarmament under effective international control and agreed procedures for the settlement of disputes in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

"(B). The task of the 10-nation Disarmament Conference should be to work out measures leading toward general disarmament, which can only be attained by balanced, phased and safeguarded agreements.

"(C). All measures of disarmament must be observed and verified by an appropriate international organization.

Section 1:

"The following measures are proposed, with the recommendation that they be undertaken forthwith:

"A. Establishment of an International Disarmament Organization by progressive steps following the joint study of the composition and functions of such an organization and its relationship to United Nations (taking into account previous experience in this field).

"B. Prior notification to the International Disarmament Organization of proposed launchings of space vehicles and the establishment of co-operative arrangements for communicating to the International Disarmament Organization data obtained from available tracking facilities.

"C. Collection of information on present force levels (active uniformed military manpower) and on armaments pertaining to land, sea and air forces possessed by various Powers. The collection of information would be based mainly on declarations by States according to predetermined and mutually agreed criteria.

"D. Co-ordinated reduction or limitation of force levels and conventional armaments upon the establishment of agreed arrangements and procedures for initial and continuing verification by the International Disarmament Organization as follows:

"(1) Initial force level ceiling to be: 2,500,000 for the Soviet Union; 2,500,000 for the United States; and agreed appropriate force levels for certain other States.

"(2) Each State, party to the agreement, shall place in storage depots within its own territories, and under the supervision of the International Disarmament Organization, agreed types and quantities of conventional armaments to be set forth in lists annexed to the agreement and bearing a relationship to the agreed force levels.

"E. Submission by various States to the International Disarmament Organization of data relating to the operation of their financial system as it affects military expenditures, the amount of their military expenditures and the percentage of their gross national product earmarked for military expenditures. The data to be submitted will be drawn up in accordance with predetermined and mutually agreed criteria.

"F. Joint studies will be undertaken immediately on the following subjects:

"(1) Measures to assure compliance with an agreement that no nation shall place into orbit or station in outer space weapons of mass destruction, including provision for on-site inspection.

"(2) Measures to assure compliance with an agreement on prior notification of missile launchings, according to predetermined and mutually agreed criteria, and on declarations to the International Disarmament Organization of locations of launching sites and places of manufacture of such missiles.

"(3) Measures to assure compliance with an agreement to discontinue the manufacture of fissionable materials for weapons purposes.

"(4) Arrangements required to carry out an agreement to transfer, under international supervision and control, fissionable material from past production to non-weapons uses, including stock-piling.

"(5) Measures to give participating States greater protection against surprise attack, with effective verification procedures, including aerial inspection, ground observers at agreed points, mobile ground teams, overlapping radar, notification of aircraft flights and appropriate communications facilities and arrangements.

"(6) Measures to verify budgetary information submitted by various States to the International Disarmament Organization.

"(7) Means of preventing aggression and preserving world peace and security, as national armaments are reduced, by an international organization, to be an organ of, or linked to, United Nations.

"(8) Timing and manner of extending a Disarmament Agreement so as to include other States having significant military capabilities, with a view to the holding of a Disarmament Conference.

Section 2:

"The following measures will be undertaken as rapidly as possible upon the successful completion of the relevant preparatory studies outlined in Section 1:

"A. Prohibition against placing into orbit or stationing in outer space vehicles capable of mass destruction to be effective immediately after the installation and effective operation of an agreed control system to verify this measure.

"B. Prior notification to the International Disarmament Organization of proposed launchings of missiles according to predetermined and mutually agreed criteria, and declarations of locations of launching sites, and places of manufacture of such missiles, with agreed verification, including on-site inspection of the launching sites of such missiles.

"C. Cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes immediately after the installation and effective operation of an agreed control system to verify this measure, conditional upon satisfactory progress in the field of conventional disarmament.

"D. Agreed quantities of fissionable material from past production to be transferred, under international supervision and control, to non-weapons users, including stock-piling, immediately upon the installation and effective operation of an agreed control system to verify the cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes.

"E. Establishment of appropriate measures to give participating States greater protection against surprise attacks, including aerial inspection, ground observers at agreed points, mobile ground teams, overlapping radar, notification of aircraft flights and appropriate communications.

"F. A Disarmament Conference with other States having significant military capabilities, called to consider their accession to the Disarmament Agreement, including their acceptance of appropriate reductions or limitations of their respective force levels and armaments.

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"G. Force level ceilings for all militarily significant States and appropriate inspection and verification measures to go into effect simultaneously with the establishment of force level ceilings of 2,100,000 for the United States and USSR. At the same time, each of the States participating shall agree to place in storage depots agreed types and quantities of armaments in agreed relation to the force level ceilings.

"H. Establishment of measures to verify budgetary information.

"I. Further progressive development of the International Disarmament Organization.

"J. Initial establishment of an International Organization to preserve world peace.

Section 3:

"The foregoing represents measures which should be negotiated and put into effect as rapidly as possible. Below are additional measures which are regarded as necessary for achieving the ultimate goal:

"A. Reduction of national armed forces and armaments by progressive safeguarded steps (after such further joint studies as may be necessary) to levels required by internal security and the fulfilment of obligations under the United Nations Charter to the end that no single nation or group of nations can effectively oppose the enforcement of international law.

"B. Measures toward this objective, phased to coincide with the build-up of international law enforcement capability to preserve world peace, and with the extension of the International Disarmament Organization to provide the necessary inspection and control, will include:

"(1) Prohibition of the production of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction.

"(2) Further reduction of existing stocks of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction, further transfer of fissionable materials to peaceful use, and further steps, in the light of the latest scientific knowledge, to achieve the final elimination of these weapons.

"(3) Measures to ensure the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only.

"(4) Control of the production of agreed categories of military missiles and existing national stocks and their final elimination.

"(5) Establishment of effective international control over military budgets.

"(6) Completion of the establishment of international organizations and arrangements to preserve world peace.

"(7) Final reduction of military manpower and armaments to levels required for the objective stated in paragraph A above, including the disposition of surplus armaments.

"(8) Control over the production of all remaining types of armaments to ensure that production is limited to that required for the purposes specified in paragraph A."

Mr. V. Zorin's Speech:

The leader of the Soviet delegation, Mr. Valerian Zorin, said he would not offer comment on the Western five-Power Plan until he had had time to study it carefully.

Instead, he said, his delegation wanted to lay before the Conference further details of the proposals outlined by the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, in United Nations on September 18, 1959.

[For Mr. Khruschev's proposals on general and complete disarmament see page 2989.]

He called on the Conference to proceed immediately to the discussion of the Soviet plan put before the United Nations General Assembly and said that the Soviet delegation was prepared to consider any amendments to the Russian plan.

He said that the Governments of India, Indonesia, Burma and Afghanistan had come out with "a high appreciation and support" of the Soviet proposal on general and complete disarmament. General and complete disarmament was supported by the overwhelming majority of the population of the world. There still existed forces in the world which offered stubborn resistance to genuine disarmament. "These circles are not only trying to prevent the implementation of general and complete disarmament but are taking steps for further intensification of the arms race. Is it not testified to by such steps as preparations for the establishment of a joint nuclear force of the NATO military bloc or arrangements for the deployment of FRG (West Germany) military bases on the territory of Spain and of a number of other States?"

He said: "The Soviet delegation believes that in the interests of securing stable peace and the peaceful co-existence of States, the 10-nation Committee should promptly proceed to the practical realization of the decision of the UN General Assembly which approved the idea of general and complete disarmament and transmitted the Soviet proposal on this question to the Committee for detailed consideration."

Russian Plan Explained:

The Soviet Disarmament Plan was explained at length at a news conference in Geneva on March 16 by the leader of the Soviet delegation, Mr. V. Zorin.

He said that the questions now being discussed were of immense international significance. The Soviet delegation had submitted for the Committee's detailed consideration the Soviet proposals for total and universal disarmament, which were presented by the Head of the Soviet Government, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, to the United Nations General Assembly on September 18, 1959.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union proceeded on the assumption that an agreement on the complete cessation of tests of all types of nuclear weapons would be reached before the Soviet disarmament programme was begun or put into effect. This would be the first step towards an end of the nuclear arms race and the beginning of nuclear disarmament.

He said it seemed expedient to provide as a first stage measure of universal and complete disarmament a programme for the reduction of the armed forces of the Soviet Union, the United States and the People's Republic of China to 1,700,000 each; Great Britain and France to 650,000 each; and of all other nations to levels which would be agreed upon at a special session of the United Nations General Assembly or at a World Conference for total and universal disarmament.

Such a substantial reduction of armed forces would attest to the earnest intentions of the Great Powers to liquidate international tensions and to their determination to carry through a policy of peace.

Commenting on control over the reduction of armed forces, he said that such controls must guarantee fulfilment by all States of appropriate commitments. It was proposed to set up an international control agency to which States would submit information on their armed forces and conventional armaments. The machinery of control would begin operating simultaneously with the beginning of the disbandment of troops in the first stage, in order to ensure verification by the international controllers of precise and undeviating fulfilment by the States of the agreed measures on such reduction.

In the second stage of general and complete disarmament, it was envisaged to complete the liquidation of the remaining national armed forces, to liquidate all military bases on alien soil, to withdraw to within one's own national boundaries and disband all forces now on alien soil.

The complete liquidation of the armed forces would require 1½ years or at the most two years. This, in his view, was quite enough to carry out also such measures as the dismantling of foreign bases in the territories of various countries and also discontinuation of production of all types of conventional arms.

Measures of the second stage would be carried out under the same strict international control as the measures of the first stage.

In the third stage of the Soviet Disarmament Plan, all types of nuclear and rocket weapons must be destroyed and the liquidation of the entire military machinery of the States fully accomplished.

The implementation of the third stage measures could not cause any great difficulties and approximately one year would be required for this.

He added: "We believe that this is not only a radical programme of solving the disarmament problem as soon as possible but also quite a feasible programme."

Answering questions, Mr. Zorin said that he considered the Western Plan impractical since it had no time-limit and, therefore, it was impossible to implement it. "It would be impossible to control its implementation since you cannot control a plan without a time-limit. There is also no basis for implementation in the Western Plan."

Asked whether communist China would agree to the troop reduction proposed by the Soviet Union without taking part in the disarmament talks, he said that the Chinese had fully supported the Soviet Plan; so this question was redundant. However, it was obvious that the provisions of any agreement could not be carried out without her participation and consent.

Replying to another question, he said that there was no foundation for the fear that, in the absence of any international police force after general and complete disarmament, the security of some weaker States might be threatened by nations with stronger internal police forces.

It was quite obvious that the security of States after general and complete disarmament would be guaranteed by the fact of disarmament itself. This security would be "hundreds of thousands of times" safer than a situation in which big armed forces existed.

If nations were able to reach agreement on disarmament, they would be able also to agree on the maintenance of peace and security. The atmosphere between nations would have changed completely and the question of interference in the internal affairs of other States would not arise.

Finally, the existence of United Nations would give every possibility for peace and security through agreements within its framework on all outstanding issues.

There must be an agreement for the complete cessation of all types of nuclear weapons tests before the implementation of a programme for general and complete disarmament.

Asked if he meant that Russia considered a nuclear weapons tests ban a prior necessity for disarmament, he replied that the Soviet Union was laying down no prior conditions for disarmament, but an agreement on a nuclear weapons tests ban would be a very important factor and a "first sign of good-will" on the road to disarmament.

He considered that the Disarmament Plan put before the UN General Assembly in September, 1959 by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary, had been superseded by the Western five-Power draft and would not be considered by the Conference.

In the Soviet Plan, the system of controls for each of the three States must be agreed upon before the conclusion of a Disarmament Treaty. These control systems could be included in an annexure to the Treaty.

USA Proposes Three Immediate Measures:

On March 17, the United States proposed three immediate measures: (1) Ban nuclear weapons in outer space; (2) "Audit" and verification of missile launching; and (3) Halt military production of nuclear materials.

The US delegate, Mr. Frederick Eaton, said that these measures could be adopted immediately, if people wanted them. "We must

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walk before we run—and as yet we have scarcely begun to walk."

The Polish delegate, Mr. Marjan Naszkowski, supported the Soviet Plan and emphasized its four-year time-limit.

He put three questions to the Western side:

(1) What would be the function of the International Disarmament Organization proposed by the West and what concrete relation would it have to disarmament in the early stages?

(2) What would happen to arms put in storage—who would have the "key" to it?

(3) What was the purpose of demanding information on budgets proposed in the Western Plan?

Mr. Juri Nosek, the Czechoslovak delegate, also spoke in support of the Soviet Plan for general and complete disarmament and said that he had four questions to put to the Western side:

(1) What did the West propose to do about cutting down general staffs, war ministries and military training?

(2) What were the West's proposals concerning the liquidation of foreign bases?

(3) At what stage in its Plan did the West intend to ban nuclear weapons tests?

(4) What measures did the West propose to destroy stock-piles of nuclear weapons and who would be responsible for converting nuclear materials to peaceful purposes?

Speaking on March 18, M Jules Moch (France) said that in reducing conventional forces, two factors had to be known—the initial figure on which reductions were made and the final result. If there was no sure way of verifying both these factors, then control would be only illusory.

He said that the two sides should search for elements of agreement and disagreement between them on this question.

France, he said, agreed with the Soviet delegation in not wanting "control without disarmament" nor "disarmament without control." These were important questions of clarification for the subsequent work of the Conference.

Mr. Edouard Mezincesco (Rumania) said that the communist side would accept the maximum control which was feasible in the light of technical and scientific knowledge.

Mr. Frederick Eaton (USA) said that the Western side was now prepared to examine various elements in a disarmament plan.

At the meeting on March 21, the Italian delegate, Mr. Gaetano Martino, answered questions raised by the Soviet Union and her allies on the details of the Western Plan .

Referring to foreign bases, he said that they would cease to exist following general disarmament.

On the proposed International Disarmament Organization, he said that it would collect and examine information from various States concerning what arms they had in hand. This would be the initial stage, and would be followed by an inspection of stock-piles and other control operations.

Mr. David Ormsby-Gore (UK) said that the Soviet Plan was much vaguer than previous Russian proposals.

He added that important points like international control and inspection were missing in the Soviet Plan. Also, whereas the Soviet Union had accepted the principle of aerial inspection four years ago, this had been omitted in the new proposals.

Replying to points made by the Western delegates, Mr. V. Zorin (USSR) said that he was prepared to make reasonable amendments to the Russian Plan.

Details Of International Disarmament Organisation:

On March 22, the Western side gave the Conference details of the International Disarmament Organization to preserve world peace, which was proposed in its Plan.

The tasks of this Organization were spelt out by the French delegate, M Jules Moch, as follows:

(1) To lay down international law;

(2) To apply this law in individual cases; and

(3) To put into effect its decisions.

The decisions would, if necessary, be enforced by an international police force which was also proposed in the Western Plan.

In defining the tasks of the International Organization to preserve world peace, he said that it would be in the frame-work of United Nations.

The main theme of M Moch's speech was the problem of keeping the peace in a disarmed world.

He suggested that disarmament be built up by stages in line with the growth of confidence and international trust.

This might be slower but was a surer way of achieving the objective of complete disarmament than the Soviet Plan.

He was quoted by Conference sources as saying: "I ask the defenders of the Soviet Plan to reflect on the anarchy and the risk which a totally disarmed world would represent without being controlled by international law. The Soviet Plan does not provide for the setting up of an International Organization to preserve world peace nor does it provide for the establishing of an International Disarmament Organization and an international police force."

Russia Agrees To Controls:

On March 23, Mr. V. Zorin declared that Russia was willing to establish at every stage of disarmament a corresponding stage of control, from the beginning of the process to its completion.

He complained that the West had distorted the Russian position on this question.

But, he added, the Soviet Union would not accept a system of control with possibilities of espionage, such as sending a controller to a nation to verify arms which were not subject to disarmament.

He also criticized the Western three-phase Plan and said that in some parts it proposed control without disarmament.

The Rumanian delegate, Mr. E. Mezincesco, said that with the advent of disarmament important psychological changes would occur. No misunderstanding which might then arise could deteriorate into an armed conflict. The UN Charter was an adequate instrument to maintain peace.

He said that in any case he failed to see the usefulness of an international police force. If such a force were to be created before disarmament, it would have to be equipped with nuclear weapons. This would then constitute a new Atomic Power.

On March 24, the Western side told the Conference that it thought the two sides were agreed on six aspects of international control of any agreed disarmament measures:

(1) Acceptance of the need for an International Disarmament Organization or some organ to control disarmament.

(2) The need for control from the very first stage of disarmament.

(3) Once a measure of disarmament was completed, control must be maintained to prevent secret violations.

(4) The need for participation of all States in a Disarmament Agreement. All countries signing a Disarmament Treaty should make statements of the level of their forces and conventional armaments.

(5) Reductions of armed forces and armaments must be controlled.

(6) The necessity of verification of disarmament measures by international controllers or inspectors.

On March 25, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore (UK) intervened in the debate to say that the time-limit of four years for complete disarmament in the Soviet Plan was unrealistic.

Mr. Juri Nosek (Czechoslovakia) criticised the Western Plan and said that any proposal to be realistic must contain time-limits for the implementation of determined tasks.

M Jules Moch (France) said that the West would not agree to any specific disarmament measures without a discussion of corresponding control action.

Lt.-General E. L. M. Burns (Canada) said it was unreal to believe that if there was no international peace-keeping machinery after disarmament, there would be more danger of larger States interfering in the internal affairs of smaller nations.

He said he had some experience of this in West Asia, where men armed only with pistols and light guns had carried out acts of aggression.

Despatches from Geneva on March 25 said that Russia had, on that day, virtually turned down America's proposal that concrete discussions on control machinery should begin the following week. The Russian contention was that the Conference should first agree on the relevant disarmament measures.

The Russian delegate, Mr. V. Zorin, said he did not think that the Western three-phase disarmament Plan provided a basis for agreement, but that did not mean that there were no points of agreement between them.

He listed the following points of agreement:

(1) The need to begin general and complete disarmament;

(2) The proposal to reduce armed forces and conventional armaments;

(3) The importance of nuclear disarmament; and

(4) The maxim "no disarmament without control and no control without disarmament."

Western 10-Point Plan For International Inspection And Control:

On March 28, the Italian delegate, Mr. M. F. Cavaletti, put forward the Western 10-point Plan for international inspection, supervision and

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control of agreed world disarmament measures.

The Plan outlined details of the initial functions of the International Disarmament Organization which the West had proposed should be set up in the first phase of disarmament to police all disarmament measures.

The main features of the Plan were: measures to receive prior notification of launching of satellites; to set up a centre for collecting information about the level of armaments; to verify and check arrangements for reductions in the levels of armed forces and cuts in conventional weapons; to cut off the production of fissionable materials for military use; to establish procedures for the inspection and control of the military operations of important Powers in order to prohibit secret re-arming and provide protection against surprise attacks.

Presenting the Plan, Mr. Cavaletti said that the International Disarmament Organization proposed by the West would be linked to United Nations and would become a paramount peace-keeping body.

Its main duties would be to watch for the launching of satellites capable of carrying mass destruction weapons and to halt the production of fissionable materials for military purposes.

Mr. V. Zorin (USSR) said that the Conference would have to reach agreement on disarmament before it could start talking about control.

Mr. F. Eaton (USA) recalled the recent statement of the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, that the United States would never accept an agreement on disarmament without substantial control.

The Soviet Union offered on March 30 to extend the four-year time-limit it proposed for complete disarmament.

Russia Rejects Western Plan:

On April 4, the Soviet Union formally rejected the Western three-stage Plan for disarmament saying that it did not contain measures providing for general and complete disarmament.

After the meeting of the Conference, Mr. V. Zorin (USSR) told a news conference that it was clear that the Western Powers were neither ready nor desired to work out a Treaty, but only wanted to continue endless talks on control measures.

Commenting on the suggestion made on April 1 by the US delegate, Mr. F. Eaton, for an immediate ban on weapons of mass destruction in outer space, he said that the United States only wanted controls over weapons in which she was inferior.

[Mr. Eaton had said on April 1 that the Soviet three-stage Plan for total disarmament within four years did not meet the objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.]

In the Conference room, Mr. V. Zorin was highly critical of the six points put forward by the US delegate, Mr. Frederick Eaton, on April 1.

He said that the attitude of the United States delegation at the Conference "only strengthened everyone's assumption that the United States' aim had nothing in common with the objective of general and complete disarmament."

The United Nations resolution on disarmament had been transmitted to the Disarmament Conference by 82 States and no delegation had the right to try and side-step the question of general and complete disarmament.

He asked the Conference:

"(1) To proceed without delay to work out a Treaty on general and complete disarmament or, at first, of the basic provisions of such a Treaty, or its basic principles.

"(2) To agree, as the first task, on the general scope of measures for general and complete disarmament.

"(3) To define the stages and time-limits for the implementation of general and complete disarmament in order to give the programme for such disarmament concrete nature and sequence.

"(4) To provide for the establishment of effective international control at all stages of general and complete disarmament with regard to specific measures on disarmament so that not a single State could evade the fulfilment of obligations assumed in conformity with the Treaty on general and complete disarmament."

West Rejects Soviet Plan:

On April 5, Mr. Edouard Mezincesco (Rumania) analysed at length the first two stages of the Western Plan and concluded that they would increase the danger of war, particularly nuclear war.

The French delegate, M Jules Moch, said that he could not agree to take the Soviet Plan or any similar plan as a basis for discussion for the following reasons:

"(1) The West cannot agree to a precise time-limit, except for simple operations, and this on a basis of reasonable estimates and not as an imperative must.

"(2) The West cannot give precedence to disarmament of conventional weapons alone because this did not mean much in an era of rockets, satellites and other such weapons.

"(3) The West cannot agree with the extreme conclusions of the Soviet Plan nor to destroy all military organizations because of certain Treaty-imposed commitments.

"(4) The West cannot agree to base nuclear disarmament on mere declarations that were uncontrollable.

"(5) The West cannot agree to a plan which would define, once and for all, all the different stages of a general and complete disarmament because of the uncertain conditions prevailing in the world today.

"(6) The West cannot, at any moment, separate a disarmament measure from the corresponding effective controls."

On April 7, Mr. V. Zorin urged the Disarmament Conference to develop the United Nations resolution of November, 1959 on general and complete disarmament and said that since everyone seemed to agree with this resolution, they should try to find acceptable basic conditions directly resulting from it.

A Soviet spokesman declined to comment on whether Mr. Zorin meant the Conference should stop discussions on the rival plans and concentrate on the General Assembly's resolution.

He said: "The Soviet Plan calls for general and complete disarmament and the UN resolution calls for general and complete disarmament. I think our position is quite clear from Mr. V. Zorin's statement today."

Western Conference sources said that Mr. Zorin had returned to the known Soviet position that the Conference was given a mandate by United Nations to work out general and complete disarmament on the basis of Mr. Khruschev's plan. This was rejected by the West.

They added that the session on April 7 had provided no advance in the impasse over how to get down to detailed work following the rejection by both sides of each other's disarmament Plans.

Diplomatic observers said that the two sides had now rejected each other's Plans as not meeting the objective.

After the meeting was over on April 7, Mr. F. Eaton (USA) said that the United States remained flexible and ready to discuss concrete disarmament measures with the Russians.

He was commenting on Mr. V. Zorin's call for developing the United Nations resolution on general and complete disarmament.

He said that if Mr. Zorin's statement meant that he too was now ready to discuss concrete steps with corresponding controls, then, the Conference would make headway on its prescribed path. Otherwise, Mr. Zorin's statement would have to be regarded merely as a bid to present the usual Soviet position in another form.

Communist Countries Submit "Fundamental Principles":

On April 8, the Soviet delegation made a statement pointing out that the four weeks of discussion on general and complete disarmament by the 10 delegations had not narrowed the gap enough to begin drafting specific provisions of a Treaty on general and complete disarmament.

On behalf of the delegations of the Socialist countries, the Soviet delegation submitted the "fundamental principles of general and complete disarmament."

It said: "The Governments of the member-States of the 10-Nation Disarmament Conference being guided by the resolution of the 14th Session of the United Nations General Assembly of November 20, 1959 'On Total and Universal Disarmament', recognize the achievement of general and complete disarmament of all States as a pressing practical task on the basis of the following principles, in conformity with which a Treaty on universal and complete disarmament must be worked out:

"(1) General and complete disarmament includes disbandment of all armed forces, destruction of all armaments, cessation of all types of military production, liquidation of all bases on foreign territories, withdrawal of foreign troops from these territories and their disbandment, prohibition of nuclear, chemical bacteriological and rocket weapons, cessation of their production and destruction of their stocks, abolition of the organs and institutions meant for the organization of military service in the States (General Staffs, War Ministries and their local organs), prohibition of military training, liquidation of military educational establishments and discontinuation of appropriations for military purposes.

"(2) Total and universal disarmament shall be effected in agreed sequence by stages in a strictly fixed period of four years.

"(3) All measures envisaged in the programme of general and complete disarmament shall be effected under international control, the volume of which shall accord with the volume and nature of the disarmament measures taken in each stage. An international control agency shall be set up to organize control and inspection over disarmament taking into consideration all States and operating on the basis of special rules forming an integral part of the Disarmament Treaty.

"(4) After completing the programme of general and complete disarmament, States will have at their disposal only strictly limited contingents of police (militia) agreed for each

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country, armed with light fire-arms and meant solely to maintain internal order and protect the personal safety of the citizens.

"(5) The realization of the programme of general and complete disarmament by States cannot be suspended or made dependent on the fulfilment of any conditions the Treaty does not provide for.

"In the event of some States trying to circumvent or violate the Treaty on general and complete disarmament, the question about such a violation must be immediately considered by the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly for the purpose of taking measures against the violator in conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

"The Governments of the member-States of the 10-Nation Disarmament Conference express confidence that the realization of general and complete disarmament in accordance with the afore-stated principles would for ever eliminate the threat of war and ensure stable peace to mankind already in the life-time of the present generation.

"As an act of goodwill and for the purpose of providing conditions necessary for the earliest conclusion of a Treaty on general and complete disarmament, the State-members of the Conference possessing nuclear weapons solemnly declare their refusal to be the first to use such weapons."

The French delegate, M Jules Moch, told the Soviet delegate, Mr. V. Zorin, that the proposal added nothing to the four-year Soviet Disarmament Plan presented on March 25 and later outlined in the Press.

On April 11, the Western Powers expressed "profound disappointment" at the five basic principles of disarmament put forward by Mr. V. Zorin on April 8.

Mr. D. Ormsby-Gore (UK) said that the Soviet proposals contained nothing new. One of the points made by Mr. Zorin on April 8 was that the nuclear Powers should immediately make a declaration that they would not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

He said, however, that he saw some hope of bringing together the Soviet and Western views on the duration of a first stage of disarmament, the process of disarmament and some concrete steps to end the fear of nuclear war.

M Jules Moch (France) said that the Soviet principles seemed to him like "the same old salad with a new Russian dressing."

In reply, Mr. Zorin asked the Western representatives to give more specific reasons why his Plan was unacceptable as a basis for negotiations.

On April 12, the Western delegations again appealed to the communist side to re-consider the United States' proposal to ban immediately the launching of any nuclear weapons into outer space.

Mr. F. Eaton (USA) said that after studying Mr. V. Zorin's statement proposing that the Conference try to reach agreement on disarmament principles, he wondered whether Russia was departing from the United Nations resolution of November, 1959.

That resolution, he said, did not suggest that the 10-Power Conference talk about principles but about specific disarmament measures. The adoption of principles would not result in the return of a single soldier to his home, in the abandonment of a single weapon, or in a halt in the production of weapons. Mr. Zorin, he added, was asking the Conference to go backwards.

Four communist delegates — representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania—stressed the advantages of the Soviet Plan, listing the basic principles of complete and general disarmament.

M Jules Moch (France) contended that the Soviet proposals were identical to the Soviet disarmament Plan, which the Western Powers had already rejected.

Under those circumstances, he asked: "How can the Western delegations now accept the Soviet proposals?"

On April 13, M Moch warned the Conference of the danger if nuclear weapons spread to nations without "elements of stability and peace."

He said that the maturity of the present four Atomic Powers—United States, Soviet Union, Britain and France—put aside all risks of universal annihilation.

He added: "But other nations could join us in future years who may not have the same elements of stability and peace. Let us not believe that Prometheus will long remain in chains. The option facing us is this: either we must obtain nuclear disarmament linked to measures in the conventional field, or the threat remains to peace and civilization of the spread of nuclear arms."

On April 14, Mr. F. Eaton (USA) asked the Soviet delegation to choose any one of the concrete disarmament measures from the first stages of the Western Plan as a basis for initial discussion and negotiation.

He rejected the Soviet proposal that the nuclear Powers at the Conference should immediately declare that they would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. There must be effective international control for each agreed disarmament measure.

He added: "This principle explains why we cannot endorse measures related to the uncontrollable aspects of nuclear disarmament. This also explains why we consider it quite irresponsible to press for such measures as the prohibition or renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons so long as there is no known way of verifying every complaint.

"Can it be that they have so little interest in disarmament that they are not prepared to choose a single measure from the many which we have included?

"What can we here or the world draw from this refusal by the Soviets to discuss disarmament but that they have determined not to enter into real disarmament?"

On April 20, Mr. V. Zorin told the Western delegates that their disarmament measures were a bit "shop-worn" and that the communist side was "not prepared to proceed to that sort of shopping."

He said that all the measures listed by the US delegate, Mr. F. Eaton, were provisions of control and not disarmament. "We will readily discuss all measures leading to the goal of general and complete disarmament. We will not discuss those that would not."

Verification Of Armed Forces—Four-Point Western Plan:

On April 21, Mr. F. Eaton (USA) put forward a four-point Plan to verify the strength of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the United States. The Plan would be applied to other participant States later.

The four points of the Plan were:

(1) The Soviet Union and the United States and each participating State would declare initially and periodically thereafter the total number and general locations of her full-time uniformed personnel. Changes at agreed intervals would be reported.

(2) The territory of the Soviet Union and the United States would be subject to inspection by verification personnel within the agreed interval.

(3) The territory would be divided into areas whose personnel are to be checked and areas for checking would be selected at random in order to forestall re-deployment of forces to conform with declared data.

(4) Teams of verification personnel would, at their own initiative and without any interference, go to the area and to the unit selected by the verification organization and, by checking the forces present, using acceptable sampling techniques, confirm or refute declared data, reporting the results of their work to the verification organization.

He said that for forces at sea it would be necessary that each ship, its home port and its personnel aboard the ships be verified while the ships are in port.

Mr. V. Zorin (USSR) said that he would study the proposal .

On April 22, Mr. F. Eaton (USA) charged that the Soviet Union was blocking progress in disarmament by reluctance to face the problem of international control.

He said that the statements from the Soviet side had paid lip service to the principle of strict international control, but Russia had been uniformly silent on specific control provisions.

He asked: "Is the Soviet Union, despite her boasts of strength and superiority, afraid to accept inspection on equal terms with the West? Or does the Soviet Union have something to hide of which she is ashamed? Why does the Soviet Union seem to regard controls as something to be avoided like the plague?"

Little progress could be hoped for, he added, unless the Conference could bring closer together the detailed views of both sides on the issue of control and inspection.

Mr. Valerian Zorin (USSR) said that the question was not whether they were for or against control, but whether they were for or against general and complete disarmament. That was the crux of the problem.

Western Conditions For Complete Disarmament:

On April 26, the Western delegations advanced four conditions for the fulfilment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

These, presented by M. Jules Moch (France), were:

"(1) Disarmament must be carried out by stages, each stage to be completed as rapidly as possible although no fixed time-table can be laid down in advance for the process as a whole.

"(2) Nuclear and conventional measures must be balanced so that no country or group of countries will obtain, at any stage, a significant military advantage and so that equal security for all will be maintained and thus international confidence progressively increased.

"(3) Disarmament measures must be effectively controlled throughout by an International Disarmament Organization within the framework of United Nations to ensure

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that compliance with these measures is verified from their entry into force and that there is no evasion throughout the disarmament process and thereafter.

"(4) Disarmament measures must be negotiated progressively according to the possibility of their early implementation and effective control."

The Western proposals also stated that any disarmament programme must provide for the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only and for the final elimination of weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery.

Conference Adjourns:

The Disarmament Conference adjourned on April 30 to meet again on June 7.

Mr. Frederick Eaton (USA)) issued a statement to newsmen without reading it in the Conference and M Jules Moch (France) reiterated the West's views in an interview.

Mr. V. Zorin (USSR) suggested that delegates discuss a final *communique*.

He said that the Western delegates did not want to mention either the points of closer agreement or the need to draw up a disarmament programme after the 'summit' conference.

Mr. David Ormsby-Gore (UK) replied that instead of closer agreement there had been rather a clarification of the existing differences.

Eastern delegates then took the floor to defend their disarmament Plan.

M Moch cut short the discussion by saying: "I believe it is really time for us to separate. We are faced with a devilish art of useless discussion and time-wasting.

"A *communique* must be adopted unanimously. We do not accept your Plan. You do not accept ours. Let us stick to the usual *communique*."

In his prepared statement, Mr. F. Eaton (USA) said:

"Let me with equal vigour and with the same sincerity make it clear that we will not drop our guard until such time as there shall come into being not only agreements but tangible evidence that the communists have in fact reduced their armed might and are in the course of eliminating it. We shall maintain those forces, those arms and those weapons which we deem necessary to the protection of ourselves and those countries which are to associate themselves with us as allies. We shall not waver in this, and if there be any thought in the minds of the Soviet leaders that their present tactics will bring about a relaxation of our efforts in this regard, let them be disabused.

"On the other hand, if they are serious about safeguarded disarmament, they will find us no less eager to throw away our arms—to meet them in competition for the improvement of standards of living everywhere and far more eager to share with peoples everywhere, within and outside the Soviet Union, those cultural and spiritual advantages which are the great heritage of the free world."

(*The New York Times, Tass, The Statesman*, Calcutta, *UK High Commission*, New Delhi, *The Times*, London and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2933:AOA:M, 2990:AOA:B, 3088:AOA:A, 3149:AOA:A, 3152:CHI:C, 3183:AOA:C]

B. **Mr. Leonid Brezhnev Elected New President Of USSR:** Speaking in the Supreme Soviet in Moscow on May 7 on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, referred to a request from the USSR President, Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, that he be released from his duties as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in view of his poor health.

Mr. Khruschev then proposed that Marshal Voroshilov's request be granted.

He said: "I believe that we must express our gratitude to Marshal Voroshilov. He worked many years, was a true son of his Party and one of those who took part in its foundation and defended its cause on the fronts of the Civil War."

The entire labour and the entire activity of Marshal Voroshilov was directed to the benefit of the people of the Soviet Union and to the flourishing of the Communist Party.

He moved to bestow on Marshal Voroshilov the title of 'Hero of Socialist Labour' and read out a draft decree on the award of the title.

It said: "Noting Marshal Voroshilov's outstanding services to the Community Party and Soviet State, to confer on Kliment Voroshilov the title of 'Hero of Socialist Labour' with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the 'Hammer and Sickle' gold medal."

The session of the Supreme Soviet granted Mr. Voroshilov's request and released him from his duties as President.

It also endorsed a decree awarding the outgoing President the title of 'Hero of Socialist Labour' with the presentation of the *Order of Lenin* and the *Hammer and Sickle* gold medal.

Mr. N. Khruschev also announced that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had nominated Mr. Leonid Brezhnev for the post of President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR.

Mr. Khruschev described Mr. Brezhnev as an outstanding public leader.

Mr. Brezhnev is a member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee and has been Deputy of three USSR Supreme Soviets.

Mr. Khruschev said that the Central Committee of the CPSU was convinced that Mr. Brezhnev was a worthy candidate for the post of President.

The session then resolved to elect Mr. Leonid Brezhnev as President.

It also elected Marshal Voroshilov as a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3154:INI:A]

C. **Working Hours Reduced In Russia:** In connexion with the completion of the transition of all factory and office workers to a 7 or 6-hour working day in 1960, the Supreme Soviet adopted a law on May 7 amending Article 119 of the USSR Constitution defining the right of Soviet citizens to recreation and rest.

This Article now reads as follows: "The right to rest and leisure is ensured by the establishment of a seven-hour day for factory and office workers, the reduction of the working day to six hours for arduous trades and to four hours in shops where conditions of work are particularly arduous; by the institution of annual vacations with full pay for factory and office workers, by the provision of a wide net-work of sanatoria, rest homes and clubs for the accommodation of the working people."

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2567:AOA:A]

D. **Sierra Leone To Become Independent:** The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain MacLeod, signed a report on May 4 which gives the British colony of Sierra Leone, in West Africa, independence on April 27, 1961.

In his speech at the conclusion of the constitutional talks in London, Mr. MacLeod said that Sierra-Leone and Britain had been friends for 150 years, and all who had taken part in the constitutional talks were determined that that friendship should continue for "all the years that lay ahead of them."

After signing the report, the Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, Sir Milton Margal, said that it was a memorable day for his country and thanked Mr. MacLeod and the British Government for "the confidence they had shown in his delegation."

Sir Milton told newsmen later that the British Government would sponsor Sierra Leone's membership of the Commonwealth.

An official statement issued after the talks said that in the period before independence, it had been agreed that the Premier would take over the presidency of the Executive Council from the Governor, and Executive and Judicial Committees would be set up. Ministers would be associated with the handling of defence, police and external affairs.

It was also agreed that the Sierra Leone and United Kingdom Governments would negotiate an agreement for mutual defence co-operation to be signed after independence.

To assist Sierra Leone's economic expansion in the face of the initial burdens of independence, including defence and compensation, the United Kingdom Government offered assistance totalling £7,500,000. This was accepted by the Sierra Leone Government.

The delegates left Britain on May 12.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3317:AOA:B and C]

E. **US Nuclear Submarine "Triton" Completes A 36,000-Mile Underwater Voyage Round The World:** It was announced in Washington on May 10 that the American nuclear submarine, *Triton*, had completed a 36,000-mile under-water trip round the world.

This historic feat by the world's largest submarine followed approximately the course charted by the navigator, Ferdinand Magellan, in his expedition of 1519-21, which first circled the globe.

President D. D. Eisenhower awarded the Legion of Merit to the *Triton's* commanding officer, Captain Edward L. Beach, at a White House ceremony on May 10.

The *Triton* sailed from New London, Connecticut, on February 16 and submerged that afternoon. She surfaced on the morning of May 10 off Rehoboth, Delaware, after completing the journey of approximately 36,000 miles in 84 days.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2234:AOA:C]

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ASIAN RECORDER

June 11—17, 1960

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BURMA

A. **Equal Shares Proposal For Oil Industry:** The Prime Minister, U Nu, told a news conference in Rangoon on May 17 that the Government was considering a proposal by the British-owned Burmah Oil Company that the country's oil industry should be operated on a 50-50 basis with the Government.

He said that the Company's counter-proposal followed the Government's recent announcement in Parliament that it wanted to acquire a 51 per cent interest in the industry. Burmah Oil, at the moment, owned two-thirds of the industry and the Burmese Government one-third.

He added that the Government had decided in principle that imports of oil into Burma should be handled by Burmese nationals instead of foreign firms, but that the oil agencies would be handed over gradually.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3275:BUR:B]

CHINA

A. **Productivity Gains:** Writing in the Communist Party theoretical journal *Red Flag*, on May 15, one of the Vice-Premiers, Mr. Po I-po, said that technical innovation had become a nation-wide movement in China.

He said that labour productivity in the first quarter of 1960 was 85 per cent above that in the same period of 1959, "which is something entirely new."

Every field of activity, according to him, "presented a stirring picture of a great 'leap forward'" and the 1960 production plan, dependent upon an output of nearly 18,500,000 tons of steel, was certain to be over-fulfilled.

The movement, he said, had extended rapidly from industry, agriculture, construction, transport and communications to the cultural and educational departments, to various service trades and to other spheres. It had extended from cities to smaller towns and the vast rural areas.

Mr. Po I-po, who is also Chairman of the State Economic Commission, referred to the "millions" of innovations effected in China and said that many of the inventors were ordinary workers and peasants.

In this technological revolution, he said, the mechanization of heavy manual labour and tedious hand operations had received special attention. Most technical enterprises had spare-time technical classes and some had scientific research institutes as well.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3266:CHI:C]

JAPAN

A. **Diet Approves US-Japan Mutual Security Treaty—Anti-Government Demonstrations:** The Lower House of the Diet approved the revised 10-year US-Japan Mutual Security Treaty on May 19.

Opposition Socialist and Democratic Socialist members who had earlier threatened to physically object to the approval of the Treaty boycotted the plenary session. They blocked the corridors to prevent the members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party from going in to vote on the Treaty.

A total of 117 persons were injured when the police cleared the way for the Speaker and other members who wanted to go in. Five of the injured were the ruling Party members, 16 were Socialists and the rest policemen. The Socialists resisted attempts to dislodge them.

The Senate is yet to approve it.

From the outset, the US-Japan Mutual Security Treaty had come under heavy fire. The Opposition factions had attacked it strongly. Mass organizations like Sohyo (the Socialist Trade Union Federation) and Zengakuren, the extremist Students' Association had organized popular demonstrations against it.

In many sectors of the population, there had developed an active resistance to defence commitments with USA which had its roots in the revulsion against former Japanese militarism, the atom-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the consequent desire to avoid participating in any future war.

Such Japanese had three main objections to the Treaty:

(1) It had not been drafted on a basis of equality between USA and Japan. The Japanese could always claim that the original Treaty was thrust on them by their conquerors, but if the new Treaty was ratified, the communist States could accuse them of being accomplices of the Pentagon who must take the consequences of their actions.

(2) It obliged Japan to co-operate with USA if peace was threatened "in the Far East." No precise definition of this commitment had been made, and alarmists assumed that if, for example, the off-shore islands of Matsu and Quemoy became the object of a struggle between Communist and Nationalist Chinese, into which the US Seventh Fleet was drawn, Japan would also have to come in, at least as a staging and supply centre for US forces. (There is no question of Japanese self-defence forces, now about 220,000 strong, being sent overseas.)

(3) The clause providing for "prior consultations" between the Japanese and US Governments before US forces were deployed overseas from Japanese bases was equivocally worded. There was a strong feeling that the Treaty was not bound by close legal terminology but was based on a spirit of trust, and that its effective and smooth implementation depended on the goodwill of both parties.

Demonstrations:

On May 20, an estimated 1,000 students protesting against the ratification of the Treaty broke into the compound of the Premier, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi's official residence after clashing with the police.

The demonstrators threw gravel and flagpoles at the police and about 30 policemen and students were reported injured as the demonstrators fought their way into the compound, which is located next door to the Diet building. The demonstrators had been massed in front of the building, demanding the immediate dissolution of the Diet.

The students continued to demonstrate outside Mr. Kishi's residence, demanding his immediate resignation, shouting "Down with the Kishi *regime*" and chanting the *Socialist Internationale*.

The demonstrators, responding to a call by the Socialist and Communist Parties, also massed round the Diet building in drizzling rain to demand its immediate dissolution.

Earlier in the day (May 20), the Foreign Minister, Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, estimated at a news conference that 75 to 80 per cent of the Japanese voters approved the Treaty and that the Government saw no need to consult public opinion on the matter at this stage.

Under the Japanese Constitution, any Bill becomes law one month after being passed in the Lower House.

Resentment against the Treaty and the Government mounted to a high pitch on May 21 when demonstrations were held in several towns.

The Opposition Socialist members of Parliament numbering 40, among them top Party leaders, forced their way into Mr. Kishi's home and handed to him a resolution demanding his Cabinet's immediate resignation or the dissolution of Parliament.

However, Mr. Kishi rejected the Opposition Socialist demand that he either resign or dissolve Parliament in the face of the public out-cry against ratification of the Treaty.

Socialist quarters said that Mr. Kishi had told them that the dissolution of the Diet (Parliament) and his Cabinet's resignation might be "one way" of redeeming the political crisis, but that he had his "own unique way out in mind."

They said that Mr. Kishi's reply was "unsatisfactory" and that they would meet him again every day, if necessary.

Mr. Kishi did, however, regret that he called in the police to obtain the ratification of the Treaty in the Lower House without Socialist members but said that it was "inevitable" under the circumstances.

He added that the newspapers and radio stations which were condemning his Government did not represent public opinion.

Meanwhile, some 5,000 other demonstrators swarmed into Mr. Kishi's official residence and clashed with the police while trying to break into the compound.

Four demonstrators were reported injured in the clash and one student was arrested.

While the 40 Socialists presented their demands, an estimated 13,000 demonstrators besieged Mr. Kishi's home at Nampei Dai in a west Tokyo suburb brandishing anti-Government placards and chanting slogans against the Government and the Treaty.

Some 1,000 policemen threw a tight cordon round the house and minor scuffles ensued when some 60 diehard students tried to break into the house.

The demonstration lasted two hours.

After being dispersed, the stragglers gathered in Hibiya Park and adopted a resolution demanding the immediate dissolution of the Diet (Parliament) and protesting against the Treaty.

The Federation of Trade Unions and the Socialist Party announced that they would continue the daily marches of anti-Treaty petitioners to the Diet until a total of 20,000,000 signatures had been collected, that is, half the total electorate of the country. The total achieved so far was estimated at around 10,000,000.

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Soviet Protest:

The Soviet Union protested to Japan on May 20 to say that the Japanese Government was "destroying friendly relations between the two countries by concluding a Mutual Security Treaty with the United States and providing her territory for American U-2 bases in Japan which are aimed at hostile acts against the Soviet Union."

In a Note delivered to the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. S. Kaduwaki, the Soviet Union said that the American U-2 planes had more than once invaded Russian air space from Japanese bases and warned that the Japanese Government would be held responsible for the consequences arising from provocative actions against the Soviet Union."

The Note said that the American Command, with the consent of and co-operation from the Japanese Government, used and was still using the territory of Japan for war preparations and aerial spying on Russia and her allies.

It said: "Deliberately aggravating the situation, the Government of Japan is entering into military collusion with a Power which has proclaimed spying, subversive activity, and violation of the sovereignty and inviolability of other nations' frontiers as its national policy.

"The Soviet Government cannot naturally overlook the fact that the conclusion of a new military Treaty between USA and Japan is exactly designed to ensure conditions for aggressive actions to be undertaken from Japanese territory against USSR and her allies."

(*The New York Times, The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3127:JAP:A, 3232:JAP:A]

B. **Fisheries Agreement With USSR:** A Russo-Japanese Fisheries Agreement was signed in Moscow on May 18.

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. T. Fukuda, and the Head of the Gosplan Fishery Department, Mr. A. A. Ishkov, signed the Agreement for Japan and the Soviet Union respectively.

The Agreement set the terms for fishing operations in 1960 by Japan and Russia in the restricted zone of the north-west Pacific, defined in the Fisheries Convention negotiated in Moscow three years earlier.

Under the new Agreement, Japan's salmon and salmon-trout catch in the restricted zone was limited to 67,500 tons.

Japan's permitted catch has been successively reduced year by year. In the first year of the Convention, the Japanese catch was set at 120,000 tons. It was reduced to 110,000 tons in 1958 and to 85,000 tons in 1959.

It also provided for the creation of two new zones where the Japanese are prohibited from fishing. The zones are south-east of the southern Kuriles and south of Kamchatka and adjoin the large existing prohibited zone covering the whole of the Okhotsk Sea and waters surrounding the Kuriles and Kamchatka.

It was concluded after 100 days of negotiations and disappointed the Japanese fishing circles who said that it would inflict "a severe blow" on smaller fishing companies and independent operators.

It was privately estimated that the reduced scope of the 1960 operations would cost the industry about £4,500,000.

Meanwhile, the Government announced that it would give careful consideration to an appeal by the fishing industry for some form of compensation or relief, particularly for smaller fishing companies and independent operators.

(*The Times*, London)

[[Prev. ref. 2118:JAP:C]

C. **Tidal Wave Havoc:** Tidal waves caused by the earthquake in Chile surged around the Pacific on May 23 killing several hundred persons in Japan, Okinawa, Hawaii and Chile.

The worst affected area was the east coast of Japan.

The tide rose 30 feet at some points in Japan although the average was six or seven feet. Warnings were not broadcast until after the waves began pounding the coast. Weather bureau officials said that there had been a slip-up in the trans-Pacific warning system.

Tokyo and Yokohama, sheltered by Tokyo Bay, were spared direct blows. The greatest damage was along the northern 200 miles of the Honshu coast where villages became a tangled mass of shattered buildings, debris and ships, washed ashore.

Disaster crews moved into Hilo, the largest city in the Hawaiian islands, where 33 persons were known to be dead, 23 missing and 53 injured in the wake of the islands' worst disaster since 1946. The damage was estimated unofficially around $50,000,000.

Four massive waves pounded a mile-long area in the trading heart of the port city of about 26,000 population on the island of Hawaii. Giant waves—one of 12 feet high—struck other islands in the chain as well, but the damage was said to be small as compared to the chaos in Hilo.

A six-foot wave hit the American-occupied Ryukyu Island at dawn, killing three Okinawa villagers, ripping boats from their moorings and dumping tons of salt on the rice crops.

It was believed that the damage to the rice crops and to the Islands' fishing fleet was heavy. Casualties were reported among the American occupation forces on Okinawa.

(*The New York Times*)

THAILAND

A. **Raids By Karen Outlaws From Burmese Territory:** The Interior Minister, Mr. Prapas Charusathen, said in Bangkok on May 17 that two days earlier (May 15), Karen outlaws from Burma, divided into three gangs, had raided Maesod district inside Thai territory and had burnt down a police station, a district office and a post office. Seven policemen and ten civilians were killed in the raid.

He added that the Karen gangs had since retreated into Burmese territory about 15 miles from the border. They were backed by communists. The Government was planning to take joint measures with the Burmese authorities in suppressing the gangs.

The Burmese Prime Minister, U Nu, and the Foreign iMnister, Sao Hkun Hkio, sent messages of regret to the Thai Government on May 16 on the raid.

U Nu's message said: "We shall do everything in our power to bring these evil-doers to book in co-operation with the Thai Government."

The Burmese Ambassador in Bangkok, U Ba Maung, told newsmen on May 17 that most of the Karen rebels were communists and that their leader, Lin Thin, was also a communist.

He said that it was possible for Burma and Thailand to co-operate "because we want to smash the rebels as soon as possible."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3146:MAL:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Col. G. A. Nasser Thanks Russia For Aid:** In a speech on May 8 at the opening of a new textile factory at Damietta, built partly with Soviet aid, the UAR President, Col. G. A. Nasser, thanked Russia for the economic aid she had given UAR and said that differences which had an adverse effect on relations between the two countries at times had no effect on Soviet aid to the United Arab Republic.

He said that Russia never said a bad word or hinted at an economic boycott against United Arab Republic because of the obvious differences on social principles and on other subjects between them.

He added that Russia had remained faithful and true to her undertakings. Her aid accounted for £E40,000,000 of the £E330,000,000 the cost of executing the 1957 Five-Year Plan in three years.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2652:UAR:A]

B. **Relations With Yugoslavia To Be Further Strengthened:** The United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia agreed on May 8 that relations between them should be further strengthened and developed in all fields.

This was stated in a *communique* signed in Cairo by Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi and Mr. Koca Popovic, Foreign Ministers of UAR and Yugoslavia, at the end of a seven-day visit to Cairo by Mr. Popovic.

The *communique* added that the two Ministers had "achieved an identity of views on most of the international questions discussed as well as on problems concerning the two countries."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2565:UAR:B]

C. **Trade With Greece:** A Protocol to the 1953 Trade and Payments Agreement between Greece and the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic signed in Cairo towards the end of April, 1960 altered the current payments system and provided for credit facilities to stimulate the exchange of goods between the two countries.

The "collector account" of the Bank of Greece with the National Bank of Egypt had been cancelled, and excess balances over a debit ceiling of £E1,000,000 would be settled henceforth in free currencies.

The value of the trade between the two countries has been in the region of £E2,500,000 in recent years, leaving a surplus of some £E500,000 in favour of Greece.

Egypt offered to increase her exports by introducing new items, such as sugar and asbestos pipes, in addition to her usual sales of raw cotton, rice, flax and bananas. Greece

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on her side, offered credit facilities for tobacco sales if her sales of the product to Egypt exceeded their present average of 1,300 tons a year.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2161:UAR:A]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. **Mr. Chou En-lai's Visit:** The Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, accompanied by the Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, paid a visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam from May 9 to 14 at the invitation of the North Viet-Nam Government.

During the visit, they were received by the President, Dr. Ho Chi-Minh, and had talks with Government and Party leaders. They also visited cultural and industrial centres.

On May 14, Mr. Chou En-lai and the North Viet-Nam Prime Minister, Mr. Pham Van Dong, signed a joint *communique* which noted their identity of views on all the subjects they had discussed.

The *communique* said: "The two Premiers expressed warm welcome for the untiring efforts made by the Soviet Union to relax international tensions. Chairman N. S. Khrushchev's visits to the United States and other countries had made positive contributions to the safeguarding and consolidating of world peace.

"The two Premiers were of the common view that the East-West Conference of Heads of Governments of Big Powers to be held in Paris was an important event in international life. They expressed the hope that this Conference would achieve results favourable to world peace. In the present age, the question of reduction of armaments has been given an important place, and the Soviet Government's proposals on this question conform to the vital interests of the broad masses of people of the world. The two Premiers reiterated that the Governments of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the People's Republic of China fully supported the proposals of the Soviet Government for general disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons. The two Premiers considered that the German question required an urgent solution and declared their support to the stand of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic for the conclusion of a Peace Treaty with the two German States and turning West Berlin into a free city.

"The two Premiers pointed out that, although compelled by circumstances into making certain gestures for relaxation, the imperialists, first and foremost those in power in the United States, still persisted in their policy of 'positions of strength', and of aggression, energetically undertaking arms drive, developing rocket bases, stepping up the establishment and consolidation of aggressive military blocs, vigorously reviving West German and Japanese militarism, thus creating again sources of war in Europe and Asia; they had again and again obstructed the settlement of important international questions and continued to intervene against and suppress the revolutionary movements of the peoples of various countries. Recently, US imperialism again flagrantly created tension, acted in an arrogant and wanton way, and tried to sabotage the Paris 'Summit' Conference. The US imperialists dispatched military reconnoitring air-planes to cross the border of the Soviet Union and penetrate deep into her interior; this constituted not only an act of aggression against the Soviet Union but also a provocation against the entire socialist camp. The Viet-Namese and Chinese peoples firmly support the resolute attitude adopted by the Soviet Union towards this aggressive act. The Viet-Namese and Chinese peoples as well as other peace-loving peoples of the world must heighten their vigilance and strive tirelessly to strengthen their fight against all the schemes of the bellicose US imperialists.

"The two Premiers noted with pleasure that the Socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union had become mightier and more united than ever before. The tremendous achievements gained by the socialist countries in industry, agriculture, science and technology and their foreign policy of unswervingly opposing aggressive war and upholding peace have won them ever higher prestige and exerting ever stronger influence internationally. This constitutes the main factor for relaxing the international situation. The scheme of the imperialists, the modern revisionists and the reactionaries in various countries to split the socialist camp has suffered disastrous defeat. The two Premiers emphatically pointed out that the solidarity and unity of the socialist countries loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism was a reliable guarantee of world peace and the victory of socialism. The two Premiers unanimously expressed the firm will that on the basis of the Declaration of the 1957 Moscow Meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries, the two countries would, continue to strive to increase the might and strengthen the unshakable unity of the socialist camp.

"The two Premiers noted with pleasure that, in recent years, the movements to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and preserve national independence and democratic freedoms in Asia, Africa and Latin America had undergone an unprecedentedly vigorous development. The two Premiers warmly hailed the newly-independent African States and pledged their resolute support to the just struggles of the African peoples under colonial domination. The two Premiers expressed strong opposition to the continued obstinate pursuance by the French colonialists of their aggressive war against Algeria, and voiced sharp condemnation of the authorities of the Union of South Africa for their acts of racial discrimination, barbarous persecution and massacre against the South African people. The present age is that of the collapse of colonialism. The entire African Continent is standing up. The African peoples will certainly wipe out the colonialists and smash the scheme of US imperialism to take over the positions of the other imperialist Powers in Africa. The peoples of Viet-Nam and China resolutely support the Cuban people's struggle to oppose intervention by US imperialism so as to consolidate their national independence and democratic freedoms. The peoples of many other Latin American countries are launching broad national and democratic movements to oppose US imperialism and its running dogs—the dictators. Recently, the peoples of South Korea, Japan and Turkey, in defiance of frantic suppression by the reactionary ruling groups, have put up heroic struggles to win their national independence and democratic freedoms. The Japan-US Treaty of military alliance not only damages the national interests of Japan but also threatens the peace and security of China, the Soviet Union, Viet-Nam and the whole of South-East Asia. The peoples of China and Viet-Nam who are still subjected to imperialist aggression and interference cherish a profound sympathy for the peoples of South Korea, Japan and Turkey who are in the midst of great distress and misery. The two Premiers expressed their all-out support for the just and patriotic struggles of the peoples of South Korea, Japan and Turkey and fully endorsed the various proposals put forward by the Korean Democratic People's Republic to the South Korean people.

"The two Premiers pointed out once again that the peoples of Viet-Nam and China, who had been subjected to colonialist and imperialist aggression and domination and had now attained independence and sovereignty, would for ever remain the closest comrades-in-arms of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and that the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the People's Republic of China firmly supported the struggles in these areas for national independence and democratic freedoms.

"The two Premiers considered that the Bandung Spirit and the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence had in the past five years demonstrated their great vitality. The hypocritical features of US imperialism and its scheme to undermine the Bandung Spirit and sow dissensions have been more and more seen through by the peoples of Asia and Africa. The two Premiers warmly applauded the good results achieved by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held in Conakry in April, 1960. The signing of the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and Agreement on the Boundary Question, and that of the Sino-Nepalese Treaty of Peace and Friendship and Agreement on the Boundary Question are great victories for the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence. Premier Chou En-lai's recent visits to Burma, India, Nepal and Cambodia have proved China's sincere desire for peace and friendship with other Asian countries and are an important contribution to the consolidation and cementing of friendly relations between Asian countries. The two Premiers expressed the firm conviction that in settling disputes between certain Asian countries, however complicated these questions left over from the past might be, appropriate solutions could be found provided all the parties concerned cherish the sincere desire to negotiate with each other in a friendly spirit and in accordance with the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence. The two Premiers believed that continued promotion of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and the Bandung Spirit would be of great significance to the cause of Asian-African solidarity and to the defence of peace in Asia and the world. The proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China for the conclusion of a peace pact of mutual non-aggression by countries of Asia and the Pacific region so as to make this area a zone free of nuclear weapons is an important peace initiative fully in the interests of the peace and tranquillity of Asia and the world. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam wholeheartedly supports the above-mentioned proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

"In discussing the situation in Indo-China, the two Premiers expressed concern over the current situation in Laos. The Geneva Agreements on the question of Laos and the Vientiane Agreements have continued to be subjected to serious violations and the United States has continued to carry out gross interference in the internal affairs of Laos. At present, the patriotic people in Laos are still being suppressed and persecuted. Prince Souphanouvong and the other leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party are still imprisoned illegally. The re-activization of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos is being obstructed.

"The two Premiers pointed out with emphasis that the continuation of the current situation in Laos would be dangerous. They re-iterated that it was always the hope of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the People's Republic of China to maintain good-neighbourly relations with the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, and considered that provided the parties concerned are willing to settle the existing questions by means of peaceful consultation, the situation in Laos could be restored to normalcy. The two Premiers held that the leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party headed by Prince Souphanouvong should regain freedom, that the International Commission should resume its activities, that the civil war in Laos should stop, and that the Geneva Agreements should be truly respected and scrupulously implemented.

"The two Premiers expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the Geneva Agreements in Cambodia. They saw that, in spite of the wanton pressure and provocation by the imperialists and their lackeys, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Cambodian Government had actively striven to safeguard its independence and sovereignty and resolutely followed the path of peace and neutrality. This endeavour is an important contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace in Indo-China and South-East Asia.

"At present, because the United States has engaged in ever-increasing disruptive activities to obstruct the re-unification of Viet-Nam and to turn South Viet-Nam into a US military base and colony, the implementation of the Geneva Agreements on Viet-Nam is confronted with numerous difficulties. Nearly six years have passed since the signing of the Geneva Agree-

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ments, yet Viet-Nam remains divided, and the South Viet-Nam authorities, abetted by the United States, have not only rejected the reasonable and humane proposals put forth by the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam but are also stepping up arms expansion and war preparations as well as their extremely brutal suppression of the South Viet-Namese people. Of late, they further promulgated the Fascist Law No. 10 of 1959, and agreed with the United States on the unlawful increase of the number of military personnel in the US Military Aid and Advisory Group in South Viet-Nam. The two Premiers unanimously held that the Co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China and the member-States of the International Commission should, in fulfilment of their responsibility, adopt resolute and effective measures to check the acts of the United States and the South Viet-Nam authorities in violation of the Agreements and ensure that the Geneva Agreements on Viet-Nam be respected and fully implemented so as to contribute to the safeguarding of the peace and tranquillity of Indo-China and South-East Asia.

"During the talks, the two Premiers exchanged views on socialist construction in their respective countries. Premier Chou En-lai expressed sincere admiration for the Socialist transformation being carried out successfully and the tremendous achievements gained on the industrial, agricultural, cultural, educational and other fronts of socialist construction by the fraternal Viet-Namese people under the leadership of the Viet-Nam Lao Dong Party headed by President Ho Chi-Minh. Premier Pham Van Dong expressed great pleasure at the tremendous achievements scored by the fraternal Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and considered China's general line for socialist construction, great leaps forward in industrial and agricultural production and development of the people's communes to be significant creations and valuable experience of the Chinese people in socialist construction. The two Premiers expressed infinite confidence in the bright prospects of the socialist construction of their respective countries.

"The two Premiers expressed deep satisfaction with the development of friendly co-operation between their two countries. Since November, 1956 when Premier Chou En-lai visited the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam this relationship has been further consolidated and developed in all aspects. It is in full conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two fraternal countries, and has played an important role in safeguarding peace in South-East Asia and the world. The extensive co-operation between the two countries in socialist construction in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields has been continuously strengthened. This is an expression of the unbreakable relationship of friendship and mutual help among the brotherly countries in the socialist camp, which is based on the Marxist-Leninist principle of national equality and spirit of proletarian internationalism. Premier Pham Van Dong expressed the heart-felt thanks of the Viet-Namese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam for the assistance rendered to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam by the People's Republic of China. The assistance given to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam by the People's Republic of China in finance, materials, equipment, experience and experts has played an important role in Viet-Nam's economic construction and cultural development, as well as the raising of her people's living standards, and has been a strong support to the Viet-Namese people who are truggling for the re-unification of their Motherland. The two Premiers unanimously held that the friendly co-operation between the two countries based on Marxism-Leninism is a strong guarantee for the independence and prosperity of the two countries. The two Premiers decided that the two countries would in the future exert every possible effort to further consolidate and develop their ever-flourishing great friendship. The two Premiers were of the firm belief that the present visit of Premier Chou En-lai to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the intimate talks between the two Premiers would not only further enhance the profound friendship between the two fraternal countries but also contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of the socialist camp and conduce to the consolidation of a lasting peace in Asia and the world."

(China Today)

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ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Mr. N. Khruschev Announces Shooting Down Of US Spy-Plane Over Russia—Pilot Of Plane Pleads Guilty—Official US Statements—Russian Protests And Warnings To USA, Turkey, Norway and Pakistan—Reaction In Countries Warned—Afghan Protest To Pakistan And USA—International Comments—US Democrats' Reaction.

A. **US U-2 Plane Shot Down Over Soviet Territory:** The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, announced in the Supreme Soviet on May 5 that an American *Lockheed* U-2 plane had been shot down over the Soviet Union on May 1.

He declared that Russia would bring the incident before the United Nations Security Council.

In a speech which was greeted with shouts of "Down with the Aggressor..... It is banditry", he said that such incidents could lead to a world war and were no preparation for the 'Summit' Conference.

He warned the Soviet people of the possibility of failure at the 'Summit' talks which were to open in Paris on May 16 and said that the latest Western misadventure gave little hope that the West would really seek a solution of co-existence problems.

He declared that two violations of Soviet air space had taken place in less than a month—one on April 9 and the second on May 1—and these were "a very bad preparation for the 'Summit' talks." The Soviet Union would nevertheless go to the Conference with a pure heart and sincere intentions in the hope of achieving positive results.

He warned the United States that the Soviet Union had means to answer aggressive acts. "We have rockets which work perfectly and which can hit their targets with certainty."

He criticised President D. D. Eisenhower of USA for limiting his attendance at the 'Summit' to seven days and said that it showed that the United States had no real desire to reach a settlement of outstanding international problems.

Mr. Eisenhower had also spoken of the possibility of the US Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon, carrying on the talks at the 'Summit' Conference, and Mr. Khruschev said that if Mr. Nixon did become entitled to negotiate at the 'Summit' "it will be like we say in Russia—'when the goat is sent to take care of the cabbage'."

He also criticised Mr. Eisenhower for giving his approval to recent speeches by the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, the Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon and the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Douglas Dillon, whom he accused of seeking to prolong the 'cold war' and the armaments race.

The American spy plane U-2, he said, came from the direction of Pakistan or Tehran. If violations of Soviet air space by foreign planes such as those of April 9 and May 1 recurred, the Soviet Union would take all the steps necessary to put an end to them. He called the May 1 incident an 'alarming occurrence'.

But, he said, he did not think it was time to take the attitude that this was an act of true aggression and war. He was convinced that the American people wanted peace and he had not forgotten the friendly talks he had with people in the United States.

[The American plane involved in the spying incident on May 1 was a Lockheed U-2, capable of flying at great heights, beyond the range of jet fighters and anti-aircraft fire. The man who piloted the plane was identified as Francis Gary Powers, aged 30.]

Details Of Spy-Plane:

The Soviet newspaper, *Red Star*, furnished certain details about the American U-2 plane on May 10.

It reported specifically that a container was dropped near the place of the pilot's landing. Its contents showed that the pilot, Francis Gary Powers, was an experienced intelligence agent.

The objects tidily packed in the container included eight-fold magnification binoculars, a set of warm outfit, a Soviet soldier's shirt, although it was not of the usual Soviet colour and cut, a supply of tinned food and water and a signal torchlight.

Found in the plane's cabin was a 1:2 million scale navigation chart with the route plotted out on it from Pakistan, over the sea of Aral, Sverdlovsk, Archangel, Murmansk to the Norwegian aerodrome of Bodo. The major cities, airports, industrial undertakings and other important targets were under-scored by a red line. These were points where the spy had to switch on his instruments.

It reported that the Command of the 10:10 Unit in which Powers had served kept assuring him that the flight would be safe. Even when the plane started to fall to the ground, Powers thought that it happened because his engine had exploded.

An examination of the remains of the shot-down plane revealed that it was equipped with additional non-jettisonable fuel tanks. There was enough fuel to fly over the entire course plotted on the flight map found in the possession of the pilot. The plane had a destruction device—a big stick of TNT which was to explode when the catapulting lever was pressed.

An interesting detail was discovered when investigating the catapulting system. The charge of the catapult was marked with a stamp saying that it was last checked in 1956. This meant that it was old and would have failed if the pilot had pressed the catapult lever in an attempt to save his life. The bomb mechanism, however, was in perfect order and would have spared neither the plane nor the flier.

Marshal Andrei Grechko, a former Commander of Soviet troops in Germany and now holding a high post in Moscow, told the Supreme Soviet on May 6 that the American plane shot down over Russia on May 1 was destroyed "by a rocket with the first shot".

The order to destroy the plane, he said, was given by the Government and personally by Mr. Khruschev.

He was loudly applauded when he gave the news and described the rocket as "a wonderful weapon with which the armed forces have been equipped."

He said that the Soviet Union would not allow any weakening of her defensive ability.

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That was why she was working hard to perfect technical equipment. Rocket units had become the main component of the Soviet armed forces. "Separate rocket units have been set up with their own command and separate organizational structure."

Pravda's account of the incident described how the detachment which shot down the plane held a meeting after the Supreme Soviet session on May 7 when their Commander, Mr. Michael Voronov, assured the country of the Army's continued vigilance.

Mr. Khruschev revealed in the Supreme Soviet on May 7 that the pilot of the US plane shot down over Russia on May 1 was alive and that he would be put on trial as a spy.

He identified the pilot as Francis Gary Powers (30) and said that he was formerly a USAF captain, but since 1956 he had been a member of the US Central Intelligence Agency.

He showed members of the Supreme Soviet several aerial photographs of Soviet missile and radar defences taken by Powers.

He said that Powers parachuted from the plane. If he had used his ejector seat, the plane would have blown up, destroying the evidence of its espionage purpose. Powers had also been provided with a poison pin for instant suicide to prevent him from falling into Soviet hands, but he did not use it.

He announced that Russia was going over completely to guided missiles. A Command of inter-continental strategic guided missiles had been established.

Giving further details of the flight of the US aircraft, he said, it took off from Incirlik near Adana, in Turkey.

The pilot had said that the purpose of his flight was officially to carry out a study of cosmic radiation but in reality to carry out spying activities.

He had been trained for a long time for his mission by flying along the Soviet frontier to study Soviet radar defences.

He flew from Turkey to Peshawar in Pakistan and from there over Kazakhstan to Sverdlovsk where he was shot down. He was to have landed in Bodo in Norway after flying over Murmansk and Archangel. The pilot stayed at Peshawar for three days before taking off on May 1 for his mission over the Soviet Union.

It was possible that the countries where American aircraft were based did not know what was being done by the Americans. But, they ought to know it for their own good, because they might be the sufferers of the Americans playing with fire.

He said he had dwelt at such length about what had happened because many people in USA believed in the version put out by the Americans—that it was an innocent weather reconnaissance aircraft.

Referring to the American "Open Skies" proposal, he said: "The Americans decided to themselves open the Soviet sky."

Addressing himself to the countries which had placed their territories for use as military bases for hostile acts, he said: "Do not play with fire, gentlemen!" He then mentioned Pakistan, Turkey and Norway.

He read to the Supreme Soviet the American statement on what had happened to the US aircraft and said that at the time he was telling the Supreme Soviet of the shooting down of the U-2 plane, he kept from them the fact that Powers was alive and in Soviet hands.

The version put out by the Americans was a complete lie and the men who put it out counted on the pilot being dead so that their lies could not be exposed. But the pilot was alive and well in Moscow, and the secret equipment of the aircraft was also in Soviet hands.

He flew according to the orders given to him in order to collect espionage data of a military and industrial nature. When the pilot started to engage in espionage, he received $2,500 monthly. He was flying a high altitude plane beyond the reach of any jet fighter, but "we got it."

The purpose of the aircraft was to fly from the Pamir mountains in the south to the Kola Peninsula in the north. Its mission was to get information on Soviet guided missiles and radar defences. It photographed Soviet air defences.

Mr. Khruschev then proceeded to show the Supreme Soviet photographs showing Soviet air-fields with stationary Soviet fighters and industrial enterprises and said that it was a most genuine military reconnaissance plane equipped with reconnaissance photo-cameras and instruments for radar detection.

There was also a tape-recorder with Russian radio beacon emissions. "Such are the air samples taken by the plane." The intrusion was "piratic" and the explanation given by USA "silly."

The plane's scheduled flight, he disclosed, was to have lasted 3 hours and 40 minutes. The wreckage of the plane was in Moscow and they would show all the pilot's suicide equipment to foreign diplomats, if desired. The Americans called themselves Christians and the communists atheists. But the communists had never committed such crimes against a human being and never would.

The pilot was given a large sum of Soviet roubles. He was also given a large sum of French gold francs, West German marks and Italian lira as well as two gold watches and gold bracelets.

Referring to the gold francs, he asked: "For what purposes had he French gold francs—for taking samples of air? Perhaps his mission was to fly even higher to Mars and supply these things to those on that planet."

The pilot, he went on, also had a noiseless pistol.

Mr. Khruschev declared that he wanted to believe in President Eisenhower's words that he knew nothing about it. But, in that case, matters were even worse, because it showed that the militarists and Generals were in actual power in the United States.

He added: "The lives of tens of millions of men depend on an accident. It is necessary to continue to increase the defensive potential of our Motherland."

Wreckage Of Plane Exhibited:

The wreckage of the American U-2 plane and evidence of the object of its flight was exhibited in Moscow on May 11. Members of the Diplomatic Corps inspected the wreckage and evidence.

Speaking to foreign correspondents at the exhibition, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, said that the US spy-plane shot down over Russia on May 1 came from a base in Turkey and that Pakistan and Norway were "accomplices".

He added: "The facts in the possession of the Soviet Union leave no room for doubt that the responsible American organs, by sending this plane across the Soviet frontier, were acting in preparation of aggression and with aims hostile to the cause of peace.

"The organizers of this diversion on the eve of the 'Summit' Conference have been literally forced back to the wall by irrefutable facts."

The facts on show at the exhibition included the right and left wings of the U-2, the engine, the ejector seat, the tail part of the fuselage and the oxygen containers.

The pilot's high-altitude suit and all his "bandit" equipment—the silent pistol, dagger and the suicide pin—were also on show, with the Soviet roubles and other currency which the pilot, Francis Powers, had with him.

Photographs of Powers, various documents showing that he worked for the American Intelligence and extracts from his interrogation report, his radio equipment, a camera, a developed film showing clearly Soviet airfields with fighter planes, railway junctions with rolling stock, and industrial enterprises were among the exhibits.

The Diplomatic Corps also listened to the recordings, said to have been made by Powers, of Soviet radar signals.

Mr. Gromyko referred to the "lying versions" of the plane's task put out by the US State Department and said: "These have brought their inventors nothing but discomfiture in the eyes of the whole world."

He said of Mr. Christian Herter's statement on the incident: "To describe this statement of the head of the American diplomatic department as cynical is, I should say, being too mild."

Mr. Herter's statement, he added, proved that violations of the sovereignty and immunity of the frontiers of other States, espionage and diversion had been the proclaimed official US policy.

Nowadays, one of the most valued principles was the inviolability of a State's land, sea and air frontiers and in the eyes of international law such incursions "are an act of aggression."

He described these "provocative" violations of other States as "playing with fire and as one of the most dangerous forms of brinkmanship."

He continued: "We shall meet such uninvited guests in the same way as aggressors have always been met by the Soviet people and only wreckage will remain of any planes which might have the temerity to poke their noses into our territory.

"As to those who offer bases on their territory for planes to violate our frontiers, let them know that the Soviet Union will be able to incapacitate those bases should such provocations be repeated.

"Mr. Herter's view that the incident will not affect the 'Summit' meeting is incorrect.

"One might think that American statesmen look upon the task of the 'Summit' Conference as not to seek a solution of urgent international problems but rather to consider what highly developed Intelligence methods the States taking part in the Conference can adopt against each other and, in general, to see what highly effective methods are available for quarrelling and to heat up the international situation."

Mr. N. Khruschev's News Conference In Gorky Park:

On May 11, Mr. Khruschev made a surprise appearance in Gorky Park in Moscow where the exhibition of the wreckage of the U-2 plane together with the documentation of Powers was on view and held an *impromptu* news conference at which he made a statement.

Details of his statement were released by *Tass* the following day (May 12).

Mr. Khruschev, according to *Tass*, warned the West that if there were any more spy flights over Russian territory, the Soviet Union would destroy the bases from which they came and that would mean war.

When asked about Mr. Eisenhower's visit to the Soviet Union scheduled for June, he said, among other things: "The Russians are an open-hearted people, but how can I now ask the Russian people to extend a cordial welcome to a guest who sends spies in reconnaissance planes over our territory?

"Imagine what would happen if, on the eve of my trip to USA, we had sent a spy plane over American territory? How would I have been welcomed? Our people believe

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in give and take. The Americans would have extended the welcome I deserved.

"I can in any case assure you that there will be no incidents when President Eisenhower comes to the Soviet Union. Our people are very well disciplined, and if something embitters their spirit they do not act in an unthinking way."

Asked if the plane incident would come up at the 'Summit' Conference, he said: "It already is the subject of discussion all over the world. That is why I do not regard it at present as necessary to put this matter on the agenda of the 'Summit' Conference.

"We deal harshly with those who invade the borders of our homeland, who violate our sovereignty. But we want to live in peace and friendship with all nations. I hope you will understand our attitude when we angrily condemn such aggressive actions. But we take a sober view of these and realize that even the sharpest polemics are better than war."

He declined to commit himself either way when asked if the US Ambassador in Moscow would be allowed to interview Powers.

Recalling Mr. C. A. Herter's recent statement about the plane incident, Mr. Khruschev denounced the statement: "It is a threat to peace, a senseless statement. It is the kind of statement one can make only when a country is at war with another and we are not at war with USA. It is insolence, insolence.

"That is false. We have never sent and we shall never send planes over the territory of other countries.

"Mr. Herter was obliged to admit that President Eisenhower knew about the flights of American reconnaissance planes because, if he had not done so, the responsibility would have fallen on Mr. Allen Dulles (head of American Intelligence Service), and he in turn would have said that he acted under Government orders. That is what I think.

"That reminds me of a story I heard when I was a child. At a time when there were a lot of vagabonds with not a roof ever their heads, when they robbed people in the streets, they used this strategy. Accompanied by a little boy, the thief hid under a bridge. When a passer-by came along, the child came out from under the bridge and began to follow the passer-by saying: Buddy, give me back my watch. Surprised, the man would tell the little boy to go away. Just then, the thief would come out from under the bridge and say in a threatening tone: "Well, have you finished being rough with this little boy? Give him back his watch, and throw in your coat with it?

"We are not defenceless passers-by" he went on. "If USA has not known real war, with bombs over her territory, and if they want to start a war, we shall be obliged to send rockets to them which will arrive within a few minutes after the conflict breaks out."

In answer to a newsman who asked if he would consider as an act of aggression "airplane flights by Western Powers in Berlin after the signature of a Peace Treaty with East Germany, he said: "We have already announced our position on this question. I repeat that the situation resulting from the capitulation of Germany will change. From this moment on, the occupation of West Berlin will end and all access to Berlin, until now based on the capitulation of Germany, will be closed.

"At that moment, the German Democratic Republic will control its own territory, as well as access to Berlin, which is within its limits.

"If the German Democratic Republic reaches an agreement with the countries concerned and allows them to use her air space, navigable waterways and railways and highways, then it will no longer be any business of ours, but of East Germany. That is her sovereign right.

"Some people say that the Western Powers will cut a passage to West Berlin by force. In this connexion. I say clearly: 'If someone tries to do this by force, our troops which are in East Germany to maintain peace will stand up against the force of those violating the peace.' Let the hotheads in the West think about what would be the result for them."

Francis Gary Powers Pleads Guilty:

Tass announced on May 12 that the pilot, Francis Gary Powers, had pleaded guilty to the charge of espionage.

The charge specified that he, being an employee of the United States Intelligence Agency, violated on May 1 the Soviet frontier from Pakistan in an aircraft specially equipped with the object of gathering information of a strategic nature. Flying over the territory of the Soviet Union he had taken photographs with the aid of appropriate equipment of different regions where industrial and military objectives existed and had gathered other information amounting to espionage.

The Head of the US Information Service, Mr. George Allen, said on May 15 that the pilot of the plane shot down over Russia had been instructed, if brought down, to tell exactly what his mission was.

He said that by telling the Soviet authorities the truth about his mission, Francis Powers had done what he was expected to do.

Other Violations Of Soviet Air Space:

Writing in *Pravda* on May 20, three Russian jurists—Mr. K. Baguininan, Mr. V. Churchalov and Mr. G. Sharmazanashvili—stated that USA had violated Soviet air-space 113 times between 1953 and 1956, and that of the East European communist countries 211 times.

They added that after 1956 repeated attempts at violation had taken place.

In another article in the same newspaper, Col. G. Sechkin and Lt.-Col. S. Krylov said that US spies were also landed from the air and named some of them as Osmanov, Sarantzev, Cook, Toomla, Lakhno, Makov, Gorbounov and Remiga. They had all been arrested by Security Services.

After reviewing all the US violations of Soviet and Socialist camp air-space in recent years including incidents of US "meteorological balloons," they said that the U-2 flight of May 1 was no exception, but part of the espionage policy of which the 'Open Skies' theory was another.

They went on to refer to "spy sputniks" which, they said, were now being built in USA under the *Samos Project* and said that the Project showed that the US aim in the conquest of space was unlike that of the Soviet Union; the US aim was to prepare for war.

They referred also to other US devices such as long-range precision cameras, miniature recorders which could be hidden in a neck-tie, in the hair and in spectacle frames as well as devices for detecting atomic factories and even a portable atom-bomb for "acts of diversion" and said that America had a force of 12,000 men for espionage and sabotage.

Statement By NASA:

A spokesman of the American State Department said in Washington on May 5 that the State Department had been informed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) that an unarmed U-2 weather research plane based at Adana in Turkey had been missing since May 1.

NASA added that the pilot of the plane was a civilian.

The following is the full text of the statement:

"One of NASA's U-2 research air-planes, in use since 1956 in a continuing programme to study gust-meteorological conditions found at high altitude, has been missing since about 9 a.m. on May 1 when its pilot reported that he was having oxygen difficulties over the Lake Van in Turkey.

"The air-plane had taken off from Incirlik air base in Turkey. The flight plan called for the first check point to be at 37 degrees, 25 minutes north; 41 degrees, 23 minutes east; and for a left turn to be made to the Lake Van beacon, thence to the Trabzon beacon, thence to Antalya, and return to Adana. The flight scheduled was estimated at three hours, 45 minutes, for a total of 1400 nautical miles. Take-off was at 8 a.m. local time.

"About one hour after the take-off, the pilot reported difficulties with his oxygen equipment. Using emergency radio frequency, he reported that he was heading for the Lake Van beacon to get his bearings and that he would return to Adana.

"As indicated above, his flight plan called for him to make a left turn at the Lake Van beacon. His last report indicated that he was attempting to receive that beacon. It is believed that he was probably on a north-eastern course, but there was no further word.

"An aerial search was begun soon after receipt of the last communication. The Lake Van area is mountainous and very rugged. No evidence has been sighted of the aircraft having crashed.

"If the pilot continued to suffer from lack of oxygen, the path of the plane from the last reported position would be impossible to determine. If the air-plane was on automatic pilot, it is likely it would have continued along its north-easterly course.

"The pilot, as are all pilots used on NASA's programme for upper atmosphere research with the U-2 air-plane, is a civilian employed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, builders of the air-plane.

"When the research programme was begun in 1956 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (predecessor to NASA), the Federal Agency did not have a sufficient number of pilots to operate the programme and so a contract was made with Lockheed to provide the pilots.

"Overseas logistic support for NASA's continuing use of the U-2 is provided by Air Weather Service Units of USAF.

"NASA has procured a total of 10 U-2 air-planes. The air-plane was originally built as a private venture by Lockheed to serve as a 'flying test bed'. It is powered by a single Pratt and Whitney J-57 turbo-jet engine and can maintain flight for as long as four hours at altitudes of up to 55,000 feet.

"Since the inception of the research programme in 1956, the U-2 flying weather laboratories have operated from bases in California, New York, Alaska, England, Germany, Turkey, Pakistan, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

"The U-2 air-planes are now being used in California (Edwards AFB—1), Japan (Atsugi—3) and Turkey (Adana—4).

"The instrumentation carried by the U-2 permits obtaining more precise information about clear air turbulence, convective clouds, wind shear, the jet stream and such widespread weather patterns as typhoons. The air-plane also has been used by NASA to obtain information about cosmic rays and the concentration of certain elements in the atmosphere, including ozone and water vapour.

"Instrumentation carried included angular velocity recorder to measure the air-plane's rate of pitch, modified VGH recorder to measure the record head-on gust components in flight, recorder model BB, continuous recorder of indicated, air-speed, pressure altitude and normal acceleration, air-speed and altitude transducer to measure pressure altitude and indicated air-speed, temperature and humidity measuring set AN|AMQ 7 to measure indicated free air temperature and indicated relative humidity and vortex thermometer system to measure true free-air temperature within one-half degree centigrade at high speeds."

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Mr. D. D. Eisenhower Orders Enquiry:

It was announced in Washington on May 6 that President D. D. Eisenhower had ordered an enquiry into the disappearance of the American plane which was last heard of on May 1 as "on a peaceful meteorological mission in eastern Turkey."

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, issued the following statement:

"At the direction of President Eisenhower, a complete enquiry is being made. The results of this enquiry—the facts as developed—will be made public by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of State."

Other US Statements:

The US State Department Press Officer, Mr. Lincoln White, issued the following statement on May 6:

"The State Department has been informed by NASA that, as announced on May 3, an unarmed plane, U-2 weather research plane based at Adana (Turkey), piloted by a civilian, has been missing since May 1.

"During the flight of this plane the pilot reported difficulty with his oxygen equipment.

"Mr. Khruschev has announced that a US plane has been shot down over USSR on that date. It may be that this was the missing plane.

"It is entirely possible that having a failure in the oxygen equipment, which could result in the pilot losing consciousness, the plane continued on automatic pilot for a considerable distance and accidentally violated Soviet air space.

"USA is taking this matter up with the Soviet Government with particular reference to the fate of the pilot."

The US State Department issued the following statement on May 7 on the incident:

"The State Department has reviewed the text of Mr. Khruschev's further remarks about an unarmed plane which is reported to have been shot down in the Soviet Union.

"As previously announced, it was known that a U-2 plane was missing. As a result of the enquiry ordered by President Eisenhower, it has been established that insofar as the authorities in Washington are concerned there was no authorization for any such flight as described by Mr. Khruschev. Nevertheless, it appears that in endeavouring to obtain information now concealed behind the Iron Curtain, a flight over Soviet territory was probably undertaken by an unarmed civilian U-2 plane.

"It is certainly no secret that, given the state of the world today, intelligence collection activities are practised by all countries and post-War history certainly reveals that the Soviet Union has not been lagging behind in this field. The necessity for such activities, as measures for legitimate national defence, is enhanced by the excessive secrecy practised by the Soviet Union in contrast to the free world.

"One of the things creating tension in the world today is apprehension over surprise attacks with weapons of mass destruction. To reduce mutual suspicion and to give a measure of protection against surprise attacks, the United States, in 1955, offered its 'Open Skies' proposal—a proposal which was rejected out of hand by the Soviet Union.

"It is in relation to the danger of surprise attacks that planes of the type of unarmed civilian U-2 aircraft have made flights along the frontiers of the free world for the past four years."

A Washington despatch on May 7 said: "Tonight's State Department statement, issued with President Eisenhower's personal approval after hours of conferences involving the Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, and other top officials, was believed to be the first instance of a Government admitting to a specific intelligence operation in another country.

"One of the significant aspects of the astonishing turn of events was the assertion that the flight had been carried out without authorization from any agency in Washington. The implication seemed to be that local military commanders had gone ahead on their own."

The Defence Department officials, noting Mr. Khruschev's allegation that the plane shot down was an unmarked "American military aircraft," pointed out that the U-2 bore a large, conspicuous NASA insignia and lettering that readily identified it as being non-military and having a scientific mission.

The U-2 vanished in the same general area where an unarmed C-130 turbo-prop American Air Force transport, on a radio survey mission over Turkey, disappeared on September 2, 1958, with 17 men aboard.

The US Government charged that Soviet fighter planes shot down the C-130. Soviet authorities denied this, contending that the plane crashed on Soviet territory. However, the State Department later released taped radio voice recordings which showed Soviet fighter plane pilots exchanging comments as they shot the C-130 down.

The Soviet Union returned the bodies of six members of the crew. It has continually disclaimed any knowledge about the fate of the other 11 men. US officials contended that the C-130 transport had accidentally strayed over the Soviet border.

Mr. C. A. Herter's Statement:

The following is the text of the statement issued by the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter on May 9 after he had appeared before Congressional leaders in connexion with the shooting down of the U-2 plane over Soviet territory:

"On May 7, the Department of State spokesman made a statement with respect to the alleged shooting down of an unarmed American civilian aircraft of the U-2 type over the Soviet Union.

"The following supplements and clarifies that statement as respects the position of the United States Government.

"Ever since Marshal Stalin shifted the policy of the Soviet Union from War-time co-operation to post-War conflict in 1946 and particularly since the Berlin blockade, the forceful take-over of Czechoslovakia and the communist aggressions in Korea and Viet-Nam, the world has lived in a state of apprehension with respect to Soviet intentions.

"The Soviet leaders have almost complete access to the open societies of the 'free world' and supplement this with vast espionage networks. However, they keep their own society tightly closed and rigorously controlled.

"With the development of modern weapons carrying tremendously destructive nuclear warheads, the threat of surprise attack and aggression presents a constant danger. This menace is enhanced by the threats of mass destruction frequently voiced by the Soviet leadership.

"For many years, the United States, in company with her allies, has sought to lessen or even to eliminate this threat from the life of man so that he can go about his peaceful business without fear.

"Many proposals to this end have been put up to the Soviet Union. President Eisenhower's 'Open Skies' proposal of 1955 was followed in 1957 by the offer of an exchange of ground observers between agreed military installations in USA, USSR and other nations that might wish to participate.

"For several years, we have been seeking the mutual abolition of the restrictions on travel imposed by the Soviet Union and those which the United States felt obliged to institute on a reciprocal basis. More recently, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the United States proposed far-reaching new measures of controlled disarmament.

"It is possible that the Soviet leaders have a different version and that, however unjustified, they fear attack from the West. But this is hard to reconcile with their continual rejection of our repeated proposals for effective measures against surprise attack and for effective inspection of disarmament measures.

"I will say frankly that it is unacceptable that the Soviet political system should be given an opportunity to make secret preparations to face the 'free world' with the choice of abject surrender or nuclear destruction.

"The Government of the United States would be derelict to its responsibility not only to the American people but to the free peoples everywhere if it did not, in the absence of Soviet co-operation, take such measures as are possible unilaterally to lessen and to overcome this danger of surprise attack. In fact, the United States has not and does not shirk this responsibility.

"In accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, President Eisenhower has put into effect since the beginning of his administration directives to gather by every possible means the information required to protect the United States and the 'free world' against surprise attacks and to enable them to make effective preparations for their defence.

"Under these directives, programmes have been developed and put into operation which have included extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, normally of a peripheral character, but on occasion, by penetration.

"Specific missions of these unarmed civilian aircraft have not been subject to Presidential authorization. The fact that such surveillance was taking place has apparently not been a secret to the Soviet leadership and the question, indeed, arises as to why at this particular juncture they should seek to exploit the present incident as a propaganda battle in the 'cold war.'

"This Government had sincerely hoped and continues to hope that in the coming meeting of the Heads of Governments in Paris, Mr. Khruschev would be prepared to co-operate in agreeing to effective measures which would remove this fear of sudden mass destruction from the minds of peoples everywhere.

"Far from being damaging to the forthcoming meeting in Paris, this incident should serve to underline the importance to the world of an earnest attempt there to achieve agreed and effective safeguards against surprise attack and aggression.

"At my request and with the authority of the President, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Allen W. Dulles, is today briefing members of the Congress fully along the foregoing lines."

Russian Protest To USA:

On May 10, the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, received Mr. E. Freers, *Charge d'Affaire ad Interim* of the United States in Moscow, and handed him the following Note from the Soviet Government to the Government of USA:

"The Government of USSR deems it necessary to communicate the following to the Government of the United States of America.

"At 05.36 hours, Moscow Time, on May 1, 1960, a military plane violated the frontier of USSR and invaded the air-space of the Soviet Union to a distance of over 2,000 kilometres. The Government of USSR, of course, could not leave unpunished such a gross violation of the Soviet State frontiers. When the deliberate nature of the flight of the intruding plane became obvious, it was brought down by Soviet rocket forces near Sverdlosvk.

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"Experts' study of all data available to the Soviet side irrefutably established that the intruding plane belonged to the United States of America, was permanently based in Turkey and was sent through Pakistan to the Soviet Union on a hostile mission.

"Precise data of the investigation, as Mr. Khruschev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, said on May 7 at the concluding sitting of the session of the Supreme Soviet of USSR, leaves no room for doubt concerning the purposes of the flight by the American plane which violated the frontiers of USSR on May 1. This plane was specially equipped for a reconnaissance and diversionary flight over Soviet territory. It had on board equipment for aerial photography, for spotting Soviet radar sets and other special radio engineering facilities forming part of the anti-aircraft defence of USSR. The Soviet Expert Commission which conducted the investigation has irrefutable evidence of the espionage and reconnaissance mission of the American plane; photos taken of Soviet defence and industrial objectives, tape recordings of signals of Soviet radar stations and other data.

"The pilot, Powers, about whom the Embassy of the United States made inquiries in its Note of May 6, is alive and as Mr. Khruschev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, said in his above-mentioned speech, will be held responsible in conformity with the laws of the Soviet Union. The pilot deposed that he had done everything in complete accordance with the assignment he had received. In the route map seized from him the entire route after taking off from Adana (Turkey) is clearly and precisely marked on the map: Peshawar (Pakistan)—Sea of Aral—Sverdlovsk—Archangel—Murmansk with subsequent landing at the Norwegian airfield of Bodo. The pilot also said that he was serving in Unit 10-10 which, under the signboard of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), engages in military reconnaissance from great altitudes.

"These and other data cited in the speeches by the head of the Soviet Government utterly refuted the invented and hastily concocted version of the US State Department, set forth in an official Press release on May 5 and alleging that the plane conducted meteorological observations in the upper layers of the atmosphere along the Turkish-Soviet frontier.

"After the utter absurdity of the above version was shown and it was proved irrefutably that the American plane invaded the air-space of the Soviet Union with aggressive reconnaissance purposes, the State Department issued another statement on May 7 containing the forced admission that the plane was sent into the air-space of the Soviet Union with military reconnaissance purposes, thus admitting the aggressive aims of the flight.

"Thus, already within two days the State Department had to abandon the version which was obviously designed to mislead both world public opinion and public opinion in the United States itself.

"The State Department found it appropriate in its statement to refer to the 'Open Skies' proposal made by the US Government, in 1955 and to the Soviet Government's refusal to accept this proposal. Yes, the Soviet Government, like the Governments of many other States, refused to accept this proposal designed to open widely the doors of other countries to the American intelligence. The actions of the American aviation only confirm the correct appraisal of this proposal made at the time by the Soviet Government.

"Does all this not mean that, in view of the refusal by a number of States to accept the above-mentioned 'Open Skies' proposal, the United States seeks to usurp the right to 'open' up an alien sky arbitrarily? Suffice it to raise this question to make clear the utter insolvency of the afore-mentioned reference to the United States' 'Open Skies' proposal.

"It follows from the above-mentioned statement issued by the State Department of the United States on May 7 that the hostile actions by the American aviation, frequently taken against the Soviet Union, are not just a result of measures by the military command of USA in some regions or other but an expression of the deliberate policy of USA.

"It has now been confirmed what the Soviet Government more than once declared in its representations made to the US Government in connexion with the violations of the State frontiers of USSR by American planes, that these violations are deliberate. All this bears out that the US Government, instead of taking measures to put an end to the above-mentioned actions by the American aviation, the risks of which have more than once been emphasized by the Soviet Government, officially proclaims such actions as its national policy.

"Thus, the US Government firstly admits that its replies to representations of the Soviet Government were made only *pro forma*, to conceal the desire to evade the essence of the question, and that all violations by American planes of the State frontiers of USSR were actions taken in conformity with the policy of the United States.

"Secondly, and this is the main point, by allowing such actions of American aviation, the US Government exacerbates the situation still more.

"The question is: how can this be squared with the statement by the United States leaders that the US Government, just like the Soviet Government, is seeking to improve relations between USSR and the United States, relieve international tension and strengthen confidence between the States? The military reconnaissance activity of one country by sending its planes inside another can hardly be qualified as a means of improving relations and strengthening confidence.

"It goes without saying that the Soviet Government has been compelled by the present circumstances to give strict orders to its armed forces to take all the necessary measures against the violation of the Soviet frontiers by foreign aircraft.

"The Government of USSR regrets to state that while it is doing everything possible towards normalizing and improving the international situation, the US Government is pursuing a different course. One cannot avoid the impression that the two Governments must be looking differently at the necessity of improving relations between our two countries and laying good ground for the success of the coming 'Summit' Conference.

"The Soviet Government, just as the Soviet people as a whole, believed that the personal meetings and talks which the Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers had with the President of USA and other American officials during his visit to the United States made a good start on normalizing Soviet-American relations and, consequently, improving the overall international situation.

"However, the latest actions of the American authorities must have had the purpose of throwing American-Soviet relations back into the state they were in during the worst days of the 'cold war' and also poisoning the international atmosphere before the 'Summit' Conference.

"The Government of USSR cannot fail to note that what the US State Department's statement, unexampled for its cynicism, has done is not only to seek to justify the provocative flights of US military planes but also to assume that such actions are a 'normal thing' which is tantamount to saying that USA is determined to continue provocative intrusions into the air-space of the Soviet Union for reconnaissance purposes.

"The Government of USSR, therefore, arrives at the conclusion that the State Department's statement that the flight was made without the knowledge and authorization of the US Government does not tally with the facts because the same statement seeks to justify the necessity of reconnaissance activity against the Soviet Union. This means that the spy missions are undertaken by American aircraft with permission from the US Government.

"The Government of the Soviet Union declares strong protest to the US Government in connexion with the aggressive acts by American aircraft and warns it that should such provocations be repeated, the Soviet Government will have to take retaliatory measures the responsibility for whose consequences will rest with the Governments of the States committing acts of aggression against other countries.

"It is the Soviet Government's earnest hope that the US Government will recognize at last that the interests of maintaining and strengthening international peace, including the interests of the American people themselves, whose urge for peace was well in evidence also during the visit of Mr. N. Khruschev, the Head of the Soviet Government, to the United States, would be served by stopping the above-mentioned dangerous provocative actions against USSR, ending the 'cold war' and seeking, jointly with the Soviet Union and other interested countries, mutually acceptable solutions to the unresolved international problems, which is what all the peoples are waiting for."

American Reply:

On May 12, the US Government delivered a Note to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in reply to the Soviet protest over the plane incident.

The following is the text of the American Note:

"The Embassy of the United States of America refers to the Soviet Government's Note of May 10 concerning the shooting down of an unarmed American civilian aircraft on May 1, and under instruction from its Government, has the honour to state the following.

"The US Government, in the statement issued by the Department of State on May 9, has fully stated its position with respect to this incident.

"In its Note, the Soviet Government has stated that the collection of intelligence about the Soviet Union by American aircraft is a 'calculated policy' of USA. The US Government does not deny that it has pursued such a policy for purely defensive purposes. What it emphatically does deny is that this policy has any aggressive intent, or that the unarmed U-2 flight of May 1 was undertaken in an effort to prejudice the success of the forthcoming meeting of the Heads of Governments in Paris or to 'return the state of American-Soviet relations to the worst times of the cold war.' Indeed, it is the Soviet Government's treatment of this case which, if anything, may raise questions about its intentions in respect to these matters.

"For its part, the US Government will participate in the Paris meeting on May 16 prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent in seeking agreements designed to reduce tensions including effective safeguards against surprise attack which would make unnecessary issues of this kind."

Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's News Conference:

President D. D. Eisenhower told a news conference in Washington on May 11 that USA carried out aerial intelligence missions over the Soviet Union because it did not want another 'Pearl Harbour'.

He said that the Soviet Union's secrecy and concealment and the measures necessary to penetrate that secrecy were a major cause of tension. He would again ask Mr. Khruschev at the 'Summit' Conference in Paris to agree to his "Open Skies" proposal to end the danger of surprise attacks.

He said that he still expected to go to the Soviet Union in June despite the U-2 plane incident. He did not think that the outlook for the 'Summit' Conference had been decisively changed by the incident and Mr. Khruschev's reaction to it.

A newsman reminded Mr. Eisenhower that he had often said he would not go to the 'Summit' Conference under a threat or ultimatum, and asked whether Mr. Eisenhower regarded the Soviet "threat" made on May 9 to shoot down any further planes over Soviet territory as an "ultimatum."

He replied: "No. One has to set that aside in a special category."

He did not believe that this was the sort of thing that one would interpret as an 'ultimatum.'

Reading from his notes, Mr. Eisenhower first dealt with what he termed as 'the need for intelligence-gathering activities.'

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No one wanted another Pearl Harbour, he said, and this meant that the United States must have knowledge of military forces and preparations around the world, especially those capable of massive surprise attack. Secrecy in the Soviet Union made intelligence-gathering operations essential.

He said that the United States' deterrent must never be placed in jeopardy. The safety of the 'free world' demanded that it should never be placed in jeopardy.

He said that, as Mr. Christian Herter had pointed out earlier, he (Mr. Eisenhower) had issued directives for gathering in every feasible way the information required to protect the United States and the 'free world' against surprise attacks and to enable them to make effective preparations for defence.

Mr. Eisenhower then discussed the nature of intelligence-gathering activities, and said that those activities had a special and secret character. They were, so to speak, 'below-the-surface activities'. The secret measures taken by the United States must circumvent the measures designed by other countries to protect secrecy and military preparations. They were divorced from the regular visible agencies of Government which stayed clear of operational involvement in specific, detailed intelligence activities.

Intelligence elements operated under broad directives to seek and gather intelligence short of the use of force. These operations were supervised by responsible officials within the area of secret activities.

The United States did not use her Army, Navy or Air Force, for intelligence purposes, first, to avoid any possibility of the use of force in connexion with these activities, and second, because the military forces for obvious reasons could not be given latitude in their directives that must be kept under strict control.

Intelligence activities had their own rules and methods of concealment which sought to mislead and obscure, just as there were many discrepancies in the Soviet account of the U-2 incident.

For example, he said, there was some reason to believe that the plane in question was not shot down in high altitude.

His third point was that intelligence activities were distasteful but a vital necessity. The United States preferred to work for a different kind of world and a different way of obtaining information.

His fourth point was that the world must not permit the U-2 plane incident to distract it from the real issues of the day. The incident had been given a great propaganda interpretation and the emphasis given to it by the Soviet Union could only reflect a fetish of secrecy.

He described the real issues as those on which they would be working at the 'Summit' Conference—disarmament, search for solutions affecting Germany and Berlin, and the whole range of East-West relations, including a reduction of secrecy and suspicion.

Frankly, he said, he was hopeful that they might make progress on these great issues. That was what the United States meant when she spoke of working for peace.

Mr. Eisenhower was asked to comment on statements made at a conference on May 11 by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, saying that USA, in conjunction with her allies, were balanced on the brink of war against the Soviet Union as a result of the aerial intelligence missions.

Asked further if he still maintained a hopeful attitude towards the 'Summit' Conference in view of Mr. Gromyko's remarks, he replied: "Yes".

He commented that he had some hope because those things had been said over many years and Mr. Gromyko's remark was no real change.

In a reference to Soviet intelligence apparatus, he recalled that Colonel Rudolf Abel had been convicted in the United States some time ago and sentenced to a long prison term for espionage. Anyone talking about provocative acts would do better to look at his own record.

The United States and her allies had done nothing which could be honestly consid red as 'provocative'. They were looking to their own security and they had no idea of provoking any conflict. It was absolutely ridiculous to think otherwise.

He was asked, in connexion with the Abel case, whether USA would defend one of her own citizens arrested by a foreign Government on an espionage charge.

[This was an obvious reference to the Soviet Government statement that Francis Powers, pilot of the U-2, would be dealt with in accordance with Soviet laws.]

He replied that USA would certainly offer the good offices of her Embassy. Of course, it would be an internal matter for the country concerned and the United States would have to act with its permission.

In answer to another question, he said that so far as he knew there had never been any Soviet intelligence flights over the United States.

On his planned journey to USSR in June, 1960, a newsman reminded Mr. Eisenhower that he had used the phrase "If I go" a week earlier and asked whether his plans had changed.

He replied: "No, not at all."

He added with a smile that he had no idea—one could never tell what would happen, but he did expect to go.

US Commitments To Allies To Be Honoured:

In answer to questions put by newsmen, the US State Department Press Officer, Mr. Lincoln White, said on May 10:

"The United States has undertaken certain commitments in the multilateral and bilateral arrangements for defence existing between this Government and those which once again appear to be subjected to a policy of intimidation by the Soviet Government. There should be no doubt that the United States will honour these commitments."

Asked to comment on Press reports that the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khruschev, had said that Soviet rockets would be used to retaliate against sites of intelligence missions over the Soviet Union, he replied: "It is typical that the Soviet Government singles out as the objective of its threats those smaller countries of the 'free world' who bear no responsibility for the recent incident."

Asked specifically whether his comment referred to Pakistan and Turkey as countries which bear no responsibility for the recent incidents, he said that that was correct "in the recent incident."

He added that the United States had assured the Japanese Government that U-2 flights from American bases in Japan had been and would continue to be used only for "legitimate and normal purposes."

Asked if his statement applied also to U-2 flights from Okinawa and Taiwan, he said: "We will keep our eyes open. We are not closing our eyes to surprise attacks from any direction."

Second Soviet Note To USA:

In a second Note to the United States on May 16, the Soviet Government warned again that in case of more aggressive attempts by American planes to invade the air-space of the Soviet Union, the intruding planes would be immediately destroyed.

The Soviet Note pointed out that the policy of deliberate provocations and gross violations of international law and the sovereignty of States, including one of its main principles —the principle of territorial integrity of States —proclaimed by the US Government as its political line, led not only to aggravation of tension, suspicion and mistrust in relations between States but also created a dangerous situation for the cause of peace.

As pointed out in the Note, the statement made by the US Secretary of State, Mr. C. A. Herter, on May 9 "cannot be regarded otherwise than as an act of aggression." The attempt to justify and "legalize" hostile actions was nothing less than preaching aggression.

It also stressed that with regard to the States whose Governments, neglecting the interests of their own peoples, offered their territory for the location of American bases from which planes were sent to intrude into the air-space of USSR, the Soviet Union would take appropriate measures, not excluding a blow at the above-mentioned bases.

It added: "The Soviet Government is of the opinion that the time has come for the US Government to demonstrate, in deeds and not in words, its concern for lessening international tension and, in the first place, to denounce the provocative activities of its aviation in relation to the Soviet Union and reject its announced policy, most dangerous to the cause of peace, of aggressive intrusion into the air-space of other States.

"The Soviet Government continues to remain an advocate of re-establishment of good relations between the Soviet Union and USA. Now it depends on the US Government, and on it only, whether the obstacle which has now risen on the path towards this goal will be removed."

US Press Comment:

American newspapers were critical of the episode. *The New York Herald Tribune* said that there was no disputing the fact that the prestige of the United States had received a blow and the West's moral authority had been impaired at a crucial moment.

The New York Times summed up the case as 'a costly diplomatic defeat'. It said that the timing of the flight before the 'Summit' Conference was 'political stupidity.' The American people had the right to expect that "changes" would be made which would prevent a recurrence of such gross miscalculation. Worse still was the evidence that "the right hand in Washington did not know what the left hand in Turkey or Pakistan was doing."

Hints Of British Espionage Flights Over Russia:

It was reported in London on May 9 that Royal Air Force aircraft had been taking part in reconnaissance missions over the Soviet Union and other communist countries in Eastern Europe.

Stories appearing in leading British newspapers said that the reconnaissance flights were made by modified "V" and *Canberra* bombers.

These reports appeared in conjunction with stories on US admission that the US aircraft shot down over Russia was probably engaged in an intelligence mission.

The British Air Ministry declined to comment on the reports.

Russian Protests To Norway, Turkey and Pakistan:

On May 13, the Soviet Government delivered protest Notes to Norway, Turkey and Pakistan.

The following is the text of the Note to Norway:

"The Government of USSR deems it necessary to communicate the following to the Government of Norway.

"A military aircraft violated the Soviet frontier at 05.36 hours, Moscow Time, on May 1 and flew over 2,000 kilometres deep into the Soviet Union. The Government of USSR could not naturally have left such a gross violation of the Soviet national frontiers

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unpunished. As soon as the intentions of the intruder plane became obvious, it was shot down by the Soviet missile forces in the vicinity of Sverdlovsk.

"An expert examination of all the evidence at the Soviet Union's disposal has put it beyond dispute that the invading plane belonged to USA, was permanently based in Turkey and was sent to the Soviet Union *via* Pakistan for hostile purposes.

"The exact findings of the investigation, as reported by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, Mr. N. S. Khruschev, at the closing meeting of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on May 7, leave no room for doubt as to the purposes behind the flight of the American plane which violated the Soviet frontier on May 1. This plane, of the Lockheed U-2 type, was expressly equipped for a reconnaissance and subversionary flight over the territory of the Soviet Union.

"The plane carried equipment for aerial photography and for detection of the Soviet radar net-work and other special radio-engineering facilities of the Soviet anti-aircraft defences. The Soviet expert commission, which made the inquiry, has incontestable evidence at its disposal of the spying and reconnaissance mission of the American plane: the rolls of film showing Soviet defence and industrial establishments, a tape recording of the signals of Soviet radar stations and other evidence.

"It has been established that the plane in question was based at the American-Turkish air-base at Incirlik, near Adana, from where it flew over to the Peshawar airfield in Pakistan on April 27.

"The flight map, taken from the surviving American spy flier, Powers, clearly and distinctly indicates the whole of the route he was instructed to follow after taking off from the Turkish city of Adana: Peshawar—the Aral Sea—Sverdlovsk—Archangel—Murmansk, with the subsequent landing at the Bodo airfield in Norway. The spy flier reported that he was serving with the American 10-10 Unit stationed in Turkey and engaged in high altitude aerial reconnaissance, and that he had, notably, made repeated flights along the Turkish-Soviet frontier for the purpose of studying the Soviet anti-aircraft radar net-work.

"In face of these incontrovertible facts, the US State Department has had to admit that the American plane, which violated the Soviet frontier on May 1, had been sent into the Soviet Union for military reconnaissance. This meant recognizing that the flight had aggressive purposes.

"The American pilot testified that in the course of a thorough preparation for his flight over the territory of USSR, made well in advance, he had, on the instructions of his Command, made a preliminary flight from Turkey to Norway *via* Greece, Italy and to FRG (West Germany) and stayed there for 2 to 3 weeks studying the landing conditions at the Bodo airfield.

"It should be recalled in this connexion that as early as January, 1959 the Soviet Government, having received exact and verified information about deliberate reconnaissance flights to Soviet territory by American military planes from the territory of Norway, and specifically the Bodo airfield, had already told the Norwegian Government that such a state of affairs was intolerable. In its reply, the Government of Norway did not deny that planes of the third countries received permission from the Norwegian authorities in isolated cases to stay on Norwegian territory temporarily, allegedly for joint flights with aircraft of the Norwegian Air Force.

"The Government of Norway said that these flights were made only with the permission of the Norwegian authorities and that, under the Norwegian rules, the allied planes were not allowed to fly across Norwegian territory east of the 24th degree Eastern Longitude. But already then it was clear that these assurances were an attempt to exonerate Norway's partners in the aggressive NATO bloc and to whitewash their actions which are a threat to peace and security in the north of Europe, actions for which Norwegian territory, too, is used.

"Now, the provocative flight over Soviet territory by an American plane which was to land on the Norwegian airfield at Bodo proves irrefutably that the Norwegian Government did not heed the warnings of the Soviet Government. More, it has, in fact, become an accessory to provocative actions by the United States against Norway's neighbour, the Soviet Union.

"In view of the aforesaid, the question imposes: what is the real worth of the Norwegian Government's repeated assurances that the territory of Norway will not be made available in peace time for the stationing of foreign armed forces if this territory is already being used by planes of the US Air Force making aggressive flights within the confines of the Soviet Union? The Soviet Government calls the attention of the Government of Norway to the fact that it is difficult to regard these actions otherwise than as unfriendly to the Soviet Union and incompatible with the normal good-neighbourly relations between the two countries, and considers it necessary to stress that the Government of Norway bears a not inconsiderable share of the responsibility for the aggressive acts undertaken by the US Air Force with regard to the Soviet Union.

"The Government of the Soviet Union protests strongly to the Government of Norway against allowing foreign military aircraft to use Norwegian territory for the preparation and commission of intrusions into the Soviet air-space. The Soviet Government considers it necessary to warn that if such provocations continue from the territory of Norway, it will be obliged to take appropriate measures in reply. It will be recalled that the Soviet Union has means which, if necessary, will make it possible fully to incapacitate the military bases used for the commission of aggressive actions against the Soviet Union. It goes without saying that the responsibility for the consequences will rest both with the Governments of the States committing aggression against other nations and the Governments of the countries which are their accomplices."

Note To Turkey:

The following is the text of the Soviet Note to Turkey:

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state the following to the Government of the Republic of Turkey.

"A military aircraft violated the Soviet border at 05.36 hours, Moscow Time, on May 1 and penetrated more than 2,000 kilometres within the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government, naturally, could not leave unpunished such a gross violation of the Soviet State frontier. When the intentions of the intruder plane became obvious, it was shot down by Soviet rocket troops in the area of Sverdlovsk.

"Expert investigation of all the data possessed by the Soviet side has established irrefutably that the intruder plane belonged to USA, was permanently based in Turkey and sent *via* Pakistan into the Soviet Union on a hostile mission.

"The Soviet Government cannot disregard the part played in the preparation and implementation of this hostile act against the Soviet Union by the Turkish Republic, in whose territory the American intruder plane was based and prepared for the flight.

"The Soviet Government deems it necessary to state to the Government of Turkey that by lending its territory to the United States for setting up war bases and for carrying out aggressive acts against the Soviet Union by the US Air Force, it becomes an accomplice in such acts and thereby assumes grave responsibility for the possible dangerous consequences of such actions.

"All this by no means agrees with the statements of the Turkish leaders about their desire to help consolidate peace, ease international tension and improve Turkey's relations with the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Government has earlier warned the Government of Turkey about the danger of the situation when Turkish territory is used as a military *place d'arms* by third Powers. The Soviet side has drawn attention to the facts when the Soviet air-space was violated by foreign planes and balloons from Turkish territory. In the light of the above, the Soviet Government cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the Government of Turkey has not heeded these warnings of the Soviet Union, dictated by concern for the preservation of peace and by a desire to improve Soviet-Turkish relations.

"The Government of the Soviet Union protests to the Government of the Turkish Republic against the opportunity given to foreign war planes to use Turkish territory for preparing and carrying out intrusions into the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government deems it necessary to warn that if such provocations are repeated from the territory of Turkey, it will be compelled to take proper retaliatory measures. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has means to render harmless, if necessary, the war bases used for aggressive actions against the Soviet Union. It goes without saying that all responsibility for the consequences will be borne both by the Governments of the States committing aggression against other countries and the accomplices in this aggression."

Note To Pakistan:

The following is the text of the Soviet Note to Pakistan:

"A military aircraft violated the frontier of USSR at 05.36 hours, Moscow time, on May 1 of this year and penetrated more than 2,000 kilometres within the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Government, naturally, could not leave unpunished such a gross violation of the Soviet State frontier. When the intentions of the intruder plane became clear, it was shot down by Soviet rocket troops in the area of Sverdlovsk.

"Expert investigation of all the data possessed by the Soviet side has irrefutably established that the intruder plane belonged to USA, was permanently based in Turkey and sent *via* Pakistan with a hostile mission into the Soviet Union.

"It was equipped with apparatuses for aerial photography, for detecting the Soviet radar net-work and other special radio-technical means, included in the Soviet Union's anti-aircraft defences. The Soviet Expert Commission, which carried out the investigation, possesses irrefutable proof of the American plane's espionage mission.

"It has been established that the plane in question was based on the American-Turkish Air Force base of Incirlik near Adana, whence it flew on April 27 to the airport of Peshawar in Pakistan.

"The flight map taken from the American spy pilot, Powers, who survived, shows clearly the entire course he had to fly after leaving the Turkish city of Adana: Peshawar—the Sea of Aral—Sverdlovsk—Archangel—Murmansk and then the Norwegian airport of Bodo, where he was to land. The spy pilot divulged that he serves with the American Unit 10-10, stationed in Turkey and engaged in high altitude intelligence, and that he, for one, had flown more than once along the Turkish-Soviet border with a view to studying the Soviet Union's anti-aircraft defence radar system.

"Confronted with these irrefutable facts, the US State Department was compelled to admit that the American plane, which violated the Soviet border on May 1 of this year, was sent into the Soviet Union on an intelligence mission.

"It was thereby admitted that this flight pursued aggressive purposes.

"The Government of USSR cannot disregard the part played in the preparation and implementation of this act, hostile to the Soviet Union, by Pakistan from whose territory the provocative intrusion of the American plane into Soviet air-space was undertaken.

"In its statements of December 26, 1958, February 20, 1959 and March 25, 1959, the Soviet Government already called the attention of the Pakistani Government to the grave consequences connected with the lend-

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ing of Pakistani territory for the establishment of foreign war bases and their use by third Powers for aggressive purposes against the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving States.

"The take-off from Pakistani territory of a US Air Force plane, which penetrated into the Soviet Union on May 1 of this year, confirms again with ample clarity what a dangerous policy the Pakistani Government pursues by allowing foreign armed forces to use its territory.

"The Government of the Soviet Union protests to the Government of Pakistan in connexion with the granting of Pakistani territory to the United States for the commission of aggressive actions against USSR by the US Air Force and warns that if such actions are repeated from Pakistani territory, it will be compelled to take proper retaliatory measures. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union possesses means to render harmless in case of need the war bases used for aggressive actions against the Soviet Union. It goes without saying that the responsibility for the consequences will be borne both by the Governments of the States committing aggression against other nations and by the Governments of the countries which are accomplices in it."

Mr. N. Khruschev's Warning To USA And Her Allies:

At a Czechoslovak Embassy reception in Moscow on May 9, the Soviet Premier, Mr. N. Khruschev, told the Pakistan *Charge d'Affaires* that if Peshawar was used in future as a base for action against the Soviet Union, immediate retaliatory measures would be taken.

He had summoned the Pakistan and Norwegian representatives to him to question them about the flight of the American reconnaissance plane.

Turning to the Pakistan *Charge d'Affaires*, Mr. Salman Ali, Mr. Khruschev told him that the plane took off from Peshawar.

He was quoted as saying that Peshawar had now been marked on a map and a ring made round it by the Soviet defence forces.

Mr. Khruschev also disclosed for the first time a previous flight over Russia two days after a visit to the Soviet Union by Gen. Nathan Twining, then US Air Force Chief of Staff, who had been "wined and dined in Moscow."

He said that General Twining had sent a plane over Russia which had gone as far as Kiev. "What were we to do? Should we protest? I suggested that we should not. Only an animal can behave like Gen. Twining did which does its unpleasant business where it eats."

In a reference to the shooting down of the American reconnaissance plane over Russia he said that the US State Department had been put in a situation in which "they cannot admit it and cannot deny it."

He likened the situation to a "maiden who is not a maiden for she has a child and no marriage has been registered. So, in one way she is a maiden, but in another she is not a maiden."

He added: "But life is not like that, and we say to the Americans: your plane was flying on reconnaissance over our territory. We were tracking it and when it got to the Sverdlovsk region we shot it down. There, you have put yourselves into a mess and are sitting in it."

He warned against any further attempts to make reconnaissance flights over the Soviet Union and said that measures would be taken against them. "If anyone is preparing to fly over our territory to reconnoitre objectives and find out State secrets, we shall simply shoot those planes down. Further, if such flights are repeated we shall take corresponding reprisal action. Let me put it this way. Those countries who have bases on their territory must get this into their heads: if they are going to permit people to fly from their bases over our territory, we shall strike at those bases because we regard these acts as a provocation against our country.

"We say to the Governments of those countries: if you lease your countries, it follows that we shall understand it our way. You who lease your territory are acting against us from your territory. Their country (USA) is far away from us but yours are close.

"Therefore, while making sure of our distant targets, we shall also keep our sights on the nearer targets. Let them draw the necessary conclusions from this.

"But I do not want to inflame passions because, even when there is war, people long for peace, they wait for the end of the fighting and dream of peace. There is no war now, but they are sounding our strength.

"Therefore, let us not draw any conclusions which might aggravate relations between countries, any conclusions which might in the future prevent us from creating good relations, even, I might say, with the United States.

"I repeat today that we want not only to live in peace with the Americans but in friendship with them."

Mr. Khruschev described the American reconnaissance flight as a "provocation" and said it was deliberately timed for the 'Summit' Conference in Paris.

"It is said that it was the work of the military," he said. "What kind of a State is this if the military do what the Government opposes?"

Then, he added amid laughter: "If anyone in our defence forces allowed himself to do such a thing we would pull him up immediately." A Government and country were strong when the entire machinery functioned smoothly, when everything was subordinated to the Government. "When everyone pulls in a different direction, what kind of a State is this and what confidence can one have in the policy of such a State?"

An American plane which earlier flew over Soviet territory on April 9, he said, should have been shot down. "But our military people, to put it mildly, missed their chance and we, so to say, made a note of that. But the aircraft on May 1 was shot down and our military carried out their task brilliantly."

Present-day bombers were powerless against rockets, he said, and Soviet rockets "find their own targets." It was this homing rocket which had been used to shoot down the U-2 plane. "Therefore, I say, if there are politicians who want to rely on bombers, they are doomed to failure. With our modern equipment the bombers will be destroyed before they reach their targets."

He said that attempts were still being made to frighten Russia because in the West bombers were still flying round the clock. "I should like to tell those people: 'Listen gentlemen, we also have bombers, but they are not on vigil. In our country, rockets are on vigil'.

"The plane which committed the diversion on May 1 flew at an altitude of 20,000 metres (about 65,600 feet). Our fighters can fly as high as 28,000 metres (about 91,800 feet). It is now not so difficult to bring down a bomber. The Americans can do this, but we can do it even better."

Reactions In Norway, Turkey And Pakistan:

The Prime Minister of Norway, Mr. E. Gerhardsen, said on May 13 that his Government in no way contributed to the US U-2 plane incident.

He also gave an assurance that Norway would never allow her territory to be used for aggressive action against the Soviet Union.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr. Halvard Lange, had said earlier in the Norwegian Parliament that his country had protested to the United States and had asked that Norway should not again be involved in such incidents. It was clear that the American spy-plane had planned to land in Norway.

He added that he could well understand the Soviet Union's bitterness over what had happened. At the same time, he said, he must protest against the "threats" against Norway which had been levelled by responsible political quarters in Russia.

It was evident that Norway, as a partner in common Western defence, took part in reconnaissance over international waters and over her own borders, but it had been and still was an explicit condition that this activity should not violate the borders of other countries.

The assurances asked for by Norway were given by USA on May 19.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry, in a *communique* issued on May 8, said: "It has been established that no plane has crossed the Turkish frontier in the direction of the Soviet Union on May 1."

Referring to the US plane shot down over Soviet territory on May 1, it said: "The Turkish Government has never authorized any American plane to fly over Soviet territory for reconnaissance or for any other purpose."

It maintained that no US plane had flown towards USSR from Turkish territory. "In any case, the Turkish Government can only be responsible for flights made by its own planes outside its air-space. If a foreign plane has flown over Turkey in the direction of a foreign territory Turkey cannot be implicated."

The *communique* brought to the fore the question of US bases.

By the terms of a US Air Treaty with Turkey, USA had set up an air-base near Adana in south-east Turkey. This base was directly under US Command. It was used without involving Turkey either diplomatically or militarily by US forces during their landing in Lebanon in July, 1958.

The *communique* stated that no US officer had been authorized to cross the Turkish frontier into the Soviet Union. However, if a US plane based in some other country flies over Turkey or even lands there before setting out on a reconnaissance mission to USSR, Turkey cannot be held responsible, having no control over such missions.

Commenting on Mr. Khruschev's statement, a spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office said that the Soviet leaders "appear to have a pathological conviction that foreign bases exist in Pakistan".

He said: "We have frequently told them quite categorically that no such bases exist in Pakistan. The allegation made by Mr. Khruschev so far as it refers to Pakistan is, therefore, wholly incorrect.

"The Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), of which Pakistan is a member, is purely defensive in intent and nature and there is, therefore, no question whatever of its being put to aggressive purposes."

It was stated in London on May 8 that the Pakistan Government was ordering an enquiry into the Soviet allegation that the US aircraft shot down on May 1 over Soviet territory had stopped over in Peshawar before flying over to the Soviet Union.

The Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Mr. Mohammed Ikramullah, who was then in London, said in a statement: "We have no information whether the allegation that the American aircraft which has been shot down in Russia did stop over in Peshawar. We are ordering an enquiry into the allegation.

"If it is found to be true, we shall lodge a strong protest with the Government of the United States to ensure that such a thing does not happen again."

He added that no country had any control over the movements of foreign aircraft after

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it had crossed her borders. "Anyway, the violation of our air-space is not a new phenomenon. In the recent past, it has on several occasions been violated from the north."

Mr. Ikramullah was in London as a member of the delegation led by its President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

In a statement issued from the Pakistan High Commission in London on May 14, the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ikramullah, said that enquiries had shown that "no aircraft had taken off from the Peshawar airfield in the direction of the Soviet Union on May 1."

He added: "If any American plane taking off from Peshawar has been directed to Soviet Russia in the course of its flight, we have cause for bitter complaint.

"The American authorities must realize the delicacy of our situation and ensure that all concerned refrain from such activities in future."

The Pakistan President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, told a news conference in London on May 13 that his Government would protest to the US Government if it was established that Pakistan's airfield had been used for espionage purposes.

He was asked if he would be shocked to know that his country's airfield had been used for such a purpose and what action he would take.

He said: "We should take action to see that it is not used for such purposes in future. If we discover that it was in fact used, we shall protest to the US Government that it should not have done so and certainly should not be done in future."

Pakistan, he said, was trying to find out whether the aircraft had come from Peshawar and whether it had gone in the direction of Russia. "The Americans are our friends. Their aeroplanes come and visit our territory. How do we know where they go after they leave our territory?

"We are no party to anything like this. How can we know that such and such an aeroplane is designed for such and such purpose? All our intentions are peaceful. We want to live at peace with our neighbours and certainly with the Russians who are not far from us and are our neighbours.

"In spite of that, if we are threatened we are not going to be frightened of those threats in a hurry."

President Ayub Khan told a news conference in Karachi on May 17 that Pakistan had protested to USA against the use of Pakistan air-bases for a spy flight over Russia.

He said that there was no military agreement between Pakistan and the United States. There was only a Civil Aviation Agreement between Pakistan and the United States, giving airfield facilities to US civilian aircraft. The Pakistan Government would take steps to ensure that an incident like this did not happen again.

He categorically denied that USA had an air-base in Peshawar. But he admitted that an American Communication Unit did exist in Peshawar.

Asked whether Pakistan would apply for increased US military aid as a result of Soviet "threats", he said: "This is always under review."

If anyone was foolish enough to strike with nuclear weapons, he said, the answer would be nuclear defence. He was in touch with Washington about Soviet "threats" to his country.

In a Note handed to the Soviet Ambassador in Pakistan on May 24, the Pakistan Government denied that it had played any part in the preparation and execution of the flight of any aircraft for the purpose of military intelligence over Soviet Russia. This was in reply to the Soviet protest Note delivered on May 16.

It referred to the Pakistan Government's protest to the United States demanding assurances that no such incident would be allowed to take place in future and said: "An assurance to that effect has been received from the Government of the United States of America."

It said that Pakistan's air-space had been violated several times in recent months and that the "type of aircraft used in these operations and their directions of flight indicate that these must have been Soviet planes".

It assured the Soviet Government that Pakistan wished and intended to live in peace and friendship with Russia.

Afghan Protest To Pakistan And USA:

The Government of Afghanistan protested to Pakistan and the United States on May 18 against the violation of Afghan air-space by the American U-2 plane on May 1.

The protest was handed to the Pakistan Ambassador and the American *Charge d'Affaires* in Kabul.

Earlier, in an interview with the Soviet news agency *Tass* on May 11, the Afghan Foreign Minister, Sardar Mohammed Naim Khan, said that his Government intended to lodge an energetic protest with USA and Pakistan after studying the circumstances of the aggressive action committed by the American spy-plane against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

He said that such acts did not correspond to any international understanding, especially on the eve of the 'Summit' Conference.

They would only increase tensions among countries and in themselves represented a threat of a new war.

He added that countries which had allowed the United States to use their territories were "accomplices in aggression."

Other Comments:

The Danish Defence Minister, Mr. H. C. Hansen, said in Copenhagen on May 17 that the Danish Government considered that Danish aerodromes should not be used as bases for Allied planes undertaking "unjustified" flights over the land or territorial waters of countries which were not members of NATO.

The Shah of Iran, who was on a visit to Stockholm said on May 7, that he was convinced that the US plane shot down over Russia had not taken off from Iran.

Replying to questions by newsmen who suggested that the US plane might have flown over Iran, he said he was sure that the Iranian authorities knew nothing about this incursion, if incursion there had been.

Replying to another question, he said that military planes were not allowed to fly over Iranian territory without special permission.

He added: "If we had good radars and efficient anti-aircraft artillery we would shoot down any plane flying over our territory without permission."

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, said on May 16 that in the face of mounting doubts on the activities of the American U-2 planes, his Government might have to demand their withdrawal from Japan.

Mr. Nehru (then in London) described the incident on May 7 as "unfortunate" and said it had somewhat vitiated the psychological atmosphere for the "Summit" Conference in Paris.

The West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, told a meeting in Dusseldorf on May 9 that he knew for sure that the Soviet Union had also flown planes over West German territory.

He added: "And I know, thank God, that the American planes have been making similar flights over Russia. This is part of the same business."

US Democratic Party's Reaction:

Democratic Party leaders in the United States issued a statement on May 22 saying that "Mr. Eisenhower's foreign policy had failed because of its fundamental lack of purpose and integrity."

The statement issued by the Democratic Advisory Council was signed among others, by the former US President, Mr. Harry S. Truman, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Senator John Kennedy and Senator Symington.

It criticised Mr. Eisenhower for going to Paris with the full knowledge that no progress was possible for a settlement of the two most important problems—Berlin and disarmament.

It said that the Eisenhower Administration gave Mr. Khruschev the opportunity to kill the 'Summit' Conference by its inept handling of the U-2 plane incident.

It called for an investigation of the way in which the plane incident was handled.

Senator Kennedy, likely candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said in New York on May 24 that he would have expressed regret to the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Khruschev, about the U-2 plane incident if he had been in Mr. Eisenhower's place.

In a television interview, he stressed that he felt Mr. Khruschev had not specifically demanded apologies and that simply regrets would have been sufficient.

In that case, he added, the blame for the 'Summit' Conference failure would have been placed more clearly on Mr. Khruschev.

He said: "I do regret the U-2 incident."

(*The New York Times, US Embassy* and *UK High Commission*, New Delhi, *Tass, The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2036:AOA:B, 2645:AOA:A]

B. **Russia Launches 'Sputnik IV':** On May 15, the eve of the 'summit' conference in Paris, Russia announced the successful launching into orbit around the Earth of a satellite carrying a "dummy space-man" in a cabin with simulating conditions for manned flight into space. It weighed 4-1/2 tons.

The satellite space-ship was put into a pre-calculated orbit, which is close to circular and some 320 kilometres (about 200 miles) above the surface of the Earth, where it separated from the carrier-rocket's last stage.

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This came in an announcement by the Soviet official news agency *Tass*, which said:

"This lays the beginning for difficult endeavours to build reliable space-ships, guaranteeing safely-manned flights into outer space.

"For the past few years, the Soviet Union has been conducting scientific research and designing work to prepare a manned flight into outer space.

"The Soviet Union's achievements in the creation of artificial Earth satellites of huge weight and size, the successful testing of powerful rocket-carriers capable of orbiting a Sputnik weighing several tons have paved the way to the building and testing of space-ship for long manned flights into space.

"The space-ship's initial period of revolution around the Earth is 91 minutes. Its inclination to the equatorial plane is 65 degrees.

"It weighs four tons 540 kilograms without the last stage of the carrier-rocket. The ship has a pressurized cabin on board which contains a dummy space-man, all the necessary equipment for a future manned flight and, moreover, various instrumentation weighing 1,477 kilograms (approximately 4,250 lbs) together with sources of power supply.

"The launching was undertaken to perfect and check the satellite's system, ensuring its safe flight and controls, its return to the Earth and the necessary conditions for the space crew.

"When the necessary information is received from the space-ship, a pressurized cabin weighing some 2-1|2 (metric) tons will be separated from it. In this case, it is not planned to retrieve the pressurized cabin, which, after due checking of its reliability, operation and separation from the carrier-rocket, will—as the space-ship itself—begin descending on command from the Earth and burn up in the denser layers of the atmosphere.

"The space-ship is equipped with a 'signal' radio-transmitter, operating on the frequency of 19.995 megacycles, both in the telegraph and telephone regimes.

"Besides this transmitter, the space-ship is fitted out with special radio equipment to play back data on the operation of its instrumentation and for the exact measuring of the orbit elements. The power supply for the scientific and measuring instruments is provided by chemical and solar batteries.

"Analysis of the initial data received from the satellite shows that the installed instrumentation and equipment are functioning normally. Ground stations are keeping regular track of the satellite."

A Soviet scientist said: "The satellite's flight over Paris has recalled not only the immense might of the Soviet Union but also our passionate wish to unite the efforts of mankind in the cause of progress of science and technology."

Moscow Radio predicted that the first man who would be sent into space would be a Russian.

Moscow Radio's Astronautical Commentator said: "We are primarily interested in questions connected with the strain imposed on people launched in a space-ship in the study of the effects of cosmic rays on the human organism as well as the scope of the danger from meteors which accompanies every space flight.

"The area around the Earth, where the satellite is now rushing along, is quite like outer space."

"Although the present experiment did not provide for the safe return of the cabin, in the future it is intended to return the cabin to the Earth's surface."

Prof. Vladimir Dobronravov, Soviet space scientist, in a broadcast over Moscow Radio the same day (May 15), stressed the importance of the weight of the new satellite and said: "This weight has made it possible to equip the satellite space-ship with a special compartment—a cabinet adapted for man's flight into outer space."

He added: "To preserve all the conditions required for ensuring the life of the pilot and for the carrying out of research, the cabin has been equipped with various instruments and installations.

"Thanks to reliable radio-telegraphic and radio-telephonic communications, with the help of a radio transmitter, scientists on the Earth will receive information on how the instruments recording the physical conditions required for man's life are working."

He recalled that May 15 was also the date of another Soviet space achievement—the launching of Sputnik III in 1958. "Today, on May 15, 1960, Soviet science and technology again demonstrated to the whole world the unbounded possibilities which are inherent in the field of the study of outer space.

"Tomorrow, on May 16, the 'summit' conference opens in Paris. The peoples of the whole Earth await from it fruitful results and hope for a relaxation of tension in international relations and for the removal of the threat of another world war. USSR will do everything she can to ensure world peace."

In Germany, a spokesman of the Bochum Observatory said that the signal from the Soviet space-ship had been received clearly and strongly from 09-26 GMT to 09-20 GMT and from 1059 GMT to 11-94 GMT.

He described the signal as a high-pitched "bee-bee-bee" with occasional rasping notes.

[Bochum is situated in the industrial Ruhr, 75 miles north of Bonn.]

The signals from the Soviet space-ship were received clearly and strongly by *Reuter's* radio station near London from 12-29 to 12-36 GMT.

A group of observers at Denver, Colorado in USA, saw the Sputnik or its carrier-rocket at 10-37 GMT.

Mr. Francis Ohmer, Head of the Denver Observer team, said that the object he saw was at 60 degrees from the horizon at an altitude of 200 to 225 miles. It was shining like a second magnitude star.

A spokesman for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, said that "minitrack" stations had recorded the Sputnik's signals by radio shortly after 13-00 GMT at Blossom Point, Washington, and Fort Myers.

The world's largest radio-telescope at Jordell Bank in UK did not track the Russian space-ship.

Its Director, Prof. A. C. B. Lovell, explained on May 15: "It is very close to the Earth and signals could be easy to pick up without the use of our complicated equipment."

He added that he and his colleagues were very impressed by the weight of the Russian satellite—over four tons. "This illustrates the seriousness with which the Russians are taking man's flight into space, which must now be considered imminent. We have known for a long time that the Russians intended to proceed with manned flights."

Because of clouds over Britain, few people were able to see Sputnik IV, but a message from Paris said that the Soviet space-ship flashed across the clear morning sky near Paris on May 16 with the brightness of a second magnitude star.

Moscow Radio said on May 15 that the Soviet Union was the only nation with rockets powerful enough to launch a space-ship.

The broadcast revealed that the tests carried out in the Pacific on January 20 and 31 of rockets were designed to launch heavy space-ships and pointed out that the weight of the space-ship launched on May 15 was equal to that of an aircraft.

It noted that the total weight of US satellites launched to date did not reach that of the Sputnik III launched exactly two years ago, which weighed 1,327 kilograms.

It added that the American explanation that it was of small importance to launch heavy satellites to verify scientific data was not valid.

(*Tass* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3185:AOA:G, 3273:AOA:D]

C. UN Economic And Social Council Meeting: The UN Economic and Social Council began its 29th session at UN Headquarters on April 5.

The Netherlands representative, Mr. C. W. A. Schurmann, was elected President succeeding Mr. Daniel Coso Willegas of Mexico.

The President of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, said on April 7 that foreign investment opportunities in Africa would necessarily remain limited until the human resources of the new African nations were more fully developed.

More education and training at all levels constituted the basic requirements for the fast development of new nations on the African continent. The same situation applied in many of the other less developed nations as well.

He said that it was a striking fact that from 1956-58, public external debts of the World Bank's member-countries in Asia, Middle East and Africa had almost doubled. He cited India and the United Arab Republic as examples of States which had very little external public debt at the end of 1955 and were major debtors on public account three years later.

By the end of 1958, Latin America, Asia, Middle East and Africa had an outstanding public debt of about $5,000,000,000 and further expansion had since occurred.

He said that he was mentioning these figures not because he regarded the present level of indebtedness as excessive but because they indicated that to maintain and accelerate the momentum of development would require continued large investment of foreign capital for many years ahead.

Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld's Speech:

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld, stressed the importance of the time element in aiding newly-independent countries.

The problem of under-development, he said, was universal, but it must be recognized that newly emerging States faced very specific traditional problems. Similar needs had developed in many cases in the past but never to the present degree.

He said that all the countries likely to become new members of United Nations in 1960 happened to be countries in Africa. They were the former UN Trust territories of Cameroons, Togo and Somalia. Furthermore, Nigeria, Mali, Madagascar and the Belgian Congo were arriving at independence and were likely to become members of UN.

He observed that in the transitional period of newly-won independence, people were quite naturally entertaining great expectations while at the same time Governments were faced with special difficulties. There was an atmosphere of uncertainty as the administration was undergoing changes and investors might be holding back.

It was at that time that United Nations "carries a special responsibility and has, in a certain sense, a strategic importance." Assistance was a necessity, and United Nations,

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"as a kind of a stop-gap organization," should, during those days, come in with the assistance needed.

For United Nations, he added, it was only a question of using existing machinery. But it would be unrealistic "not to count on the need for more funds." Moreover, it was important for UN action not to be delayed by a year or two by administrative and budgetary arrangements for, otherwise, the Organization might have missed the time when it had a special responsibility.

He expressed the opinion that UN efforts should be "more in the nature of a central consultant activity than in the nature of, so to say, some kind of marginal executive activity."

Resolution On Technical Aid:

The Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution on April 14 calling for special efforts by United Nations to provide technical assistance to newly-independent States, particularly in Africa.

The resolution, sponsored by the United States, Japan, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sudan, New Zealand and Venezuela, asked the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, to submit a detailed report on technical aid to the newly-independent nations at the Summer session of the Council.

This report would be prepared in consultation with the new nations and the heads of international agencies affiliated to United Nations.

The resolution expressed the hope that additional funds would be made available to the expanded Technical Assistance Programme and the Special Fund in 1961 and the following years "to permit a substantial increase in the activities of these programmes in Africa while fully maintaining or increasing the assistance given to other regions."

Committee On Industrialization:

There was general agreement in the Council on the need for setting up an expert international body to promote the industrialization of under-developed countries.

The Council had been asked by the UN General Assembly to consider the "prompt establishment" of a Commission for Industrial Development. As it is, the Council decided to set up a Standing Committee, suggested by Brazil, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In support of the Standing Committee, it was pointed out that it would have the same task as a Commission, and hence differ from it only in name; and that it could be more closely integrated with the work of the Council.

The Standing Committee would comprise all members of the Council and an additional six members to be elected for three years from among UN members, specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency. In the election of these additional members, consideration would be given to geographical distribution and the "adequate representation" of under-developed countries.

Draft Declaration On Freedom Of Information:

The Social Committee of the Economic and Social Council adopted an Article for a Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information on April 18 calling for the free flow of information "within countries and across frontiers".

At the same time, the Committee rejected an amendment submitted by the Soviet Union which declared that all Governments had the right to "oppose the dissemination of false and distorted reports which offend the national dignity of peoples."

The Draft Declaration contained the following five Articles:

"(1) The right to know and the right freely to seek the truth are the inalienable and fundamental rights of man. Everyone has the right, individually and collectively, to seek, receive and impart information.

"(2) All Governments should pursue policies under which the free flow of information within countries and across frontiers will be protected. The right to seek and transmit information should be assured in order to enable the public to ascertain facts and appraise events.

"(3) The media of information should be employed in the service of the people. The development of independent national media of information should be encouraged. No Government or public or private body or interests should exercise such control over media for disseminating information as to prevent the existence of a diversity of sources of information or to deprive the individual of free access to such sources.

"(4) The exercise of the rights and freedoms entails special responsibilities and duties. Those who disseminate information must strive in good faith to ensure the accuracy of the facts reported and respect the rights and the dignity of nations, groups and individuals, without distinction of race, nationality or creed.

"(5) The rights and freedoms proclaimed above should be universally recognized and respected and may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of United Nations. They should be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of national security, public order, morality and the general welfare in a democratic society."

Teaching About UN:

The Council also gave unanimous approval to a resolution on the subject of teaching about United Nations in the educational establishments of the member-States.

The resolution re-affirmed the Council's belief in the importance of teaching about United Nations and its related agencies as a means of promoting support for their work.

It expressed hope for continued and, if possible, intensified efforts.

Among the statements heard by the Council was one made on behalf of the World Federation of UN Associations. This was to have been delivered by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, but as she was unable to attend, it was read by Mrs. Santha Rama Rau, an Indian author.

Among other things, the statement emphasized that it was essential for children to begin learning about international co-operation and United Nations in their early years.

Decisions Of Council:

The Economic and Social Council ended on April 21.

The Council, in a resolution adopted unanimously, fully supported the UN Secretary-General's efforts to provide special assistance to newly-independent countries in Africa and elsewhere and called for additional funds for a substantial increase in UN programmes in emerging States.

Industrialization of poorer countries would be accelerated with the help of a United Nations Standing Committee for Industrial Development. The new Committee was established by the Council by a vote of 15 to none, with three abstentions (Bulgaria, Poland and USSR).

The Council approved directives to the Secretariat for continued work on various projects for industrialization, water resources, international flow of private capital and petroleum resources.

Finally, the Council asked the UN Secretary-General to convene an Asian Cartographic Conference, and possibly also one for Africa.

Two proposals to discuss the economic and social aspects of disarmament were not pressed to the vote: one by USSR asked that the Council discuss the subject in Summer, while Chile, Costa Rica and Venezuela proposed that the problem may not be discussed "in present circumstances."

The Council adopted, by 15 votes to none, with three abstentions (Bulgaria, Poland and USSR), the text of the Declaration on Freedom of Information (see above).

The text of the Declaration will now go to the General Assembly.

Elections:

The new Industrial Development Committee would consist of 24 members, of whom 18 are those of the Council.

Elected to be the six additional members of the Committee for a period of one to three years were: Peru, Pakistan, India, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Mexico.

Other elections carried out to fill seats falling vacant at the beginning of 1961 in about one-third of the Council's functional Commission and certain other organs brought the following results:

Population Commission: Belgium, Ceylon, Mexico, United Arab Republic and Uruguay.

Statistical Commission: France, United Kingdom, Norway, Cuba and Rumania.

Commission On International Commodity Trade: United States, Ceylon, New Zealand, Bulgaria, Sweden and the Federation of Malaya.

Commission on Human Rights: United Kingdom, Panama, the Netherlands, Poland, China and Afghanistan.

Social Commission: Canada, Ecuador, Albania, China (Formosa), Israel and Sudan.

Commission on Status of Women: Argentina, Japan, Philippines, Australia, Czechoslovakia and China (Formosa).

UNICEF Executive Board: United States, Poland, Brazil, France, USSR, Afghanistan, Japan, China (Formosa), Tunisia and El Salvador.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2513:AOA:E]

D. **Togoland Achieves Independence:** Togoland became the world's newest independent State on April 27.

At Lome, capital of Togoland, the green, yellow, and red flag of the Republic was hoisted to the boom of a 101-gun salute as midnight struck.

Tens of thousands of Africans celebrated their independence by dancing all night to tom-toms in the streets of Lome and throughout the country in celebrations which continued till April 29.

As the National Flag was hoisted, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, Togoland's 58-year old Prime Minister, said: "I solemnly proclaim the Independence of Togo, our Motherland. Let the joy of the young Togo break forth.

"Throughout the country now, there can be no other sentiment, no space in our hearts, except for this unique moment in the life of the nation."

[Togo is the smallest independent African State and the fourth independent West African State, following Liberia, Ghana, Guinea and the Cameroons. Later in 1960, Nigeria.

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with Africa's biggest population, would be achieving Independence. Togo was a German colony for 30 years until 1914, when it was occupied by British and French troops during World War I. The country has now ended 38 years of French rule, first under the League of Nations Mandate voted in 1922, and later as a United Nations Trust Territory.]

Background:

The UN Trust Territory of French Togoland, which achieved its Independence, will henceforth be known as the Republic of Togo. Now that the rights of the people to mould their destinies have been restored, the young Republic will take its due place in the comity of nations and, as the 11th independent African State, will add strength and confidence to the "African personality."

Togoland has gone through a pattern of colonial history similar to the Republic of Cameroons, which became independent on January 1, 1960. It is a former German Protectorate in West Africa, a narrow strip of land on the Gulf of Guinea, Great Britain and France having formally recognized the German influence in that area by 1886. During World War I, Togoland, like the Cameroons and Tanganyika, was occupied by British and French forces.

In 1922, the League divided the territory into two Mandates—British Togoland (13,041) sq. miles) and French Togoland (21,893 sq. miles) with Lome as the capital of the latter. This division, which was certainly arbitrary, was done without much regard to natural frontiers or the tribal feelings of the inhabitants. The Mandates became Trust Territories of UN in 1946. British Togoland has all along been governed as an administrative unit of the Gold Coast and this unit ceased to be a Trusteeship Territory on March 6, 1957, when the objectives of the Trusteeship having been realized, it was after a referendum united with the independent State of Ghana.

French Togoland, however, was not linked up for administrative purposes with its neighbouring Dahomey. Constitutionally, it was given the status of an Associated Territory, forming a separate administrative unit with a Commissioner at its head. A Territorial Assembly for French Togoland was established in 1946 and from 1952 its members have been directly chosen on a single roll. Some attempts were made between 1933 and 1946 to bring Togoland into closer administrative association with French West Africa, but its autonomy was restored in 1946. Like other French dependencies, Togoland has also been represented in the French Parliament as well as in the now defunct French Union.

Early in 1956, the French Government promulgated a statute, whereby Togoland was declared to be an autonomous Republic within the French Union. Under the statute, the Togoland Government was to have full control over its internal affairs, but the defence of the country and its foreign relations were to remain the responsibility of the Metropolitan Government. According to the new Constitution, there was to be a Legislature elected by universal suffrage. The administration was to be conducted by Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

General Elections were held in this Trust Territory in 1956 which approved the new Constitution. Soon after, the French Government announced its intention of ending the Trusteeship Agreement as, according to the French view, the purpose of Trusteeship was met by its new Constitution.

The French contention was opposed by several countries in UN and later it was decided by the General Assembly to hold a plebiscite in Togoland with a view to ascertaining the wishes of the people. The plebiscite held in April, 1958 gave a shock to France when the Togolese voted for complete Independence. This plebiscite also brought into power the most dominant political personality in Togoland, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, a vehement nationalist, who had all along been an uncompromising opponent of French imperialism. He also appeared before United Nations where he pleaded the case for his country's Independence. His party, known by the name Commite' de l'Unite Togolaise, defeated the pro-French Parti Togolais du Progress led by M. Grunitzky, a former Prime Minister of Togoland.

On assuming office as Prime Minister, Mr. Olympio immediately opened negotiations with the representatives of the French Government on the territory's political future and asked for an immediate transfer of complete power and sovereignty to the people of Togoland.

France had to recognize the urges and aspirations of the two million people of Togoland and had to recognize that the territory was ripe for independence. Thus, the same year (1958) France requested the UN General Assembly to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement in 1960. When all the negotiations were over, France and the Government of Mr. Olympio came to an agreement announcing April 27, 1960 as the date for Independence—exactly two years after Mr. Olympio was voted to power in 1958. The final hitch was over when the UN General Assembly adopted a unanimous resolution in December, 1959 approving this date for Togoland's Independence, coupled with a recommendation that the territory be admitted to United Nations on achieving Independence.

While the territory has been on the threshold of Independence, Togoland was involved in a bitter and acrimonious controversy with her neighbour, Ghana. The genesis of this controversy, in fact, goes back to a long period of history.

It has already been stated that the division of Togoland between France and Britain was done without any regard to ethnic or other considerations. It is significant that this partition has aroused, from the very beginning, strong protests from the Ewe people of Togoland, who were the largest single tribe in united Togoland. The opposition to partition was more vehement in the neighbourhood of Lome—the capital of French Togoland.

Some associations in British Togoland and the Comite de l'Unite Togolaise of Mr. Olympio in French Togoland have been active in demanding from United Nations the re-unification of the two parts of Togoland into one independent State. This demand has, however, been opposed by another association in French Togoland, the Perti Togolais du Progress, which does not desire to see the creation of a separate Ewe State, but looks forward, on the contrary, to a unified Togoland under French administration.

While British Togoland was being united with Ghana in March, 1957, Mr. Olympio's party made a strong protest against the annexation of Togoland's area. And now when French Togoland was on the verge of independence, Ghana's Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, has been talking in terms of integration between French Togoland and Ghana. He has said on several occasions that the integration of the two will mean the removal of the artificial and arbitrary frontiers brought about by the imperialists and will enable the two sister territories to be re-united as they were in the good old days. Thus, Dr. Nkrumah had been suggesting that Ghana and Togoland must start negotiations before the latter achieved Independence.

Mr. Olympio has already rejected Dr. Nkrumah's proposal. He and his party are not opposed to the idea of an eventual African Federation, but they believe that this is not possible to-day as there are several problems involved in bringing about federations at this stage. But, certain nationalist elements in French Togoland have been suggesting that Ghana has imperialist motives and wishes to "grab" French Togoland.

The uneasy calm between Ghana and Togoland has been disturbed after a recent announcement by the Ghana Government of having unearthed a conspiracy between Togoland and some opposition leaders in Ghana to start subversive activities in Trans-Volta, which includes the former British Togoland. This led to the detention of some Ghanians in this region. Although the Government of Mr. Olympio lost no time in refuting this serious allegation, the relations between Mr. Olympio and Dr. Nkrumah were further strained. In the meantime, the Juvento Movement (Youth Movement)—a militantly nationalist and strongly anti-French organizations in French Togoland—had been declaring that France was behind all this trouble between African brothers in the two countries.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3135:AOA:D, 3334:AOA:E]

E. **Successful Test Of "Saturn" Rocket-Booster In USA:** It was revealed in Washington on April 29 that the United States had conducted a successful full-scale test of its mammoth *Saturn* rocket-booster.

All eight engines of the super-rocket's first stage were fired at once for the first time and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said that the tests conducted at Huntsville, Alabama, was a complete success. About 1,300,000 lbs of thrust was developed during the test, which lasted for less than 10 seconds.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3174:AOA:F]

F. **Lenin Peace Prize:** The official Soviet News Agency *Tass* announced on May 3 that the Indonesian President, Dr. Sukarno, and the American industrialist, Mr. Cyrus Eaton, had been awarded the International Lenin Prizes for the Promotion of Peace.

Tass described the 77-year-old, Canadian-born multi-millionnaire, Mr. Eaton, as "a public figure of the United States whose activity is an example of courageous service to the lofty ideal of peaceful co-existence between people."

It described Dr. Sukarno as "one of the most prominent leaders of 'free Asia', actively carrying through an independent foreign policy, aimed at the strengthening of universal peace."

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3106:AOA:N]

G. **Britain Writes Off "Blue Streak" Missile As A Defence Weapon:** The British Defence Minister, Mr. Harold Watkinson, announced in the House of Commons on April 13 that the *Blue Streak* missile was being written off as a defence weapon.

The implications of the decision were summed up the following day in a dispatch to *The Hindu*, Madras, by its London Correspondent, as follows:

"The general feeling among politicians and the public now is that the announcement puts a big question mark over the whole future of Britain as an independent nuclear Power. Mr. Macmillan, it is said, is either gambling on total nuclear disarmament within the next five years or has resigned himself to dependence on American supplies.

"The truth of the matter is that nuclear defence has become so complicated that nations do not know where they stand or what may be round the corner. A typical comment is that of a cartoonist today who has drawn two idealist-looking protest-marchers, one saying to the other 'But darling, what on earth is the use of walking all the way from Aldermaston to protest against something that is hopelessly out of date, too expensive to build, and probably won't work.'

"The *Blue Streak* round which the controversy is raging is a fixed-site missile which has been the focal point of British defence effort during the last three years. It was the centre piece of a programme designed to give Britain an independent nuclear strike force,

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but it is now being officially abandoned on the ground that the cost is prohibitive and that the bases would be too vulnerable anyway.

"Britain is for the present relying chiefly on her force of V-bombers to carry H-Bombs to enemy targets, but these bombers are fast becoming obsolete. The *Blue Streak* was intended to replace them, and since it is being given up, some alternative has to be found. The only alternatives are the American submarine-launched *Polaris* missile, and the *Skybolt* (to be launched from manned aircraft), but these are still in an experimental stage and may not be available to Britain for another five or ten years.

"The position, therefore, is that the Government is being attacked from all sides for wasting huge sums of money on a project that has become out-dated even before it could be tested, and for proposing to buy the American *Skybolt* which might itself be superseded by some new Soviet advance. Moreover, America might be prepared to supply the *Polaris* and the *Skybolt* missiles only on conditions which might well prove irksome or unacceptable to Britain. Thus whatever happens, the country seems destined to slip into second place in the nuclear race, possessing at best her own nuclear weapons but without having an effective means of delivering them.

"In the face of this situation, more and more people are coming round to the conclusion that only two countries—United States and the Soviet Union—are economically capable of going ahead with large-scale nuclear programmes, and that the best thing for Britain to do is to dovetail her research and development programmes with those of her allies or drop out of the race altogether."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3274:AOA:G]

H. **Progress Of Vertical-Take-Off Research Jet Plane In Britain:** It was announced in London on April 6 by Short Brothers & Harland Ltd. that the development of Britain's *Short SC-1* vertical-take-off research jet aircraft had made a major advance.

The Company said that the plane had for the first time achieved full transition from jet-borne hovering to wing-borne flight and then back to hovering. "The development is regarded by experts as a major break-through in the field of vertical take-off and landing."

The final phase of the aircraft flight test programme was completed by the Company's chief test pilot, Mr. Tom Brooke-Smith, after several weeks of test flights at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, near London.

Previously, the aircraft had taken off vertically and hovered on its four downward-pointing Rolls-Royce turbo-jet engines, and it had also flown conventionally, using its single, horizontally-mounted propulsion engine. But, for the first time, it had completed the entire sequence of flight operations for which it was designed.

The Company's chief test pilot, Mr. Tom Brooke-Smith, took the SC-1 into a circuit of the airfield and then made a long approach to the main runway, gradually de-celerating until, finally, he was hovering motionless a few feet above the concrete. The first stage of the transition was accomplished. Then, to complete the sequence, he accelerated away again into normal wing-borne flight, gradually gained height, then went into another circuit and landed conventionally.

After the flight, he said: "We have learned a lot from our research with the SC-1. We know how to use these remarkable Rolls-Royce engines and how to built aircraft round them.

"We know how to control the aircraft and keep it stable at all times, and how to overcome the problems of jet-blast on the ground. We can take the aircraft off a small platform with great ease, hover it accurately and land on the proverbial six-pence. Now, we can take it off vertically, fly it away and bring it back again for a vertical landing—just as we shall with supersonic airliners in a few years' time."

The SC-1 is said to be the only aircraft of its type in the world. It was designed and built under contract to the UK Government.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1888:AOA:E]

I. **Civil Rights For Negroes In USA:** President D. D. Eisenhower signed the Civil Rights Bill, 1960 into law on May 6. He described it as "an historic step forward."

The signature marked the culmination of three months of debate, at times degenerating into bitter filibuster, on the measure to provide new guarantees of citizenship rights for Negroes.

Mr. Eisenhower said in a statement: "The new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans."

A salient feature of the new law—and one of the most controversial aspects—is a provision authorizing the use by Federal Courts of voting "referees" to investigate complaints of discrimination at the polls.

All American citizens are entitled to vote under the Constitution, but Negroes have been denied access to the polls in certain Southern States by local discriminatory practices.

(*The New York Times*)

J. **UN Statistical Commission:** The 15-nation United Nations Statistical Commission which began its biennial session in New York on April 20 ended on May 5.

During its session, the Commission reviewed recent developments in national statistics, considered proposals for a world industrial census in 1963 and recommended a further unification of standard classifications of foreign trade statistics.

One of the most important results of the Commission's session was a recommendation that Governments should adopt for their foreign trade statistics the Revised Standard International Trade Classification.

The new classification system unifies the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN) developed outside United Nations and going back in its origin to the period immediately after World War I and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) established by the UN Economic and Social Council.

The Commission noted a marked improvement in the international comparability of foreign trade statistics.

United Nations activities to develop statistical services in various regions of the world were welcomed by the Commission. These activities included, in particular, arrangements for the organization of regional conferences of statisticians and the designations of regional statisticians by United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1876:AOA:C]

K. **Princess Margaret Weds:** Princess Margaret, sister of Queen Elizabeth II, became the wife of a commoner, Mr. Anthony Armstrong-Jones, in a simple ceremony in Westminster Abbey, London, on May 6.

At 11.45 a.m. British summer time, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, pronounced them man and wife as they knelt side by side before him, their right hands locked in a vow of eternal love.

The 2,000 strong congregation made up of royalty, nobles, statesmen and scholars watched in deep silence as the Archbishop stooped down and bound the clasped hands symbolically with his stole.

Queen Elizabeth watched the ceremony from a throne-like chair of red and gold. All Commonwealth Prime Ministers, then in London, were present.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3238:AOA:F]

L. **Buddha Jayanti Celebrated In USSR:** Buddha's birthday (*Buddha Jayanti*) was celebrated in Moscow for the first time on May 11.

A reception held at the Moscow Embassy of Ceylon on the occasion was addressed by Prof. Yuri Rerikh, an eminent Soviet scholar on Buddhism and Tibetan language, and by the Ambassadors of Ceylon, India, Japan and Thailand. They spoke of the Buddhist traditions in their countries.

The Ambassador of Ceylon, Dr. Gunapala Malalasekera, said that abhorrence of war and violence was the main tenet of Buddhist teaching. [The Ceylon Ambassador has been lecturing at Moscow University on Buddhism.]

He said: "We Buddhists would be happy if peace reigned on Earth."

The Indian Ambassador, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, welcomed the fact that the Buddhist holiday was celebrated for the first time in the Soviet Union and added: "Not war, but peace, must guide people in their relations, especially on the eve of the 'summit' meeting in Paris."

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2698:INI:B]

M. **Barnham Comet Photographed:** The members of the Stalinabad (USSR) Astrophysics Institute of Academy of the Sciences of the Tajik Republic observed and photographed on April 20 a new comet in the Pegasus Constellation, which was discovered by the American astronomer, Barnham, in December, 1959.

On March 20, at the Equinox, the Barnham Comet passed its perihelion and was said to be moving again towards the Earth.

The Comet was said to appear before dawn low over the horizon in the eastern part of the sky and could be observed by the naked eye as a nebulous mark condensed in the centre. A small and short tail could be seen in the telescope.

The brightness of the Comet was said to be gradually increasing. According to the observations made at the Ashkhabad Observatory on April 9, it had the seventh stellar magnitude. On April 20, it reached the sixth stellar magnitude.

On April 27, Barnham's Comet was closest to the Earth—30,000,000 kilometres—and was well visible in the northern part of the sky at the height of the North Star.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3221:AOA:F]

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BURMA

A. UN Expert's Report On Oil Industry: According to a report published in *The Nation* on May 20, a UN oil consultant, Mr. J. T. Cawley, had recommended, after a study of Burma's oil resources, that the Government should encourage foreign capital, private or otherwise, to undertake the search for new sources of petroleum in the country.

He advised the Government to frame rules or make arrangements which would give confidence and security to investors, with minimum cost to Government and which would yet protect the national interests.

He was of the opinion that an oil-finding programme should be embarked upon as quickly as possible and that, taking all factors into consideration, the Government should seek outside help and not be content with its partnership with the Burmah Oil Company (BOC) (1954) Ltd.

Besides, he said, unless fresh sources of oil were found, the present production of 8,200 barrels of crude oil per day from Chauk and Lanywa would decline after 1962.

His other conclusions were said to be that: (a) production at Chauk and Lanywa had been geared to meet the needs of the refining plant and was not good oilfield practice; (b) this practice, if continued, would ultimately affect the secondary recovery operations from the fields; (c) old wells should be reclaimed; and (d) new drilling operations should be undertaken in oil-producing sands when it was established that it was uneconomical to reclaim old wells.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3275:BUR:B]

FORMOSA

A. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Sworn-In As President For Third Term: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was sworn-in on May 20 as President of the Kuomintang Administration for a third term. He will hold office for six years. The ceremony was held at the City Hall in Taipeh.

Mr. Chen Chiang was also sworn-in at the ceremony as Vice-President for a second six-year term.

Speaking on the occasion, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek said that the Chinese communists would meet with destruction if they renewed their hostilities in the Formosa Straits. He pledged himself to the task of retaking the mainland.

He described the Communes on the mainland as "hell", but said that they were also 'the breeding ground for anti-communist revolutionary activities."

The Chinese communists, he added, were "living amidst the danger of a general anti-communist revolutionary uprising throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese mainland."

Cabinet Re-shuffle:

On May 31, the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Party announced a re-shuffle of the Cabinet, distributing the portfolios among the Ministers as follows:

Gen. Chen Cheng—Prime Minister;

Mr. Chen Chang-huan—Foreign Minister;

Mr. Lien Cheng-tung—Minister of the Interior;

Mr. Yu Ta-wei—Minister of National Defence;

Dr. D. K. Yen—Minister of Finance;

Mr. Mei Yi-chi—Minister of Education;

Mr. Cheng Yin-fun—Minister of Justice;

Mr. Yang Chi-tseng—Minister of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Shen Yi—Minister of Communications; and

Mr. Chen Hseuph-ping—Secretary-General.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3251:FOR:A]

B. Currency Devalued: Formosa devalued its currency by more than 10 per cent on May 29.

The announcement was made by the Kuomintang China Bank in its daily quotation bulletin, without any other official statement being made by the financial authorities.

Banking and exchange circles believed that this was done to avoid alarm.

With the devaluation, the exchange rate for the US dollar jumped from 36.80 to 40.00 Taiwan dollars.

Some of the other new rates were: one Hong Kong dollar to seven Taiwan dollars; one £ sterling to 112 Taiwan dollars; and one Straits dollar to 13.6 Taiwan cents.

(*The Straits Times*, Singapore)

INDIA

SUMMARY: Everest Expedition Fails; Mazagaon Docks Taken Over; Fire At Bhakra Dam Site; Working Of Re-finance Corporation; Progress Of Banking In 1959; All-India Hindu Mahasabha Session.

A. Indian Expedition To Everest Fails: It was announced in New Delhi on May 27 that the first Indian Everest Expedition had abandoned its attempt to reach the summit as Monsoon conditions had developed in the Everest region.

According to a message received from the leader of the Expedition, Brig. Gyan Singh, the second summit party could not stir out of South Col on May 26 to make another attempt on the peak due to high winds and blinding snow.

Brig. Gyan Singh said that the first summit party that had to turn back on May 25 from 28,300 feet due to blizzards had done as well as anybody could do in the circumstances.

The two Indian climbers who formed the first assault party and had reached 28,300 ft. on May 25 were Capt. N. Kumar and Mr. Sonam Gyatso.

Capt. Kumar belongs to the Kumaon Rifles and was commissioned in 1954. He was a member of the expedition which climbed Trishul (23,360 ft.) in 1958.

Mr. Sonam Gyatso (37) is a civilian Government official. He was a member of the late Maj. N. D. Jayal's Expedition to Nanda Devi in 1954 and also of the successful party which scaled Cho Oyu in 1958. He led the final assault team to the 26,867 ft. peak's summit.

[The Everest has been climbed by nine men so far: Tenzing Norkay and Sir Edmund Hillary in 1953; Ernest Schmied and Jurg Marmet and Hansrudolf von Gunten Adolf Reist on the third Swiss attempt three years later, 1956; and Chu Yin-hua, Wang Fu-chou and a Tibetan Komba of the Chinese Expedition on May 26 from the north side. In all 27 climbers, in groups of two, have moved high towards the summit and 18 of them have turned back from within 900 feet of it.]

The failure of the Indian Expedition was received with disappointment in New Delhi. Tenzing remains the only Indian to have scaled the Everest.

The Indian Expedition, sponsored by the Ministry of Scientific Research, comprised 18 members. Three of them —Mr. Ang Themba, Mr. Gombu and Mr. Da Namgyal—have been on the mountain with previous expeditions.

The Expedition took a year for preliminary effort and had been on the mountain for nearly 6-1|2 weeks.

For the better part of this stay, it was hampered by bad weather, high winds and intermittent snow. Gaining an initial advantage by an early forcing of the treacherous ice-fall—a veritable maze of deep crevasses and steep walls of ice that guard the entrance to the Western Combe and the route to the summit—the Expedition was forced to halt at the base of the South Col,—a pass-like defile between Everest and Lhotse at 26,850 ft. high.

Although Mr. Ang Themba and Mr. Jungalwala succeeded in pitching Camp VI at the base of the South Col on May 9, it remained untenanted until May 23 because of unfavourable atmospheric conditions.

The task of re-inforcing and re-provisioning the take-off Camp for the final assault teams could only be taken in hand on May 23. The move to Camp VII on the south-east ridge was impeded by a set-back in the weather on May 24 when snow fell intermittently from morning and continued until the last hour.

But, at the base camp, by May 26, the wind that, barring short lapses, had maintained a steady velocity of 25 to 30 knots had subsided to a reasonable five knots.

In more ways than one, the Indian Expedition's progress was remarkable.

First, it was remarkable in the speed with which it forced its way across the ice-fall described by Andre Roch, who reconnoitred it in the Spring of 1952, as "a scene of indescribable chaos, a mass of shattered ice-blocks between 17,000 and 20,000 ft." The

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pace was maintained through the Western Combe—an immense plateau about 4½ miles long, two miles broad, bounded by the enormous wall of Everest. Nuptse and Lhotse. The entire process took the Expedition less than three weeks and, by May 2, Camp V across the Lhotse Face had already been occupied.

Secondly, in the last stages, it was a fight against time. The pre-Monsoon disturbances were inordinately long leaving less than a week for the occupation of Camp VI, the establishment of Camp VII, the final ascent and the evacuation.

Thirdly, their stamina was great. Almost no Expedition that has tried to scale the Everest from the south side in post-War years beginning with the second Swiss attempt of 1952—withstood such a long siege from the weather at high altitudes.

All the expeditions which preceded the Indian attempt and were successful were fortunate in striking ideal weather almost simultaneously with their reaching the South Col. Four of the five attempts on the summit between 1952 and 1960 were launched within three days of reaching the South Col.

Brig. Gyan Singh, on the other hand, had to contend with two weeks of forced inactivity between the achievement of the South Col and the final assault.

In broad outline, Brig. Gyan Singh followed closely the plans of the two successful expeditions—British and Swiss. The modifications related to details such as the establishment of a telephone line to connect Camps II and III between 20,000 ft. and 21,000 ft.—the highest in the world.

Barring the rear base camp at Pheriche and Camp VI at the South Col and Camp VII on the south-east ridge, all the other camp sites were located higher than had been customary.

Generally, the route all the way from the Khumbu glacier up to the summit followed the track trod by four other Expeditions. There was no other way.

But, this party was perhaps the heaviest of all that have gone to the mountain in three decades. The transportation of material from Jayanagar on the Indo-Nepalese border required a caravan of 600 porters as against the customary figure of 300 to 400 porters.

Of the 13 serious expeditions, seven have been British, three Swiss, one Russian and one Indian. Besides, there have been two purely one-man attempts—one before and the other after World War II.

The South Col (26,000 ft.), where the Indian Expedition had its final take-off base, and the summit region were reported heavily clouded on May 27 as the news of the failure of the Expedition's second attempt to reach the summit was announced.

Broadcasting a special weather bulletin for the Expedition at noon on May 27, All-India Radio had said that there was a possibility of one or two snow-showers during the day.

The wind velocity in the south-west direction near the peak, according to the forecast, was expected to be 15 to 20 knots and the temperature 21°C. Increase in precipitation was expected next day (March 28).

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 859:NEP:A, 2059:NEP:B]

B. West German Credit—Second Agreement Signed: An Agreement on $30 million West German credit for India was signed in Bonn on May 27.

The credit is the second instalment of a $100 million loan agreed to by West Germany at a conference sponsored by the World Bank in Washington in August, 1958 to find ways to relieve India of her foreign exchange burden in carrying out her Second Five-Year Plan.

The first instalment was given in January, 1959 when West Germany allowed India a credit of $40 million.

An Indian spokesman in Bonn said that the new credit would be used to pay German creditors.

Both Agreements were negotiated by Mr. T. Swaminathan, the Indian Commissioner-General for Economic Affairs in Europe.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2600:INI:A, 3201:INI:B]

C. Air Agreement With France: According to an Agreement announced in New Delhi on May 27, Air-India International would now be able to operate up to four services a week through Paris to New York *via* intermediate ports, and Air France would be permitted to operate an extra frequency through India.

At present, Air-India International is operating two services a week through Paris to New York and Air-France is operating three services a week through India to the Far East.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3063:INI:C]

D. Diplomatic Appointments: It was announced in New Delhi on May 25 that India's next High Commissioner to Ceylon would be Mr. B. K. Kapur, a career diplomat, who was until recently India's High Commissioner in Ghana.

The present High Commissioner in Colombo, Mr. Y. Gundevia, was transferred to the External Affairs Ministry where he would be Special Secretary.

The appointment of the present Special Secretary, Mr. B. N. Chakravarty, as High Commissioner to Canada was also announced.

New UK High Commissioner:

A London announcement on May 17 said that Queen Elizabeth II had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Paul Gore-Booth, at present holding the appointment of Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the British Foreign Office, as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India in succession to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald's term of office would end in the Autumn of 1960.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2559:INI:C]

E. Pakistan Worsening Ladakh Situation—India's Letter To Security Council: In a letter to the President of the Security Council by India's Permanent Representative at UN, Mr. C. S. Jha, which was made public on May 23, the Pakistan Government was accused of trying to worsen the situation in Ladakh.

The following is the text of the letter:

"I have been instructed by the Government of India to refer to the letter dated March 24, 1960 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council regarding recent developments in Ladakh.

"The Pakistan Permanent Representative denies that his letter of December 3, 1959 (S|4242) was intended to put pressure on India and to aggravate the situation caused by the Chinese incursions into Ladakh. This denial, I regret to say, follows the pattern of other previous denials referred to briefly in para 2 of my letter of December 22, 1959 (X|4249).

"In para 3 of his letter, the Pakistan Representative refers to the resolution of the Security Council dated January 17, 1948. The Security Council resolution of January 17, 1948, which Pakistan has consistently violated, refers to the situation which was the subject matter of India's complaint to the Security Council and directs the parties to keep the Council informed of all important developments in regard to that situation. In utter disregard of this resolution, Pakistan marched its regular armed forces into the Indian Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, annexed the northern areas of the State during the period of the cease-fire, increased the fighting strength of the so-called 'Azad Kashmir' forces, also during the period of the cease-fire, received military aid and joined military pacts, thereby increasing its military potential in the area under its unlawful occupation. Apart from these violations of its obligations, Pakistan continues to use its unlawful occupation of part of Jammu and Kashmir to instigate subversion and sabotage activities in the territory of the Indian Union in Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of India has from time to time brought these developments to the notice of the Council.

"The position of the Government of India in the matter of the recent Chinese incursions into Ladakh has been clearly stated in para 5 of my letter of December 22, 1959. The recent incursion by China into the territory of the Indian Union does not give Pakistan, herself an older aggressor on Indian territory, the right to exploit to her advantage a similar aggression from another quarter."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3241:INI:A]

F. Ford Foundation Grant To Boost Food Production: The Ford Foundation announced on April 27 a $10,500,000-grant for a programme aimed at boosting food production in selected districts in India by at least 50 per cent in five years.

Ford Foundation assistance will supplement major contributions to the Programme by the Government of India.

The programme grew out of a survey made in 1959 by a team of 13 agriculture specialists assembled by the Foundation at the request of the Government of India.

It will be concentrated in single districts in seven States. Four States raise mostly rice; two, wheat; and one, millet. Demonstrations of substantially higher crop-yields in these areas are intended to provide an impetus throughout the country. The Government of India intends to establish similar demonstration projects in the other seven States.

The highlights of the programme, in which co-operation will be wholly voluntary, are:

(1) Adequate supplies of fertilizers, pesticides, improved seeds, improved farm tools and other production needs in the villages; (2) Price incentives announced two years in advance; (3) Adequate farm credit; (4) Steps to enable the cultivator to obtain the full market price for his marketed surplus; (5) Educational, technical and farm-management assistance at all levels; and (6) Individual farm planning by all interested cultivators towards increased food production.

The bulk of the Foundation appropriation will finance Indian and foreign agriculture experts to conduct the programme, build centres for training additional agricultural specialists and provide seed-treatment and soil-testing facilities.

The Government of India will provide agricultural credit and local storage facilities

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and will arrange to make available for sale to farmers the necessary fertilizers, insecticides and improved seeds.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2466.INI:E, 3003 (corrected):INI:O]

G. **Air-link With USA:** Mrs. Indira Gandhi and a number of Government and Air-India International officials were among the passengers who stepped off the inaugural trans-Atlantic Air-India flight by *Boeing-707* in New York on May 14.

The big *Boeing-707* arrived in New York at 19-45 GMT after a non-stop flight from London, on the last leg of its journey from Bombay.

The flight established what was claimed to be the fastest air-link between India and USA and also the first trans-Atlantic service run by an airline of an Asian country.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2888:INI:D, 3003(corrected):INI:K]

H. **Mazagaon Docks Taken Over:** The Central Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, said at a function arranged to formally take over the recently-acquired Mazagaon Docks, a British marine and industrial venture, on May 14 that the tendency to deride the Government's role in the production of goods and services required for the community as "inimical to development of the country" was deplorable.

He added that the tendency to carry on such propaganda by what could be called 'a section of the national Press' could be interpreted as "extremely ignorant or entirely unpatriotic."

Contrary to all criticism, he said, defence production was daily increasing. Those who criticised the Government had 'freedom from facts.' "When you are free from facts, you can write imaginatively," but, on the other hand, he had facts "which could not always be disclosed in the national interest."

He pointed out that the acquisition of the Docks would considerably strengthen the defence of the country. "The dockyard, we hope, will build ships for the Navy in the future because it is our desire, as far as possible that this country should become less and less dependent on our foreign exchange resources."

There was no intention of changing the character of this concern and the Government wanted the establishment to function in an orderly manner. Public-owned industries were capable of larger production. This dockyard would continue to repair ships for the Navy or private customers, Indian or foreign, and the requirements of private shipping were so considerable that there was no danger of its being idle.

He denied that defence production had fallen. It had increased by an average of 130 per cent over the previous years. The ordnance factories alone had stepped up their production from Rs. 14 crores in 1957 to Rs. 23 crores during 1959. These figures excluded the production of vehicles.

The acquisition by the Central Government of one of the biggest British marine and industrial ventures in the country marked the extension of the nationalized shipbuilding industry.

The Mazagaon Docks, developed during the last century, sprawl over 35 acres. One of its two dry docks is suitable for sea-going ships and the other for harbour craft. There are six slipways capable of accommodating coasters and lighters upto 150 tons for construction and repair.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3056:INI:L]

I. **Fire At Bhakra Dam Site:** A part of the belt conveyor at the Bhakra Dam site was damaged in a fire which broke out near the compressor house at about 8 p.m. on May 13.

Fire engines of the Bhakra-Nangal Project brought the fire under control after fighting the flames for more than 1½ hours.

The concreting work on the Project was suspended for three to four weeks as a result of the fire. The fire burnt down a stretch of about 200 feet of belt conveyor.

An official report said that a serious fire broke out at Bhakra, the exact cause of which was not yet known. But, it started from the 6,000 KVA transformer sub-station located behind the compressor house at Bhakra. The transformers were also feared to have been damaged.

There was, however, no loss of life.

The accident would not affect the completion of the Dam nor the operations nor the permanent plugging of the right diversion tunnel.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3124:INI:S]

J. **Iron-ore Output In 1959:** It was officially stated on May 31 that the output of iron-ore reached the peak figure of 7.93 million tons in 1959, compared with 6.13 million tons in 1958. The increase was shared by all States where iron-ore is being mined.

Bihar and Orissa accounted for 41 per cent and 33 per cent respectively of the total output. The production in these two States increased by 972,000 and 418,000 tons respectively.

The output in Madhya Pradesh, which supplies iron-ore for Bhilai, increased by 180,000 tons. Bombay and Mysore showed an increase of 164,000 and 55,000 tons respectively.

The internal requirements of iron-ore were greater after the three steel plants in the public sector went into production during the year. There was also greater overseas demand.

Despatches of iron-ore to the steel plants totalled 5,661,000 tons against 3,511,000 tons in the preceding year, representing an increase of about 61 per cent.

Iron-ore exports were higher by about 31 per cent, compared with the 1958 figure.

Japan, which heads the list of countries importing Indian iron-ore, is interested in additional supplies. Kiriburu deposits are being developed for an annual production of 2,000,000 tons to meet the additional export demand.

A further quantity of 4,000,000 tons, also for export to Japan, is contemplated. Large-scale exploration of the Bailadila iron-ore deposits in Madhya Pradesh has already begun.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2521:INI:L]

K. **Re-finance Corporation's Working:** The Chairman of the Re-finance Corporation for Industry (Private) Limited, Mr. H. V. R. Iengar, told the second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation in Bombay on May 17 that despite the resurgence of industrial activity in 1959, calls on the resources of the Corporation were disappointing.

He said: "It would have been legitimate to expect that this resurgence in industrial activity would be reflected in substantial calls on the resources of the Re-finance Corporation.

"In actual fact, applications for re-finance made in 1959 amounted to Rs. 2.23 crores and came from only three banks; of these, applications amounting to Rs. 2.10 crores were accepted during the year. The actual withdrawals amounted to Rs. 85,00,000.

"Whatever allowances may be made for the fact that this is a new institution, there is no gain-saying that this was a disappointing year."

He said that the rate of industrial production had dropped in the years 1957 and 1958 as compared with 1955 and 1956. In 1959, there was again a resurgence in industrial growth in both public and private sectors. From the point of view of production the private sector was preponderant.

It was clear that in spite of the continuing foreign exchange difficulties, the private sector had taken a big 'leap forward' in 1959.

The Corporation was one of many institutions set up by the Gvernment expressly to provide financial assistance to the private sector. This fact was often forgotten "in the sterile controversy that sometimes takes place over the roles of the private and public sectors."

So far as the Re-finance Corporation was concerned, the Government had provided a very substantial loan limit of Rs. 26 crores under very generous terms from PL 480 funds.

"It should be a matter of interest—and concern—for the private sector to analyse the factors for the relative stagnation of the Corporation's activities during a period when capital is said to be scarce and demand for it sustained at a high level."

A question of fundamental importance in the economy, he said, was the curbing of the rising price level and the only effective solution to this was the stimulation of production.

Another reason for the comparative stagnation, he added, was the fact that there had been, during the last few years, a spectacular increase in bank deposits which had enabled them to extend the scope of their industrial advances.

In regard to the accounts of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1959, he said that most of the funds continued to be kept with the member-banks in the form of short-term deposits and the main source of income was the interest earned on them.

It had been suggested that the fact that banks had substantial deposits of the Corporation's funds might itself be a reason for their not having recourse to re-finance facilities. "This argument will be put to the test by a change which we have decided to make in our investment pattern; I expect that fairly soon a substantial portion of our funds will be invested in short-term Government securities."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2602:INI:I]

L. **India's Needs Of Electricity In Next 15 Years—NCAER Assessment:** The National Council of Applied Economic Research, in its report on India's needs of electricity, has as-

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sessed that her requirements would rise by nearly 375 per cent in the next 15 years.

It estimated that by 1975-76 nuclear power would constitute about nine per cent of the power generated in the country.

Compared with 1950, primary energy consumption was expected to increase by over 600 per cent in 1975. This is a measure of the expected industrial and economic growth.

The Council came to the conclusion that India's energy economy in 1975 would be substantially a coal-based economy and even by 2000 it would have a high proportion of coal, ie about 55 to 60 per cent. Even in USA, until as recently as 1946, coal provided nearly half of all the energy consumed in that country. The share of coal in India was expected to fall to about 71 per cent, from 82.4 per cent in 1950 and 79.5 per cent in 1955 The fall in the coal component would be taken up by hydro-power instead of petroleum. Contrary to popular impression, the share of petroleum was expected to be more or less steady at about 13 to 14 per cent.

The average rate of increase in total energy would be of the order of 5 per cent per annum, but that of primary energy would be about 10 per cent. During the Second and Third Five-Year Plans, the rate of growth was expected to be much higher at about 16 and 12 per cent respectively. The energy pattern of the economy would continue to remain heavily coal and hydro-oriented in the next ten years.

The abnormal rise in the contribution of petroleum to total energy from 1950 to 1955 was explained by the fact that during this period there was a mild increase in the consumption of coal. But, with the increasing orientation of the economy towards metal-based industries from the Second Plan onwards the pressure on coal was likely to be extremely heavy. It would be unrealistic, therefore, to expect petroleum to sustain the relative increase that it had attained during 1950-55.

As between thermal power and hydro-power, it was reasonable to estimate that in the years to come the growth of hydro-power was likely to be more rapid than that of thermal power. Nuclear power would be a competitive alternative to conventional thermal generation in areas away from the collieries. Although the capital cost of nuclear power is higher, it is likely to go down considerably. There are also other reasons why nuclear power must be developed.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3159:INI:E]

M. **Progress Of Banking—Reserve Bank's Report:** According to the Reserve Bank's annual report on the "Trend and Progress of Banking in India", Indian Banking took "another stride" in 1959 in its role as mobilizer of resources and credit purveyor for the country's economy.

The significant rise in bank deposits since 1955, it observed, "is indicative of the gradual spread of the banking habit among the people and effort of the banking system in mobilizing savings in the context of expanding money incomes".

On the country's economic situation, it said that the year 1959 "witnessed a significant strengthening of the base of the Indian economy, but there was no abatement of inflationary pressures." There was a further step-up in the rate of investment in the public sector, and private investment also recovered, after slackening in 1958.

It recorded that during 1959, the aggregate deposits of commercial banks increased by Rs. 253 crores (against Rs. 216 crores in 1958) to a record level of Rs. 1,816 crores. Time deposits rose by Rs. 234 crores (Rs. 9 crores more than in 1958) and demand deposits by Rs. 19 crores (against a decline of Rs. 10 crores in 1958).

There was a big spurt in bank credit amounting to Rs. 91 crores, as compared with Rs. 11 crores in 1958.

With a relatively larger increase in the deposit resources of scheduled banks (compared to credit expansion), the credit-deposit ratio came down from 54.8 per cent in 1958 to 52.2 per cent.

Industrial advances rose by Rs. 20 crores (in the year ended October, 1959) against Rs. 14 crores in the previous year; and the proportion of industrial advances to the total, recording a decline for the first time in five years, stood at 45 per cent in October, 1959, against 48 per cent in October, 1958.

A sizable part of the increase in bank deposits represented, as in the two preceding years, the counterpart funds of PL 480 imports from USA, but even after excluding PL 480 deposits, there was a significant rise since 1955.

It described the credit policy of the Reserve Bank during the year as "one of general restraint and vigilance", especially in view of the tendency of prices to rise. The Reserve Bank made use of "moral suasion and general and selective credit controls."

Profits:

An analysis of the profit and loss accounts for 1959 of 25 large Indian banks, each with deposits of Rs. 5 crores and over, revealed a slight improvement in the net profit position.

Their gross earnings increased by Rs. 7.8 crores to Rs. 69.9 crores, and total expenses by Rs. 7.5 crores to Rs. 62 crores.

Thus, the net profit of these banks increased by Rs. 0.3 crores to Rs. 7.9 crores, against Rs. 8.4 crores in 1957 and Rs. 7.6 crores in 1958.

The Reserve Bank suggested that large Indian banks should extend medium-term credit to industry, especially in view of the facilities provided by the Re-finance Corporation.

It said: "The pattern of planned development to which Indian economy is committed makes it incumbent on banks to enter new lines of business. Term-lending to industry is obviously a new line of activity which banks with large resources can consider to the benefit of the economy as well as themselves.

"Under formal term-lending, the borrowing units could be certain of the use of the funds for the period specified, without being subjected to the impact of changes in monetary policy and adherence to an amortization scheme, which would impose some financial discipline on the borrowers."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2701:INI:L]

N. **A-I Hindu Mahasabha Session:** Addressing the All-India Hindu Mahasabha session in Shimoga (Mysore) on May 29, its newly-elected President, Mr. V. G. Deshpande, said that the Hindu Mahasabha wanted to put before the country the ideal of Hindu socialism, which was quite different from the Marxist socialism or communism or the socialistic pattern of society preached by the Indian National Congress.

He said that the Mahasabha should openly declare Hindu socialism as its sheet-anchor. By Hindu socialism, it believed in planned economy. It was not based upon materialistic philosophy but upon the spiritualistic philosophy followed by Hinduism. Unless the socialistic programme was accompanied by spiritualism, it would be a terrible weapon for human destruction as is evidenced in communism and other forms of Marxism. Under Hindu socialism, socialistic principles would be applied after considering the peculiar conditions and economic development of the country. It would not be subservient to any international organization and even though it was prepared to co-operate and collaborate with other nations it would pursue its own national policy.

Foreign Policy Criticised:

Mr. Deshpande criticised the Government for neglecting the defence requirements of the country and demanded that the Third Five-Year Plan should be modified and an ambitious defence plan involving crores of rupees for building defence industries and raising different wings of the army be prepared.

The defence of India, he said, was more important than the economic programme. If with all the economic prosperity to be achieved through the Five-Year Plans, which also was doubtful, the country's independence and territorial integrity could not be defended, all this prosperity would be at the mercy of foreign invaders.

He demanded that India should give an ultimatum to China. If the Chinese did not withdraw beyond the traditional Indian border by a certain date India should resort to arms.

India should not make a fetish of non-alignment but should modify it to accept help from powerful nations like USA to combat Chinese aggression. Pakistan should be the only country with which India should not form a military alliance, as she had also violated Indian borders and occupied Gilgit, Mirpur and Poonch.

Resolutions:

On May 30, the Mahasabha adopted seven resolutions, including one demanding that the Government of India should call upon China to vacate the aggression on Indian territory.

This resolution on China said that the Mahasabha "notes with grave concern the Chinese aggression" and China's denial of the defined boundary line and rejected China's "unfounded claim to Mount Everest and Mansarovar."

It asked the Government of India to meet the "present grave danger" by taking immediate steps for the "defence of the Fatherland" and to strengthen "all the wings of Army, Navy and Air Force" to meet any emergency.

It also expressed "strong disapproval" of the action of the Government in inviting the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, as "an honoured guest" while the Chinese aggression continued.

It also took a serious view of the activities of the Chinese in the neighbouring countries like Nepal, Burma and Indonesia—activities which were "animated by evil designs on India and will have harmful effects on this country."

It asked the Government to send "high-level diplomatic missions" to these countries to effectively counter the anti-Indian propaganda by the Chinese.

A resolution on the 'Summit' Conference said that its failure had further complicated the international situation.

It condemned the South African racial policies, extended its full support to the suffering people of Africa and expressed the hope that they would ultimately triumph.

It set up an eight-member Goodwill Mission, with Mahant Digjayanathji as leader, to tour foreign countries, particularly those

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in the Near East, to "carry the message of love and peace from India and to promote cordial relations between those countries and India."

A resolution on the "Testament of Faith" of the Mahasabha asked the members of the organization "to pledge themselves to work for Hindu supremacy in Akhand Bharat on all points, at all costs and by all means."

It asked the members to "undo the evils of Partition" and to defend the integrity and independence of the Fatherland against aggression of all types.

It also urged them to fight for a "democratic Hindu State in India based on the culture and tradition of Hindu Rashtra."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1359:INI:M]

O. **NCAER's Techno-economic Survey Of Madhya Pradesh:** The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), in its techno-economic survey of Madhya Pradesh, published on May 19, set out a ten-year programme of development for Madhya Pradesh which, if implemented, "is capable of raising the *per capita* income of the State from Rs. 287 in 1961 to Rs. 437 by 1971—a level somewhat higher than the all-India *per capita* income estimated at about Rs. 420."

[This was the second techno-economic survey completed by the National Council of Applied Economic Research during the last two years, the first being the survey of Bihar.]

It reported that the known and potential resources of Madhya Pradesh, particularly of minerals and forests, were so large that their effective development and utilization would make it one of the industrially advanced regions of India.

According to the survey, the *per capita* income of the State could be increased at five per cent per year and the total State income at eight per cent per year. This rate of growth could be achieved with an aggregate investment of the order of Rs. 2,090 crores.

Of the aggregate investment of Rs. 2,090 crores, the survey estimated that large-scale manufacturing industry would claim 25.5 per cent, transport and communications 21.5 per cent, agriculture and allied fields 21.8 per cent, power 9.6 per cent, mining 6.6 per cent, construction of houses, schools, hospitals, etc, 8 per cent and small-scale industry 1.9 per cent.

It showed that the economy of the re-organized nascent State of Madhya Pradesh, although backward and weak in many respects, had considerable potential for relatively large and rapid growth.

Although the State possessed rich and large mineral resources—iron-ore, manganese, coal, bauxite, limestone, diamond, etc—their industrial utilization had been inadequate, despite the recent use of local iron-ore for the Bhilai steel plant. Like the forests, the mineral base was also not "matured."

Except for the Bhilai steel plant and the heavy electrical plant at Bhopal, there was little new industrial development in the State and the industrial structure was still dominated by agricultural processing industries. This situation would no doubt improve by the end of the Second Plan, when the steel plant would be in full production.

According to the survey, Madhya Pradesh had several strong points. Agricultural productivity could be raised substantially. A sizable increase in the output of commercial crops could also be brought about without disturbing the current level of foodgrains. Known mineral resources were large and await exploitation, and there were indications that further surveying would reveal larger resources. Forest potential of the State was also one of the best in the country and could be further improved. Madhya Pradesh did not appear to have the usual problems of over-population and acute "overt" unemployment.

The pattern of development recommended was estimated to increase the output of large industries by 270 per cent, mining output by 417 per cent, agricultural output by 44 per cent and the output of small-scale industries and services by 30 per cent and 88 per cent respectively.

It underlined the need for a strong and well-integrated administrative and planning machinery for the State to achieve rapid economic development which was technically possible.

Although, it may not be possible to claim that the scale and the rate of development proposed would lead the State economy to the "take-off" stage by 1971, it said, it was certain that by then the structure of the economy would have so changed as to enable the economy to go forward at a high level of development.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3159:INI:E]

P. **Section 11 Of Kerala Education Act Suspended:** The Governor of Kerala promulgated an Ordinance on May 31 suspending till January 1, 1961 the operation of the controversial Section 11 of the Kerala Education Act relating to the appointment of teachers.

[Section 11 of the Act provides for the selection of teachers, both for Government and private schools, by the Public Service Commission, giving due regard to the principle of communal reservation in the selection.]

According to the Ordinance, "nothing in Section 11 or in the rules relating to that Section shall come into operation or shall be deemed ever to have come into operation until January 1, 1961."

An official announcement earlier had said that as there had been a great deal of controversy over this Section, "the Government considers it necessary that it should have sufficient time to further discuss these issues with the various interests affected."

The Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee had also expressed itself in favour of staying the operation of the Section in view of the strong views held by the interests concerned.

Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad's Comment:

Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, who headed the communist Ministry which drew up the legislation, said that "this Ordinance is the result of the tremendous pressure put on the Cabinet by the vested interests in the field of education headed by the Catholic Church and the Nair Service Society who are bent upon allowing the managers to do as they please in the matter of appointment of teachers".

The argument that this was only a temporary measure to facilitate consultations among the interests concerned, he said, would deceive nobody. The Communist Party, stood for "all reasonable adjustments with the managers without violating the basic principles of (1) applying reservation for backward communities in the matter of appointment of teachers and (2) providing adequate guarantees that the managers would not be allowed to indulge in irregular and corrupt practices in making appointments."

He added: "Unfortunately, however, the satisfaction of all the interests concerned in a peaceful solution of the problem to the satisfaction of all the interests concerned but wants to preserve and protect the vested interests in the field of education to the detriment of the interests of the teachers and the backward communities."

The managements of private schools had opposed the Section on the ground that they should have freedom to appoint teachers of their choice. The Nair Service Society and the Christian managements had also opposed communal reservation in the appointment of teachers.

On the other hand, the SNDP Yogam, an organization of Ezhavas, a backward community, had wanted the retention of the Section.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2712:INI:S]

Q. **Bihar Government Switches Over To Hindi In Devanagri Script:** All the offices of the Bihar State Government switched over to Hindi in the Devanagri script for all official transactions on June 1.

The Bihar Official Language Act, 1950 had fixed the deadline for the switch-over to Hindi on November 29, 1957. Due to practical difficulties, however, the time limit was extended by three years. The statutory deadline for the switch-over to Hindi is November 29, 1960.

The switch-over was made as a preparatory measure to ensure that the statutory provision of the Act was fully implemented in time.

All noting, drafting and preparation of Cabinet agenda would be in Hindi. Exceptions would be made for correspondence with the Central Government, the Accountant-General and those States which have either not switched over to Hindi or have not agreed to correspond with the Government of Bihar in Hindi.

The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have agreed to correspond with Bihar Government in Hindi.

The High Court would continue to transact its business in English.

The preparations for the gradual introduction of Hindi for various official purposes were begun in 1948. A high-level Hindi Committee was then formed to advise the Government. The pace of the preparatory measures was stepped up after the adoption of the Official Language Act in 1950.

Among the preparatory measures were the training of officers and staff, including typists and stenographers. A central Hindi training centre was started in the State Secretariat in 1954. Similar centres were started in divisions and districts. So far, 32,000 gazetted officers have received training at the Secretariat centre; 1,718 of them have passed the examinations prescribed by the Government; and 13,000 have completed their training at other centres.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3005 (corrected):INI:W]

R. **Mr. A. C. Subba Reddy Resigns From Andhra Cabinet:** A *Gazette* Extraordinary issued by the Andhra Pradesh Government on June 1 announced that the Governor of the State had accepted the resignation of Mr. A. C. Subba Reddy from the State Cabinet. The resignation was made effective from the afternoon of May 31.

The brief announcement did not give the reason for the resignation.

The Chief Minister, Mr. D. Sanjivayya, had relieved Mr. Subba Reddy, who was Industries Minister,

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of all his portfolios a fortnight earlier and had demanded his resignation.

Though no charges were officially given, Congress circles gave four reasons for dropping Mr. Subba Reddy. They were: (1) undue interference in other Ministers' portfolios; (2) not attending a Cabinet meeting though present in the State capital; (3) threats of resignation; and (4) contesting election to the Pradesh Congress Election Committee against the officially approved nominees.

With the exit of Mr. Subba Reddy, the Cabinet's strength was reduced to 13—eight from Andhra and five from Telengana.

Mr. Subba Reddy said in an interview: "My conscience is clear. I have not done anything either to belittle the Chief Minister or let down my Cabinet colleagues and bring down the prestige of the Government and the Congress organization to which I am proud to belong and which I will continue to serve with undiminished zeal."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2560:INI:J]

S. **Ancient Civilization Unearthed In Bihar:** It was officially stated in Patna on May 23 that excavations conducted in Bihar in 1959 had revealed the existence of an ancient civilization dating back to 1000 BC in Chakramdasa in Muzaffarpur district (north Bihar) and Sonepur in Gaya district (south Bihar).

The excavations conducted by the Kashi Prasad Jaiswal Research Institute had led to the discovery of the antiquities.

A large number of sherds and black and red ware, the first of their kind found in north Bihar, were found in Chakramdasa.

The excavations at Sonepur revealed three successive periods of human habitation from 1000 BC up to the advent of the Christian era.

A few neolithic sites were also discovered in the river valleys of north Koel (Palamau district), south Koel (Ranchi district), Damodar (Hazaribagh and Dhanbad districts), the Sanjai and the Suvarnarekha (Singhbhum district). Marvania and Pratappur (Palamau district) were found to be rich in microlithic sites. A large number of micro-lithic tools and paleolithic blades were unearthed.

Valuable historical data were also collected from three different places at Vaishali in Muzaffarpur district. Important finds in this area included terracotta figures, both of human beings and animals, terracotta seals and fragments of a gold necklace.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3245:INI:P]

T. **Retina In Action—Dr. C. V. Raman's New Technique:** The noted physicist, Dr. C. V. Raman, announced recently that he had developed a technique by which, without the aid of any instruments, it is possible for a person to view his own retina in action and observe how its different parts function in the perception of colour.

Describing the new technique, he said: "The observer sits facing a white screen in a well-lighted room and views the screen throughout one or another of a suitably chosen set of colour filters held close to the eyes. After allowing sufficient time for the observer's vision to adapt itself to the effect of the colour filter, the latter is suddenly removed.

"The observer then sees on the screen a highly enlarged image of his own retina, or rather of the physiologically important central part of it, known as the macula lutes. The nature of the image perceived and the colour which it exhibits in different parts depend very much on the colour filter used."

The new technique, he said, had disclosed the existence in the human retina of three different pigments, which he named as visual pigments. These enable people to perceive the full spectrum of colour extending from extreme red.

After discussing the question of limen or minimum of colour difference which the eye could detect along the spectrum, he inferred that the perception of light and colour involved a simple transference of the energy absorbed by the visual pigment to the neutrons in the retina.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3145:INI:Q]

INDONESIA

A. **UN Technical Aid:** According to UN statistics released in Djakarta on May 24, Indonesia had received about $7,665,000 in technical aid from United Nations and its specialized agencies since 1951.

A total of 770 experts from 35 countries visited Indonesia during the period to help speed up economic and social developments.

In addition, more than 350 Indonesian nationals were awarded UN fellowships for training in various fields; a great number of Indonesians participated in seminars, working groups, study tours and technical meetings held under UN auspices in various parts of the world; and scientific and technical equipment worth $250,000 was supplied to Indonesia during the same period.

At the same time, Indonesia, as a member of UN, contributed $618,590 to technical assistance under UN agencies since 1950.

(*UN Newsletter*)

[Prev. ref. 1068:IND:B]

IRAN

A. **Trade Agreement With Poland:** A new Trade Agreement with Poland was signed early in May. The Agreement took effect from March 21, 1960.

Under the Agreement, the two countries would exchange goods to the value of £4,000,000. This is a considerable increase on the previous Trade Agreement concluded in 1958, which fixed a minimum of trade of £500,000 each way.

Poland agreed to raise the amount of commercial credits for technical services supplied to Iran from £200,000 to £300,000 and would purchase additional amounts of cotton, zinc and iron-ore.

Iran undertook to buy machinery and equipment for glass and sugar factories from Poland worth £750,000 and other industrial equipment for a similar amount. Other manufactured goods would make up the total. (200 rials = £1).

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2363:IRN:B]

IRAQ

A. **Budget For 1960-61:** The Budget for the fiscal year (which began on April 1, 1960) was published in Baghdad early in May.

In it, expenditure was estimated at ID 116,151,918 and revenue ID 102,130,000 (Iraqi Dinars).

Actual allocations in the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1960 amounted to ID 112,000,000, about ID 9,000,000 more than the original estimates.

Unlike the previous year, no new taxes were imposed to meet the deficit, but greater economy was recommended to all Government departments and it was hoped to increase the income from direct taxes by improving the system of tax collection.

The General Budget would continue to receive 50 per cent of the oil revenues.

Of the total expenditure estimates, ID36,500,000 were allocated to defence, ID19,000,000 to education, ID9,000,000 to police and security departments, ID 6,500,000 to health and ID 4,000,000 to communications.

The Budget did not include expenditure on development, which was provided for under the *Interim* Economic Plan of 1959 amounting to ID392,000,000 for the four years 1959-1962. (One Dinar = £1).

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2689.IRQ.A]

ISRAEL

A. **Arrest Of Mr. Adolf Eichmann:** The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, told the Israeli Parliament (Knesset) on May 23 that Mr. Adolf Eichmann, a former head of the Jewish Department of the Nazi Gestapo, had been detained by the Israeli Security authorities and would be put on trial.

Mr. Eichmann, said to have been personally responsible for the murder and torture of 6,000,000 European Jews, disappeared towards the end of World War II.

In most Jewish history books on crimes against the Jews, he is described as "the most blood-thirsty of all the Nazi leaders." According to evidence produced by witnesses during the Nuremberg trials, he was expected to be appointed Reich Commissar for Jews after the War.

He was born in Palestine, was educated in Jewish schools and learned Hebrew, Yiddish and Arabic.

There was no official statement on the circumstances in which Mr. Eichmann was arrested.

But, an American Jewish leader, Mr. Benjamin Epstein, said in a radio interview in New York that a former Polish Intelligence Officer, Mr. Uvia Friedmann, had traced Mr. Eichmann in Israel through one of his (Mr. Eichmann's) several mistresses.

According to Mr. Epstein, Mr. Eichmann had had his face changed by plastic surgery and had quietly slipped into Israel.

He added that one of Mr. Eichmann's mistresses furnished Mr. Friedmann, who is the Director of the Nazi War Crimes Documentary Centre at Haifa, with the only photo of Mr. Eichmann as he is today. A tip from a love letter also played a part in Mr. Eichmann's capture.

He revealed that Mr. Eichmann was traced in 1959 to the Sheikhdom of Kuwait where he was working for a British oil Company.

Captured documents were said to show that Mr. Eichmann submitted to Himmler, the Nazi Gestapo Chief, a detailed proposal in 1938 to "settle the Jewish problem" and, in the same year, ordered the first transport of Jews to gas chambers.

Israeli authorities were keeping Mr. Eichmann's whereabouts in custody a secret. They were taking no chances of lynching attempts by survivors of death camps in Europe.

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Prof. Theodor Heuss, a former West German President, who was visiting Israel, told a newsman: "I well understand the great excitement among all the citizens of Israel."

Mr. Adolf Eichmann was remanded to 14 days judicial imprisonment by a Judge on May 23.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

B. **Loan From US Development Loan Fund:** An Agreement on a new $5,000,000 loan from the US Development Loan Fund to the Industrial Development Bank of Israel was signed in Tel Aviv on May 9.

Similar to a loan granted to the Bank in 1959, the new loan is intended to finance new industrial enterprises and the expansion of existing plants.

The Fund has so far agreed to lend a total of $26,000,000 for investment in Israel.

The US Development Loan Fund mission, which signed the Agreement, also discussed the possibility of two new loans of $8,000,000 and $2,000,000 to finance purchases of new telephone equipment for the Israeli net-work and new electronic equipment for the Lydda airport.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2609:ISR:A]

JORDAN

A. **American Archaeological Expedition Unearths Biblical City:** The Director of the American Dothan Archaeological Expedition, Dr. Joseph P. Free, said on May 16 that after two weeks, during which the Expedition worked near Jenin in north-west Jordan, it came upon the fallen ceiling of a 3,000-year-old tomb. The tomb was first discovered at the close of 1959.

Dr. Free said that more than 900 objects had been recovered from the tomb, including copper bowls, a copper lamp and several spears, which indicated that it might have been the tomb of a warrior in the Biblical period of the Judges.

Because of an earthquake over 2,500 years ago, the floor of the burial cave was covered with the fallen ceiling, which made it necessary to approach the tomb from above.

In 1959, the tomb door was discovered, but it was blocked by the fallen ceiling, and a layer of only 3 feet could be removed at the end of 1959.

The objects, which included great numbers of lamps and jars, were laid bare at one level after another as the diggers slowly uncovered the vessels, dating back to more than 200 years before the days of King Solomon. So far, 15 different levels had been found, showing that the city began some 5,000 years ago, and was destroyed and rebuilt several times through the centuries.

On top of the mound, the excavators had uncovered the city built after the military invasion and destruction by the ancient Assyrians about 700 BC. The walls, rooms, houses, chambers and other remains of this part gave a clear idea of Palestinian life nearly 3,000 years ago. Ancient writing on a potsherd from this period was one of the outstanding discoveries of the present season.

Dr. Free and his assistants had been excavating at the site of Dothan six miles from Jenin for seven seasons. The site is referred to in the Second Book of Kings in connexion with the prophet Elisha; and in the record in Genesis of Joseph and his brothers, as the site where Joseph was cast into a pit and later sold into slavery.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 812:JOR:B]

B. **Independence Anniversary Celebrations:** On May 25, King Hussein attended an Army parade to celebrate the 14th anniversary of Jordan's independence.

About 50,000 people, including British, American and other foreign military delegations, watched the parade some 20 miles north of Amman.

During the parade, Amman Radio attacked President G. A. Nasser of UAR accusing him of greediness and false Arab nationalism.

(*Amman Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3256:JOR:A]

KOREA (South)

A. **Dr. S. Rhee's Departure:** The former President, Dr. Syngman Rhee, left Seoul on May 29 for Hawaii on his way to USA, presumably on exile.

Accompanied by his Austria-born wife, Mrs. Francesca Rhee, he left secretly aboard a chartered plane.

Seoul sources reported that their flight had been agreed on during a secret meeting between the US Ambassador in Seoul, Mr. Walter McNaughy, and the acting President, Mr. Huh Chung, two days earlier.

A Seoul newspaper reported that Dr. Rhee and his wife had visited the US Ambassador to ask for exile permits for USA and that afterwards they underwent a medical check-up at the US Army Hospital in Seoul.

Dr. Rhee's top rival, former Vice-President, Mr. Chang Myon, was enraged at his sudden flight without leaving any word of "apology and atonement for his 12-year rule of corruption and despotism and demanded a full account from Mr. Huh Chung's Government on why it authorized Dr. Rhee's "escape from the country."

Mr. Huh Chung, who saw Dr. Rhee off at the airport, later told newsmen that the Foreign Ministry had issued a passport to Dr. Rhee and his wife "only because they wanted to travel to Hawaii on vacation."

The American Embassy Consul, Mr. Tom Mayfield, explained later that Dr. Rhee was travelling on a diplomatic passport, which was customary for former Heads of States. The visas issued to Dr. Rhee and his wife were good for two months but were extendable.

When riots toppled his 12-year-old *regime* in April, Dr. Rhee still enjoyed such prestige as a national hero and the champion of Korean independence that many thought he would remain in semi-retirement in Seoul and that he might even be chosen as the first President of the Second Republic—a function which, under the new Constitution, would be purely an honorific.

Later, however, when it became abundantly clear that he could not shun moral responsibility for the series of political crimes since then coming to light, both American and Korean authorities began to advise his departure.

Law suits had been filed against Dr. Rhee by a Socialist group which attacked him specifically for the trumped-up trial of his rival, Mr. Cho Bong Am, executed last Summer. It also demanded that Dr. Rhee surrender his millions of allegedly ill-gotten dollars.

When the news of Dr. Rhee's flight spread, students paraded the streets on May 30 demanding that he should be immediately brought back to answer charges of misrule.

On May 30, the acting President, Mr. Huh Chung, told the National Assembly in Seoul that the Government would ask USA for the extradition of Dr. Rhee from Hawaii if and when this became necessary.

The announcement was made in response to requests from the Assembly members to explain Government's arrangements for Dr. Rhee's visit to Hawaii.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3328:KRS:A]

MALAYA

A. **New Words Added To Malay Language:** According to the Director of the Language and Literature Agency, Syed Nasir Bin Ismail, more than 15,000 new words have been added to the Malay language in the past three years. Most of the words are for administrative use.

The new words are Malay translations of English words used in science, agriculture and administration.

In cases where English terms permit no literal translation into Malay, the nearest Malay equivalent is used.

Malay will be the official and national language in eight years, replacing English.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2436:MAL:D]

MALDIVES

A. **UK Representative In Maldive Islands:** It was announced in London on May 22 that Mr. H. A. Arthington-Davy had been appointed British Representative in the Maldive Islands.

The appointment followed a recent announcement in the House of Commons that the Maldivian Government had agreed to receive such an officer at Male, the capital.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3249:MLD:A]

NEPAL

A. **Aid Agreement With USA:** A comprehensive Agreement was signed between Nepal and USA in Khatmandu on May 31, under which USA would provide financial and material aid for the execution of the various projects in Nepal in 1960-61.

America would provide aid amounting to Rs. 30,10,000 in Indian currency and $717,000. Nepal's contribution to the programme would be Rs. 14,39,000 in Nepalese currency.

The Agreement covered, among others, village development, tele-communications, food production and agricultural projects.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2715:NEP:D]

B. **Dhaulagiri Climbed:** It was announced in Khatmandu on May 26 that a Swiss Expedition, led by Mr. Max Eiselin, had climbed the 26,795-

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foot high Dhaulagiri, the world's highest unclimbed peak, on May 13.

This was the eighth attempt on the mountain since 1950.

Mr. Max Eiselin said in Khatmandu on May 26 that of the 11 members of the Expedition as many as six had stood on top of Dhaulagiri.

The Expedition used the aircraft *Flying Yeti* to ferry the personnel and baggage upto the acclimatization camp at 16,000 feet but lost the aircraft later, which crashed on Dhaulagiri on May 5 and was abandoned as total wreck.

Previous attempts on Dhaulagiri were: Argentinian 2, French 1, Austrian 1 and Swiss 4.

It was learnt that the Swiss approached the summit by the north-east ridge which was found to be easier, although longer, by an Austrian Expedition in 1959.

Mountaineering circles in Khatmandu regard Dhaulagiri as one of the most difficult peaks in the world to climb. Some authorities on mountaineering have even condemned it as an impossible mountain. They said that the peak was swept by strong gales and winds. The most difficult part of the climb was stated to be the last 700 feet of a ridge that sweeps almost vertically up to the summit.

It was stated that the most outstanding feature of the Swiss ascent of the Dhaulagiri peak was that the Expedition used no oxygen at all.

It was still more creditable that the ascent in its highest parts involved difficult rock and ice climbing over precipitous terrain.

Mr. Max Eiselin said that his team had found many articles left on the mountain by the Austrian Expedition of 1959. There were tattered tents, ropes, an ice-axe and several petrol-cookers which were partly working.

The first attempt by them to reach the summit on May 4, he said, was thwarted by blizzards and snowstorms, which forced back the team from a height of 25,600 feet.

However, Camp VI was set at this height on May 7 for the next assault. "On the eventful day—May 13—the weather was very favourable. Starting at 8 a.m. the six-man summit party reached the top at 12-30 p.m. The summit of Dhaulagiri is flat and can accommodate up to 20 people."

Of the six who got to the top, two were Sherpas and four Swiss.

He said that his team had followed the route first used by the Austrians in 1959—along the north-east ridge. Before the Austrians, six unsuccessful attempts had been made on Dhaulagiri by a route which proved to be "very disadvantageous.

The two sherpas who reached the top were from Solo Khumbu—Nima Dorje and Newa Dorje.

The two Nepalese who climbed the peak were Nima Sherpa (23) and Newa Dorje (25).

Peter Diener, vice-leader, Ernst Forrer, Albin Schelbert and Kurt Diemberger were the four Swiss who climbed the peak.

Height Higher:

The new height of Dhaulagiri has been read as 26,975 feet by the altimeter carried to its summit by the Swiss climbers on May 13.

This is 180 feet more than the height hitherto credited to it.

If this is acceptable universally, then Mount Dhaulagiri will be promoted as the six highest mountain in the world, to the rank at present held by Cho Oyu.

Dhaulagiri has so far been regarded as the seventh highest mountain.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2715:NEP:F]

C. **Mount Api Climbed:** It was announced in Khatmandu on May 25 that the five-member Japanese Expedition to the western Nepal Himalayas had climbed the 23,399-ft. Mount Api twice, once on May 10 and again on May 11.

The climbers to reach the top were Katsutoshi Harabyashi and the Sherpa Sardar, Gyaltzen, who climbed on May 10, and the leader, Yasusuke Tsuda, and Moto Terasaka, who repeated the feat the next day (May 11).

Mount Api, located in remote north-west Nepal, came into limelight nearly five years (in 1956) ago when the leader of a Welsh expedition to the peak and one of his colleagues trespassed into Tibet where they were apprehended by the Chinese border guard and later released.

Mt. Api was first attempted in 1954 by an Italian Expedition. Three of its members, however, died.

The fourth member—and leader—of the 1954 Italian Expedition, Dr. Piero Ghighione, said that a member of his team, Giuseppe Barenghi, reached the summit but was probably blown off as he climbed the last few hundred feet.

(*The Statesman* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 612:NEP:A, 629:INI:N, 714:NEP:B]

D. **Annapurna II Climbed:** It was announced in Khatmandu on May 10 that the joint British-Indian-Nepalese Services Expedition had climbed the 26,041-ft-high Annapurna II in west Nepal.

According to reports, the successful assault was made by three climbers at 4 p.m. on May 17. Though the reports did not name them, the Expedition's leader, Col. J. O. M. Roberts, had indicated in his latest letter dated May 7 that if the weather permitted, an attempt on the summit might be made on May 17 by Capt. R. H. Grant (Royal Marines), Lieut. C. J. S. Bonington (Royal Tank Regiment) and Sherpa Aug Nyima (now a Lance-Corporal in the British Gurkha Regiment).

The Expedition, which was the first joint Services venture in the Nepal Himalayas, had as its patron a former Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templar. Its two co-patrons were the, Chief of the Indian Army Staff, General K. S. Thimayya, and Nepal's Commander-in-Chief, General Toran Shamsher.

The Expedition's success came in the wake of reports that bad weather had dogged its progress from the very start.

The main climbing hazard was in the last 1,500 ft. along the west ridge to the summit. The climb there involved traversing through steep rocks and ice.

Besides the six British Service officers, there were two Indian and two Nepalese Army officers in the party. The two Indian officers were Capt. Jagjit Singh of the Indian Artillery and Capt. M. A. Soares of the Indian Army Medical Corps.

Annapurna II is the second highest of the four peaks in the Annapurna masif.

The Expedition had left Khatmandu for Annapurna II on February 29.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 291:NEP:C]

E. **Himalchuli Climbed:** Two of the ten members of the Keio University Himalayan Expedition of Japan to the 25,801-foot hitherto unclimbed mountain of Himalchuli in the central Nepal Himalayas successfully climbed the peak on May 24.

A second group of two members also climbed the summit the following day—on May 25.

The team had had no accident except the death of one sherpa in the preliminary stage of climbing. All members were reported to be fit and healthy, except one 22-year-old Tokyo student, Yoshiro Kawada, who was suffering from high altitude sickness.

The party left the base camp on June 2 on a ten-day trekking to Khatmandu.

A total of three Japanese expeditions attempted three different peaks this season in the Nepal Himalayas, including the 23,000 feet high Jugul Himal and the 23,801 feet high Himalchuli. Two of the three succeeded—on Api and Himalchuli—while the third on Jugul Himal failed.

The Himalchuli was first attempted by the British Kenya team in 1958 when its leader was killed in an accident. The Japanese first reconnoitred the peak from the east side in the Autumn of 1958 and an eight-man Japanese team in 1959 failed to climb the summit after reaching 24,000 feet. The mountain presented a steep rock and ice ascent between 13,000 to 20,000 feet while the greatest difficulty of the assault was about 24,000 feet.

Himalchuli is considered as one of toughest mountains in Nepal Himalayas.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2715:NEP:F]

PAKISTAN

A. **F-M Ayub Khan On US Aid To India:** The President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, said in Karachi on May 17 that Pakistan would not object to American aid being given to neutral countries.

He was answering questions at his news conference in relation to the recent 17,000,000-ton Foodgrain Agreement and other economic aid to India from USA.

He said: "What is the use of raising objections? If America wants to waste her resources, what right has Pakistan to stop her?"

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2844:PAK:A]

B. **Greater Visa Facilities For Indian Visitors:** The Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, told a news conference in Rawalpindi on May 24 that greater facilities would be given to Indian nationals visiting Pakistan on visas and they would be subjected to fewer restrictions.

Answering a question, he said that at a recent conference attended by the Pakistan High Commissioner to India, Mr. A. K. Brohi, it was decided to rationalize transport and visa rules. "We have been thinking of rationalizing the procedure in respect of passports and visas for a long time. This was pending a little over a year. Meanwhile, there was a proposal to liberalize the policy of visas that came in only for incidental mention during the Rawalpindi Conference. The rationalization already decided upon will result in greater facilities and lesser restrictions on those who are granted visas without affecting the opportunities for obtaining them."

Replying to another question, he said that the policy regarding the issue of passports and visas would remain unchanged.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 1881:PAK:A]

C. **Radio Pakistan To Start Commercial Broadcasts:** The Information

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and Broadcasting Minister, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, gave an indication in Rawalpindi on May 23 that Pakistan might soon start commercial broadcasts through the Government-owned Radio Pakistan.

He told newsmen that his Ministry had worked out a scheme for commercial broadcasts and had submitted it to the Cabinet for approval. Under the proposal, programmes for commercial broadcasts would have to be approved by Radio Pakistan.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

D. **Preliminary Master Plan For New Capital:** The Presidential Cabinet approved on May 24 a preliminary Master Plan for Islamabad, the new capital of Pakistan.

The Plan was presented to the President, F-M Ayub Khan by Maj-Gen. A. M. Yahya Khan, Chairman of the Federal Capital Commission.

It was approved at a Cabinet meeting which was held on a hillock seven miles from Rawalpindi, commanding a panoramic view of the new capital site.

It envisaged office accommodation for 9,000 civil servants.

Shown in the Plan were the President's House, the Parliament House, the Secretariat and other administrative blocks. Housing and other facilities would be provided for a population of at least 36,000.

The works outlined would be completed within the next five years.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3234:PAK:H]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

A. **Commonwealth Premiers' Conference:** The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference began in London on May 3.

Apart from the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers who attended the Conference were: Tengku Abdul Rehman (Malaya), Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Mr. Walter Nash (New Zealand), Mr. John Diefenbaker (Canada), Mr. Robert Menzies (Australia), Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana) and Sir Roy Welensky (Rhodesia-Nyasaland). Pakistan was represented by her President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, South Africa by her External Affairs Minister, Mr. Eric Louw, and Ceylon by her Minister of Justice, Mr. E. J. Gooray.

Despite the tension aroused by the racial question in South Africa, the Conference opened in a calm atmosphere and, according to reports, the first session went off without incident.

The main "business" at the session was Mr. Macmillan's welcome address, to which Tenkgu Abdul Rehman (Malaya) replied on behalf of the delegates, followed by a brief exchange of views on the scope of the agenda and the start of the general discussion on the world political situation, with a review of the 'summit' prospects by Mr. Macmillan.

The South African issue was raised in the session but only in a tentative fashion, more to initiate a consideration of how it should be dealt with at the Conference rather than as a substantive subject for discussion.

In the interests of preserving harmony, the Prime Ministers decided to confine the discussion of South Africa's racial policies to the smaller and unofficial group meetings.

The following *communique* was issued at the end of the inaugural session on May 3:

"The first plenary session of the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers were held at 10, Downing Street, London, today (May 3).

"In opening the meeting, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. H. Macmillan, expressed on behalf of his Commonwealth colleagues their deep sorrow at the circumstances which had prevented Dr. H. Verwoerd, the Prime Minister of South Africa, from carrying out his intention of attending this meeting.

"He also expressed his regret that the Prime Minister of Ceylon was prevented, owing to the impending election, from coming to London at this time.

"Mr. Macmillan welcomed the Prime Minister of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rehman, as the first representative of Malaya to attend a Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting since Malaya attained full membership of the Commonwealth.

"The reply to Mr. Macmillan's opening statement was made by Tengku Abdul Rehman. In the course of his reply, he raised the problem of racial discrimination in South Africa and its effects on relations between South Africa and other Commonwealth countries. He expressed the hope that opportunity would be found for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to discuss this matter while they were in London.

"The representative of the South African Government, Mr. Eric Louw, emphasized that the sole responsibility for domestic policies within South Africa rested with the Union Government.

"The meeting re-affirmed the traditional practice that Commonwealth Conferences do not discuss the internal affairs of member-countries. Mr. Louw expressed his readiness to meet other heads of delegations informally for discussion of this problem. Arrangements are being made accordingly.

"After these procedural questions had been settled, Mr. Macmillian opened a general discussion on the world political situation.

"The Prime Minister of India, Mr. J. Nehru, and the President of Pakistan, F-M Ayub Khan, continued this discussion at the afternoon session. It will be resumed at a further plenary session tomorrow (May 4) morning."

Sierra Leone To Be Independent:

The Prime Ministers were told on May 4 that the West African territory of Sierra Leone would be granted independence on April 27, 1961.

The question of this diamond and iron-ore producing country of 2,500,000 people becoming a full member of the Commonwealth was a topic of discussion at the Conference.

South African Racial Policies:

There was a private meeting between Mr. Eric Louw and some Commonwealth Prime Ministers at No. 10, Downing Street, on May 4.

The Prime Ministers were Mr. Robert Menzies (Australia), Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), Mr. Nehru (India), Tengku Abdul Rehman (Malaya), Mr. Walter Nash (New Zealand) and F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan (Pakistan).

The private exchange of views lasted about an hour and was continued later in the day.

Mr. Louw said he would then meet another group of a similar number "and then we shall be finished."

Shortly after this meeting, Mr. Eric Louw told a news conference that the white population of South Africa was not prepared to abdicate and hand over power to a probable Bantu (African) dictatorship.

He said: "I have come to London and to the Commonwealth Conference neither as an 'accused' nor as a 'patient' nor 'suppliant'."

But such relations "must necessarily be disturbed when a fellow-member is subjected to attacks and misrepresentation in regard to its domestic policies."

He said: "The European-descended population of South Africa is not prepared to hand over to a probable Bantu dictatorship which was built up by their forebears during the past 300 years.

"We are not prepared to abdicate.

"The Government's policy of separate development (*apartheid*) aims at peaceful co-existence in South Africa of the European-descended and the Bantu people."

He said that he had come to London to discuss with the Commonwealth members matters which were a common concern to all of them, but domestic policies were not such matters.

"South Africa's domestic policies are her own affair, as are the policies of Britain, or of any other member of the Commonwealth."

As a member of the Commonwealth, he said, South Africa was anxious to maintain good relations with its fellow-members and to co-operate in regard to matters of common concern.

But, he added: "Good relations and co-operation between members of the Commonwealth must necessarily be disturbed when a fellow-member is subjected to attacks and misrepresentation in regard to its domestic policies.

"In considering South Africa's racial policy it must be borne in mind that South Africans of European extraction were a permanent population, many of whose ancestors went to the country 300 years ago.

"They have as much right in South Africa as the Bantus who arrived at the northern boundary at approximately the same time as the original European settlers."

Correspondents of Indian newspapers as also those of Asian and African countries were excluded from the news conference.

The Hindustan Times correspondent, who rang up Mr. Maclear Bate, South African Press *Attache* in the South African High Commission in London was told that he could not attend "because there is no room at the news conference."

Mr. Bate added that no one would be admitted without a pass.

East-West Relations:

On May 4, the Commonwealth leaders discussed the state of relations between the communist bloc and the 'free world' in the light of the 'summit' conference when it was agreed that China should eventually be brought into disarmament discussions.

The subject of China came up during a general discussion on disarmament and world affairs.

Mr. Nehru was one of the main speakers.

In the matter of East-West relations, it was stated that the Prime Ministers were divided.

Mr. Nehru, Dr. Nkrumah and Mr. Walter Nash felt that there was a good chance of a thaw in East-West relations and that the Soviet Union sincerely wanted to end the 'cold war.'

On the other side, among others, were the Pakistan President, F-M Ayub Khan, and the

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Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, who were particularly inclined to view Soviet proposals for a *detente* as a mere tactical operation.

Aid To African Countries:

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers approved in principle at their meeting on May 5 a draft project on Commonwealth aid to under-developed African countries.

The programme was reportedly inspired by the Colombo Plan for economic co-operation in South-East Asia, in which the Commonwealth was co-operating with Japan, USA and the World Bank.

New discussions would take place at experts' level before the project was finalized and it was also possible that the project would be related to the group for aid to under-developed countries set up in January, 1960 following the Economic Conference of the "21" in Paris.

The meeting on May 5, which was devoted entirely to economic problems, dealt mainly with the question of aid to under-developed countries, but the Premiers also briefly discussed relations between the two European economic blocs.

A *communiaue* issued after the meeting on May 5 said that the discussions centred mainly on the problem of aid to the less-developed countries of the world and on the effects which economic developments in Europe might have in the Commonwealth countries.

The Conference was adjourned on the night of May 5 until May 9 because of Princess Margaret's wedding.

All of the eleven Commonwealth statesmen were present at the wedding.

Tengku Abdul Rehman Boycotts Talks With Mr. Eric Louw:

In a statement on May 5, the Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, announced that he would not take part in any more informal talks on the racial question with Mr. Eric Louw.

He said that it was impossible to discuss or go any further with the representative of a country which had firmly decided that there would be no change in her policy.

He referred to Mr. Louw's news conference and said that it was "a cold, calculating and downright unfair," and did not augur well for the success of any talks.

He added that on his return to Malaya he would ask all Asian and African countries to decide what action to take against South Africa, and said: "I am determined to pursue this issue to the end."

He accused Mr. Louw of having "re-enacted Pearl Harbour by giving a news conference while his talks with Commonwealth Prime Ministers on the question of *apartheid* were going on."

He did not explain what he meant by this.

He said: "It is obvious that his (Mr. Louw's) character is uncompromising and his attitude unyielding on this question of *apartheid* which he takes to the extreme limits of unreasonableness."

He said that while the present state of affairs existed in South Africa it remained a threat to the peace and harmony of the Commonwealth.

Dr. K. Nkrumah Withdraws Invitation To Mr. Eric Louw:

Besides the Malayan-South African disagreement, a complication also arose between Ghana and South Africa.

Mr. Louw told newsmen on May 7 that a few days earlier, Dr. K. Nkrumah, in the presence of other Commonwealth leaders, withdrew an invitation to him to visit Ghana.

Mr. Louw said that Dr. Nkrumah had told him that he first wanted an assurance that "a visit by me would be followed by a return visit." Dr. Nkrumah had also hoped that the visit would "lead to an exchange of diplomatic representatives between our countries."

Mr. Louw denied that his original invitation to visit Ghana was conditional on a Ghana Cabinet Minister being permitted to pay a return visit to South Africa.

It was officially announced in London on May 9 that the Government of Ghana had withdrawn its invitation to Mr. Eric Louw to visit Ghana.

A Ghana Government Press Note said: "In the hope that discussions in Ghana would assist in settling African problems, an invitation was extended to Mr. Louw to visit Ghana. In the light, however, of the recent conduct of the Government of South Africa, it is clear that such a visit would serve no useful purpose. Mr. Louw has, accordingly, been informed that in view of the conduct of the South African Government, the Government of Ghana has withdrawn the invitation previously extended to him."

"Restricted Session" On South African Policies:

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers resumed their Conference in London on May 9 after the week-end break, during which they had informal discussions.

No sooner had the Conference resumed at No. 10 Downing Street in the morning than it was decided to make it a restricted session.

Officials and advisers were asked to leave and even the Secretary to the Conference was excluded so that the Prime Ministers could speak in private.

No statement was issued after the restricted session, but a Conference spokesman said that the heads of the delegations had met in private to carry further the informal talks on the racial policies of the South African Government.

The South African Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Louw, said in a statement that it was at his instance that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers held a closed session on May 9 in order to deal with the Press statement issued by the Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, the previous week.

Mr. Louw said that Tengku Abdul Rehmain's statement contained allegations which were unfounded and which had placed him in a false position.

He said he did not propose to disclose what had happened at the closed session on May 9. But, at the same time, he added that he was in no way a party to any discussion regarding South Africa's racial problems or other matters which were the domestic concern of Commonwealth countries, as these were not discussed at the Conference.

Discussion On Economic Affairs:

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference continued discussion on economic affairs, particularly the position resulting from the recent emergence in Western Europe of rival trade blocs, on May 11. It heard a report from the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D. Heathcoat-Amory on the subject.

Later in the day (May 11), the Conference reviewed the situation in West Asia and the Far East and developments in South-East Asia.

Ceylon's Proposal For Commonwealth Court:

The Prime Ministers also discussed a Ceylonese proposal for a Commonwealth Court to replace the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on May 11.

Under this proposal, the Court would have judges from the various Commonwealth countries and would hold its sessions in these countries in turn.

It was stated that the Prime Ministers had agreed to study the proposal.

Discussion On Constitutional Developments:

During a discussion on Commonwealth constitutional developments on May 11, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain MacLeod, reported on the advance towards independence being made by the British colonies.

It was reported that there was no discussion on the question whether South Africa should remain in the Commonwealth after it became a Republic.

This matter had been raised by Mr. E. Louw with a view to sounding the reactions of other delegates.

When the Prime Ministers took up the question of constitutional developments in various British territories, they also discussed the question of Ghana remaining in the Commonwealth. This was agreed to without much debate.

Immediately afterwards, Mr. Louw raised the question of South Africa, but, it was reported that he could not explain the various aspects of the proposed referendum on the issue of South Africa becoming a Republic, particularly on who would be entitled to vote in the referendum.

The Prime Ministers considered the implications for their countries of the proposed establishment of two European trading groups. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D. Heathcoat-Amory supplemented the review of the economic situation which he began on May 5.

In the afternoon session, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, reviewed the West Asian situation.

The Conference then turned to affairs in South-East Asia, and the problems of that area as seen from the view-points of different countries of the Commonwealth were discussed.

Discussion On Africa:

The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain MacLeod, introduced the review of Africa. The discussion centred mainly on British dependent territories on that continent. Mr. MacLeod reviewed the situation in Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Gambia.

Tributes were paid to Britain's work in aiding these countries along the path to independence.

Aid To Commonwealth Countries:

The discussions at the two plenary sessions on May 12 were principally concerned with plans to advance the economy and technology of the Commonwealth countries.

The heads of the delegations examined a scheme presented by Tengku Abdul Rehman for an exchange of technical and administrative personnel.

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At the second plenary session, consideration was given to the drafting of the final joint communique.

Final Communique:

The Conference ended on May 13 when the following final *communique* was issued:

"The meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers ended today. Pakistan was represented by its President. Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were represented by their Prime Ministers. South Africa was represented by her Minister of External Affairs and Ceylon by her Minister of Justice.

"This was the tenth of these meetings to have been held since the War, the first taking place at a time of great significance to the Commonwealth and the world.

"The continuing growth of the membership of the Commonwealth was marked by the attendance at this meeting of the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, which achieved independence in August, 1957. The representatives of the other Commonwealth countries welcomed the presence of the Federation at the Conference.

"The Commonwealth is an association of independent sovereign States, each responsible for its own policies; but the primary objective of all is world peace and security. It is their declared purpose to do everything in their power to achieve that objective and to continue to co-operate to that end with all the peace-loving nations of the world.

"In this spirit the Commonwealth Ministers reviewed the major international problems of the day on the eve of the impending 'Summit' Conference which is to be attended by the Prime Minister of UK. They expressed their sincere hopes for a successful outcome of that Conference as a further step in the relaxation of international tensions.

"They discussed, in particular, the problem of disarmament and welcomed the progress made at the Geneva Conference on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests.

"They hoped that, on the basis of the preliminary work already done, the 'Summit' Conference would be able to make some significant progress towards an eventual settlement, under international control, of the problem of disarmament. An advance towards a solution of that problem, linked with a progressive lessening of political tensions, would afford a firm basis for strengthening confidence between nations and promoting world security.

"The Commonwealth Ministers also discussed the problems of Africa, the Middle East, the Far East and South-East Asia. They recognized that economic and social progress are essential for political stability. They welcomed the continuing contribution which mutual assistance under the Colombo Plan afforded throughout South-East Asia to these aims; and they agreed that there and elsewhere throughout the less-developed areas of the world the best hope of peace, stability and political freedom lies in practical international co-operation of this kind.

"The Ministers reviewed the world economic situation. They noted that, while in general the outlook was favourable, the economic expansion which had taken place since their last meeting had been greater in the industrialized countries of the Commonwealth than in the primary producing countries.

"They agreed that an important condition of the prosperity of these countries was their ability to develop their export trade. They also recognized the urgent need to maintain and, where possible, increase the flow of economic assistance to the less-developed countries. They welcomed the decision to establish an International Development Association.

"The Ministers discussed European trade problems. They expressed concern at the prospect of any economic division in Europe and its possible political implications. The countries of Europe form an important market for Commonwealth exports.

"The Ministers expressed their hope that these countries would follow trade policies in accordance with the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and thus avoid damage to the economies of the primary producing countries and those that are also developing exports of manufactured goods.

"In addition, European countries have an important contribution to make in assisting the economic development of the less advanced countries. The Ministers hoped that these problems could be speedily and satisfactorily resolved, with due regard to the interests of countries outside Europe.

"The Commonwealth Ministers reviewed the economic development of the Commonwealth countries in Africa which had recently attained or are approaching independence. They agreed that consideration should be given to the possibility of co-operative action among the members of the Commonwealth in assisting the economic development of these countries. This possibility would be studied in the first instance by officials of Commonwealth Governments, and the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council would examine it at its next meeting.

"The Ministers also re-affirmed their belief in the value of exchanges between Commonwealth countries of persons with specialized skills and experience. They agreed that further efforts should be made to foster and encourage these exchanges, whether on a regional or other basis and that the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council should take this question into urgent consideration.

"They trusted that employers in Commonwealth countries—whether Governments, statutory bodies or private companies—would be ready, wherever possible, to encourage members of their staffs to undertake a period of public service abroad and would do their best to ensure that their prospects in their home countries would not thereby be prejudiced.

"The Ministers considered various questions of constitutional development within the Commonwealth. They noted that the Federation of Nigeria would attain independence on October, 1960. They extended to the Federation their good wishes for its future and looked forward to welcoming an independent Nigeria as a member of the Commonwealth on the completion of the necessary constitutional processes.

"The Conference was informed that in pursuance of the recent plebiscite, the Constituent Assembly in Ghana had resolved that the necessary constitutional steps should be taken to introduce a Republican form of Constitution in Ghana by July 1, 1960.

"In notifying this forthcoming constitutional change, the Prime Minister of Ghana assured the meeting of his country's desire to continue her membership of the Commonwealth and her acceptance of the Queen as the symbol of the free association of its independent member-nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth.

"The heads of delegations of the other member-countries of the Commonwealth assured the Prime Minister of Ghana that the present relations between their countries and Ghana would remain unaffected by this constitutional change and they declared that their Governments would accept and recognize Ghana's continued membership of the Commonwealth.

"The meeting noted a statement by the South African Minister of External Affairs that the Union Government intended to hold a referendum on the subject of South Africa becoming a Republic. The meeting affirmed the view that the choice between a monarchy and a Republic was entirely the responsibility of the country concerned.

"In the event of South Africa deciding to become a Republic and if the desire was subsequently expressed to remain a member of the Commonwealth, the Conference suggested that the South African Government should then ask for the consent of the other Commonwealth Governments either at a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, or if this were not practicable, by correspondence.

"The Ministers reviewed the constitutional developments in the Commonwealth, with particular reference to the future of the smaller dependent territories. They agreed that a detailed study of this subject should be made for consideration by Commonwealth Governments.

"Whilst re-affirming the traditional practice that Commonwealth Conferences do not discuss the internal affairs of member-countries, the Ministers availed themselves of Mr. Louw's presence in London to have informal discussions with him about the racial situation in South Africa. During these informal discussions Mr. Louw gave information and answered questions on the Union's policies and the other Ministers conveyed to him their views on the South African problem.

"The Ministers emphasized that the Commonwealth itself is a multi-racial association and expressed the need to ensure good relations between all member-States and peoples of the Commonwealth."

Prime Ministers To Meet At Shorter Intervals:

The Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Lord Home, announced on May 13 that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers would in future meet at shorter intervals, every 18 months or two years.

He said that between these conferences, consultations would be held among the member-States on the future status in the Commonwealth of the small British territories which were to become independent soon.

Dr. K. Nkrumah On "Apartheid":

The Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. K. Nkrumah, told a public meeting in London on May 13 that if the Commonwealth had any meaning it could not leave the situation in South Africa to drift until a wave of desperation created another Algeria.

He said that the Commonwealth could not exist as an association of nations dedicated to the same principles if exceptions were made.

He added that the majority of the members of the Commonwealth had categorically rejected racialism, and yet they had to recognize that one member was practising it in a most abhorrent manner.

He added: "The warning has been written in blood for all to read. The Commonwealth cannot avoid this situation.

"It is mainly against Africans that this policy is directed, and it so happens that Ghana is so far the only real African member of the Commonwealth. I have a special responsibility to make my views and those of the Government of Ghana on this subject absolutely clear."

Tengku Abdul Rehman's Statement:

The Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, told newsmen on May 13 that the final section of the *communique* issued at the conclusion of the Conference gave the impression that nothing was said on the issue of *apartheid*. However, *apartheid* had occupied the attention of the Conference from the start and more time was given to it than any other matter.

Asked if he was disappointed with the *communique* he said: "It is beyond me. The rule is that every release must be agreed upon. If one person disagrees, nothing can be issued.

"This has serious implications for the smooth running of conferences like this. While the unanimity rule exists, it will be difficult in the future. Now, there are 11 members, tomorrow there may be 25. You cannot expect people from all corners of the world to agree on difficult problems."

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He said that on his return home he would consult with his Cabinet and then report to the Malayan Parliament.

Asked if he intended to initiate an official boycott of South African goods in Malaya, he replied: "Souh Africa would stand to lose in an economic boycott, not Malaya, because the balance of trade is in our favour. If South Africa stopped buying rubber from Malaya, we should not lose by it. They will lose if they do not get what we sell."

F-M Ayub Khan's Comment:

F-M Ayub Khan of Pakistan also made a statement after the end of the Conference on May 13. He told a news conference that unless some "human solution" to *apartheid* was found "it will certainly set alight the best part of Africa".

He said: "As far as we are concerned we feel very strongly that *apartheid*, the way it is now being enforced with all the modern weapons of war against defenceless and unarmed citizens, will do an immense amount of harm."

Asked if he was satisfied with what the Conference had achieved on racial questions, he replied; "I think so."

He said that the Commonwealth leaders had expressed their views and hoped that the South African Government would take them into consideration.

He said that the *communique* had been produced with Mr. Louw's consent.

He added: "If he had not subscribed to it, it would not have come out in this form."

Mr. Nehru's News Conference:

On the eve of the Conference, Mr. Nehru spoke exhaustively on *apartheid*, China and Pakistan at a news conference at India House on May 2.

He said that India was entirely opposed to *apartheid* and racial discrimination in any part of the world. The UN Charter itself was opposed to *apartheid* and racial discrimination and because of the racial policies of South Africa "our relations with South Africa have been strained for the past dozen years or so".

He added that there were practically no relations between the two countries though both were attached to the Commonwealth. He explained that there were no Indian diplomatic representatives in South Africa nor were there South African diplomatic representatives in India. India had stopped all economic connections with South Africa several years ago and nothing directly had been exported or imported between the two countries for years.

Asked what steps he had proposed in his recent Delhi talks with Mr. Chou En-lai to dislodge the Chinese from Indian territory, he replied: "That raises a very big question. My talks with Mr. Chou En-lai disclosed completely different sets of facts on which we based our respective stands."

Asked if there was any threat to world peace from China and whether he intended to discuss this at the Commonwealth Conference, Mr. Nehru asked the questioner whether he was referring to any threat in Asia.

When the questioner said "Yes", Mr. Nehru replied: "Potentially, yes. It is actually difficult to say. Not in the near future. But in future, the effect of the tremendous explosive situation being created by the rapid growth industrially of the population—which will be 1,000,000,000 in perhaps 20 years or thereabouts—brings in certain explosive factors. There is no easy answer to that question."

Asked if China's admission to UN would ease the world situation, he said: "That has been our opinion throughout, and it continues to be so. It really verges on absurdity to go on calling the island of Formosa or Taiwan as China and ignoring the biggest and most populated country in the world."

Asked how they were going to admit China into UN, he said: "I think if China had been taken into United Nations about 10 years ago many of the present day problems would be much smaller."

He was also asked what he thought would be the future of Tibet and her Government.

He replied that Tibet was today very much a part of the Chinese State. "I do not myself see in the foreseeable future anything happening which will change the present position there."

Asked "in view of the explosive situation created by China" whether he considered his "policy of neutralism" still valid, he declared that India's policy was not neutralism.

He went on: "I have always thought that a country is neutral only when there is a war. If you accept the fact of a country being neutral in peace-time, presumably the other countries are belligerent. It is not a correct description. What you perhaps mean is the policy of non-alignment in military alliances. That, we feel, is a very sound policy. Not only were we right in following it, but it should continue to be followed by us and I hope by other countries in future."

Asked whether China had violated the Five Principles of co-existence, he said: "I would say they have not observed the Five Principles. But that does not mean that we have given up our faith in those Principles. We believe that adhering to them is the best policy. Naturally, we want to be friends with all our neighbours. Occasions may arise, as they have arisen, when there are difficulties and conflicts. It is important for us to face them, and one does not look forward to a state of hostility with any neighbouring country, or indeed with any other country for that matter."

Mr. Nehru's Address To India League On "Apartheid", Goa And China:

Addressing a public meeting of the India League in London on May 6, Mr. Nehru said that *apartheid* and racial discrimination might well change the very foundation of the Commonwealth.

This issue, he said, affected "our general feelings about liberty and our dislike of racialism". It affected each person of the African and Asian countries, apart from the African people themselves. Racial discrimination was irritating to an individual, but far more irritating and insulting to a national community. He laid stress on the dangers and explosive character of the situation.

He said that he did not expect a sudden solution, by some kind of magic, of this problem. But if a beginning was not made in reaching a solution, it would lead to disaster.

Referring to Goa, he said that India's handling of the Goa problem demonstrated "our desire to solve problems peacefully without recourse to violence even though it greatly irritates and may take some time."

He described Portuguese Angola as "a strange dark spot" from which normally no news emerged.

Amid laughter, he said: "There is Angola, a Portuguese colony. Of course, the Portuguese do not have any colonies at all. They are all Provinces of Portugal. I don't suppose any newspaper dares to send its correspondent there. They would not be allowed to enter it. It is a peculiarly dark spot, one of the worst in Africa."

There was further laughter when he said: "I am not saying this because of any animosity against Portugal because of Goa".

After he had spoken at some length on the internal situation in India, he turned to Sino-Indian relations and said: "I have had long talks with Mr. Chou En-lai. They were quite friendly talks, but they revealed a complete difference, a difference of our ideas and even the basic facts of the situation. Ultimately, we decided that at least we should collate the facts and know where we are. We think a sifting of facts may make it a little easier to talk later."

Mr. Nehru Visits Paris:

Mr. Nehru arrived in Paris by air from London on May 8 for a one-day visit during which he had talks with President Charles de Gaulle.

He also had discussions with the French Premier, M Michel Debre, and the Foreign Minister, M Maurice Couve de Murville.

Mr. Nehru used a private aircraft lent him by Queen Elizabeth to fly to Paris.

This was the first meeting between President Charles de Gaulle and Mr. Nehru. According to a Paris despatch, they discussed the 'Summit' Conference and the main topics likely to be brought up at it.

General de Gaulle was understood to have explained his stand on the right of self-determination for the people of Algeria and explained to Mr. Nehru the developments of the French community in Africa. They also discussed the former French Settlements in India.

Foreign Press Association Lunch To Mr. Nehru:

On May 9, Mr. Nehru was the chief guest at a Foreign Press Association lunch.

Speaking on the occasion he said on *apartheid*: "I need hardly tell you how very much opposed we are to racial discrimination. In the modern world, that kind of thing just cannot be carried on without conflict.

"Africa is in a tremendous ferment, seething, and when that sort of thing happens whole populations become conscious, politically and otherwise, of the good things of life. They cannot be ignored, more especially where matters of individual self-respect are concerned."

Asked about Indo-Pakistan relations, Mr. Nehru replied: "Broadly our relations are much better than they have been for the last ten years or so. Some problems still remain to be settled but so far as the people of India are concerned relations are almost back to normal and the old feelings resulting from Partition are practically gone."

Asked if the Indian Government would give *de jure* recognition to the State of Israel in future, Mr. Nehru pointed out that India had recognized Israel *de jure* long ago. "But we have not followed this up by sending a diplomatic mission there. We did not send a mission because we thought we could perhaps approach a little nearer to the solution to problems in West Asia by not doing so. India's contacts with the Arab world are considerable and Israel is not popular among the Arab countries. It was, therefore, a practical consideration that led us to this policy."

British Decoration For F-M Ayub Khan And Pakistan Decoration For Queen:

On April 30, Queen Elizabeth presented the President of Pakistan, F-M Mohammad Ayub Khan, in London with the insignia of an honorary GCMG (Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George).

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In return, the President gave the Queen the insignia of the Order, first class, of *Nishan-i-Pakistan*.

Membership of this Order is limited to 25 persons. Other recipients outside Pakistan include President Eisenhower, the Shah of Iran and President G. A. Nasser of UAR.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave a dinner in the State dining room at Windsor Castle on April 29 in honour of F-M Ayub Khan and Begum Ayub Khan.

Mr. Eric Louw's Speech At South Africa Club:

The External Affairs Minister of South Africa, Mr. Eric Louw, told a dinner meeting of the South Africa Club on May 10 that there was a danger that the Union's relations with Britain might be seriously disturbed if the "anti-South African campaign" in UK was permitted to continue unchecked.

Explaining the "anti-South African campaign", he said that apart from the rowdy demonstrations he had been subjected to in U.K. there was the movement to boycott South African goods in Britain.

In 1946, he said, Gen. Smuts had returned from the first Assembly of United Nations a disappointed and disillusioned man. "He said that in dealing with South Africa's racial problems, he had been up against a stone wall of prejudice. During the succeeding years the prejudice encountered by Gen. Smuts has increased twenty-fold, and the anti-South African campaign is every year increasing in bitterness and intensity. Insofar as this campaign is being carried on in UK, there is the danger that our relations with the United Kingdom may be seriously disturbed if it is permitted to continue unchecked."

Recalling that he had lived in London as High Commissioner for many years and had since visited Britain on many occasions, he said: "I today sense a feeling of estrangement and of hostility towards South Africa."

He did not mind the rowdy demonstrations to which he had been subjected since his arrival in London, nor was he much disturbed by the movement to boycott South African goods. "In ordinary human intercourse, a man who is hit is apt to hit back: So also the buying public of a country whose goods are boycotted."

"But there is other evidence of hostility There is the vigorous anti-South African Press campaign; the hostile atmosphere shown at my recent news conference, the undoubted hostility recently shown in a debate in the House of Commons.

"There is the campaign which is carried on by certain clerics.

"And then, of course, there are the 'Leftist' elements in Britain which, in this campaign against South Africa, are fighting shoulder to shoulder with 'Christian Action' and Bishop Reeves—as they are doing in South Africa, where communist propaganda has played its part in inciting the Bantu masses against the Europeans."

British Politicians' Plan Against "Apartheid":

It was disclosed in London on May 11 that 12 British politicians had put forward a five-point plan for action against *apartheid* to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

The signatories included the Bishop of Birmingham, the Bishop of Southwark, Lord Hemingford, Lord Pakenham, Lord Altrincham, Mr. James Callaghan and Mr. Clement Davies.

Their plan was also separately discussed with Mr. Nehru and Tengku Abdul Rehman.

The five suggestions made by the signatories were:

"(1) The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference should publicly declare that the principles of equality between races and political freedom are fundamental to its role in world affairs.

"(2) The Conference should call upon the South African Government to reverse its policy of *apartheid* and to make a fresh start on the basis of freedom and equality, and respect for the dignity and humanity of all men irrespective of race.

"(3) The Commonwealth Governments should contribute to a Commonwealth fund for relief of or to any other fund bringing relief to the victims of *apartheid* and the present State of Emergency.

"(4) As the system of *apartheid* is being rigorously applied in the mandated territory of South-West Africa, giving rise to racial animosity and insecurity, the Commonwealth Governments should take the initiative in UN in ensuring that South-West Africa be administered strictly in accordance with the mandate. If necessary, UN should be urged to revoke the mandate and to replace the present South African administration by one instituted by UN.

"(5) The Conference should appeal to the South African Government to release and try the detainees imprisoned under emergency regulations."

Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld Meets Mr. E. Louw:

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, had two meetings with the South African External Affairs Minister, Mr. Eric Louw, in London on May 13.

He met Mr. Louw again the following day (May 14). These meetings were held at the request of the UN Security Council which carried a resolution in April, 1960 deploring the *apartheid* policy of the South African Government.

Mr. Hammarskjoeld's talks were preliminary to his visit to South Africa later this Summer to discuss the racial discrimination policy of the Union Government.

Dr. H. Verwoerd's Statement:

The South African Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, said in a statement on May 18 that it was clear from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference that South Africa would be welcome in the Commonwealth as a Republic.

The statement which was read in the House of Assembly in Capetown on behalf of the Prime Minister was Dr. Verwoerd's first official pronouncement since he was seriously injured in an assassination attempt five weeks earlier.

Dr. Verwoerd said that any other interpretation would be unfair to the Commonwealth and to the recent Prime Ministers' Conference because it would constitute discrimination against South Africa for the sole reason that it had become a Republic. "In this connexion, it should be stressed that a possible refusal of membership is an incorrect deduction which has been made in some quarters from a statement in the *communique* that should the South African Union decide to become a Republic it would have to obtain the acquiescence of other members. This procedure has indeed always been followed after peoples or parliaments of member-countries decided upon a change—which South Africa has not done."

The Prime Ministers' Conference, he said, had explicitly upheld the long-standing tradition and convention that there should be no interference in any member-country's domestic affairs.

The South African Government was, however, willing—and would be willing in the future—to discuss its policy with representatives of other countries.

He added: "The Union Government remains convinced that its solution of the racial problem is a more human and more ethical and lasting one than those of its critics."

(*The Times*, London, *UK High Commission* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1550:AOA:A]

B. UN Commission On Status Of Women: The annual session of the 18-nation UN Commission on the Status of Women which met in Buenos Aires in April, 1960 had before it both a draft Convention on marriage regulations and a draft recommendation to Governments suggesting that they adopt whatever measures may be necessary to give effect to the terms of the Convention.

Both the texts were prepared by the UN Secretariat at the request of the Economic and Social Council. The Council's request followed earlier recommendations on the subject of marriage made by the Commission.

In its three Articles, the draft Convention: (a) prescribes that no marriage shall be valid under a given minimum age, the age itself being left blank since this is a matter to be discussed by the Commission; (b) declares that no marriage is valid without the full and free consent of both parties, and (c) provides that all marriages shall be recorded in an appropriate official register.

In their preambles, both the Convention and the recommendation refer to the relevant Article in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and recall a resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1954 urging all nations to take steps to abolish certain laws and practices relating to marriage which are inconsistent with the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Also before the Commission was a report summarizing the information received on the subject from 43 Governments and 11 non-Governmental organizations and showing that in the countries covered the highest minimum marriage age fixed by law for both sexes was 21 and the lowest was 12.

Regarding the age of consent, requirements vary widely. In the Republic of Korea, for example, men must obtain parental consent up to the age of 27, but women only up to the age of 23. In Sudan, on the other hand, Moslem males who are governed by religious rules in this matter do not require parental consent after the age of 15. Women, however, must obtain the consent of a guardian until they are 33 unless they are widowed or divorced before that age.

Other main questions on the agenda of the 18-nation Commission included a review of progress achieved in the political rights of women and reports on their access to education and their economic opportunities.

The Commission surveyed progress in acceptance and application of the two Conventions which originally came into being under its sponsorship, and which are now in force. These are the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, and the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

The 18 countries comprising the 1960 membership of the Commission are: Argentina, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Israel. Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1480:AOA.A]

C. USA Launches "Discoverer XI": A new American satellite, *Discoverer XI*, was placed in a polar orbit on the night of April 15.

An announcement by the US Air Force said that the new satellite would circle the Earth over the Poles every 92 minutes.

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The satellite was equipped with a device to eject a capsule which planes and ships were asked to try to recover the following day (April 16) in the region of Hawaii.

Ten previous attempts to recover the capsule had failed.

The recovery of the present capsule, which weighs about 300 lbs, is said to be of crucial importance in the US programme to send man into space.

The capsule which should have plunged back to the earth from the satellite was believed still in orbit on April 17 due to some "unknown malfunction."

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3261:AOA:H]

D. **USA Launches "Transit Navigation" Satellite:** What was called a "transit navigation" satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral in Florida by US Navy on the morning of April 13. The satellite was called *Transit I*.

It was fired with a *Thor-Able* rocket. The satellite's pay-load was 265 lbs.

The satellite was launched as part of the US Navy's project to provide navigational aid to ships and planes.

The satellite, whose batteries would be powered by the Sun, was designed to study the feasibility of using satellites as global, all-weather navigation stations.

It was hoped that ships, planes and submarines getting radio-signals from a net-work of "transits" would be able to plot their positions within one-tenth of a mile more accurately than at present.

When the rocket reached an altitude of about 500 miles, it was planned to inject the satellite into orbit.

It was later announced that the satellite had gone into orbit round the Earth.

Tracking stations not only in America but those in Newfoundland, Britain and West Germany picked up signals from the satellite.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3261:AOA:H]

E. **Progress Of "Tiros I" And Balloon "Radio-Mirror":** It was officially stated in Washington on April 4 that *Tiros I* continued in an almost circular orbit with its two complex, electronic cameras feeding back photographs of cloud formations around the Earth for scientists to gauge their effect on weather and climate.

The pictures were relayed from the drum-shaped satellite to a receiving station at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, where a giant telemetery antenna "reads" the recorded data from *Tiros I's* television cameras. Other tracking stations were also receiving the data.

Dr. Abe Solverstein, Director of NASA's space flight programme, described the orbit of *Tiros I* as the most accurate yet achieved by a US space vehicle.

The photos from *Tiros I*, he said, could be sent to the Earth direct or stored on memory-drums, 32 at a time, for relay on being signalled when the satellite was within range of receiving stations.

The US National Aeronautics and Space Administration revealed on April 5 that *Tiros I* had sent back to the Earth about 1,200 photographs since its launching on April 1. Meteorologists had been surprised at their quality.

Pictures of the Soviet Union were among the batch of several hundred photographs taken by *Tiros I* and released in Washington on April 11.

The pictures were taken from directly over Soviet territory, unlike earlier pictures which showed the Soviet Union only as a distant background to Japan and the Kurile Islands.

But, it was impossible to pick out salient land features from pictures as projected on a screen.

Mr. William Stroud, Project Manager of *Tiros*, said it was difficult to distinguish between snow on the ground and a white cloud overhead. But, he pointed out the Soviet coastline to dark inland areas of forest and the crescent-shaped Lake Baikal in Siberia, several hundred miles long.

Among the pictures were shots of giant circular weather movements over the ocean, some of which weather experts estimated as 2,000 miles across. One official said: "We have things on this scale before."

On April 10, the US Weather Bureau reported that the *Tiros* had photographed a hurricane off Australia. The pictures released on April 11 included more shots of gigantic cyclonic and anti-cyclonic wind movements in the Pacific.

Balloon "Radio-Mirror":

Together with *Tiros I*, another American space probe shared headlines on April 3. This was the rocket-launching at Wallops Island, Virginia, of a huge balloon 200 miles above the Earth. The purpose of this test was to develop a "radio mirror" communications system.

The balloon, as large as a 10-storey building, provided a target for communications signals so that they could be bounced off the balloon around the Earth's curvature to distant points.

The launching of *Tiros I* and the balloon "radio mirror" were successfully carried out under the auspices of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The balloon was not designed to orbit round the Earth.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3318:AOA:F]

F. **Progress Of "Pioneer V":** The US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) announced in Washington on April 18 that *Pioneer V* was 5,000,000 miles from the Earth at 3-30 a.m. IST on that day.

The Administration said that the instruments of the space satellite were working nicely, relaying data every four to five hours on solar radiation, micrometeorites and magnetic fields in space. Stations in Hawaii and England were receiving information.

The Administration said that *Pioneer V* was speeding up as it left the Earth's gravitational field. Its speed on passing the 5,000,000-mile mark was 5,635 miles an hour.

Date On Theory Of Origin Of Storms:

It was stated on April 29 that *Pioneer V* had sent back reports of its findings which have shaken the accepted theory on the origin of storms on the Earth.

A group of West Coast scientists who had monitored the data collected and transmitted by *Pioneer's* capsule instruments disclosed at a NASA news conference on April 29 that magnetic records obtained about 3,000,000 miles from the Earth showed storm variations similar to those obtained recently by land stations in Hawaii and Virginia.

This seemed, they said, to place in doubt the long-held belief that magnetic storms were caused by electric currents in or near the Earth's atmosphere.

The satellite also discovered a giant magnetic field far out in space with an axis which bore no relation to that of the Sun.

It also found a strong current of electricity girdling the Earth at a distance of about 23,500 miles, and the first pure cosmic rays—that is, cosmic rays detected at altitudes entirely free of the Earth's atmosphere.

It appeared that the Earth's magnetic field acted at certain times like a gigantic dynamo which attracted the dangerous radio-active particles given off by the Sun towards the Van Allen radiation belt, which is the furthest from the Earth. This, it seemed, might be one of the main obstacles to future space travel.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3273:AOA:A, 3318:AOA:G]

G. **Russian Discovery Of Two Separate Belts Of Electric Radiation Round Earth:** Moscow Radio reported on April 26 that the existence of two separate belts of electric radiation round the Earth had been proved by information provided by the now disintegrated Sputnik III.

The discoverer of this fact was Prof. Zernov whose work with other Soviet scientists on cosmic space won him a Lenin Prize.

The conclusions he reached were that the so-called exterior belt of radiation was 30,000 to 60,000 kilometres distant from the Earth at the Equator, and the other, interior belt, was much closer, about 6,000 kilometres away.

Instruments in Sputnik III had detected the presence of this belt at a height of 300 to 400 kilometres.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3029:AOA:D, 3318:AOA:H]

H. **Russian Scientists Discover A Path Into Outer Space For Future Space Ships:** It was stated in Moscow on April 21 that Russian scientists had discovered a path into outer space which future space ships would be able to use to escape a dangerous radiation zone on their journey away from the Earth.

Announcing the 1960 Lenin Prize winners in science and technology, the official Soviet News Agency *Tass* said that four physicists—Mr. Sergei Vernov, Mr. Alexander Chudakov, Mr. Sasa Dolginov and Mr. Nikolai Pushkov—"have the honour of the discovery and investigation of the external radiation belt around the Earth and the establishment of a general picture of the distribution of charged particles in outer space."

It added: "They made the discovery that a particle-free space lies around the Earth's Poles which will enable future space ships to leave our planet, by-passing the dangerous radiation zone."

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2782:AOA:W]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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CHINA

A. **Conquest of Everest:** The official *Hsinhua News* reported on May 27 that three Chinese mountaineers had reached the summit of Mount Everest on May 25.

The news agency, reporting under the dateline Chomo Lungma (the Chinese name for Mt. Everest), said: "The three mountaineers—Mr. Wang Fu-chou, Mr. Chu Yin-hua and Mr. Konbu (of Tibetan nationality)—reached the summit of Chomo Lungma, the highest peak in the world, at 2-20 p.m. Peking time on May 25.

"The conquest of the towering peak, which rises 8,882 metres above sea level, by the Chinese Mountaineering Expedition marked the first success in mankind's history of efforts to reach the summit from the northern slopes of the mountain in the Himalayas.

"Led by China's well-known Alpinist, Master of Sports in mountaineering, Mr. Shih Chan-Chun, the Chinese Expedition set off on their first acclimatization march on March 25.

"In the course of the climbing, members of the Chinese Expedition, under the leadership of the Communist Party, displayed unprecedented revolutionary enthusiasm, overcame the serious lack of exygen at high altitudes, braved cold of 40 degrees below zero (centigrade) and gave full play to their spirit of collectivism and patriotism in achieving this brilliant victory."

Mr. Wang Fu-chou (25), who led the final three-man assault group on the peak, is a member of the Communist Party, Master of Sports and a graduate of Peking's Geological Institute.

Mr. Chu Yin-hua (25), a lumber worker from the Szechuan Province, is also a member of the Communist Party and a Master of Sports.

Mr. Konbu (27) is described as a Tibetan soldier of the People's Liberation Army and a first grade sportsman.

The leader of the Expedition, Mr. Shih Chan-chun (32), an administrative worker, Communist Party member and Master of Sports, began his mountaineering career as an Alpinist in 1956 when he climbed several of the Taipai mountains in the Shensi Province.

This is the third expedition to scale the 29,028-foot peak, and the fourth time it has been climbed.

The first was in 1953 when a British Commonwealth team led by Sir John Hunt reached the top on the eve of Queen Elizabeth's coronation. The two men who stood on the summit then were Tenzing Norkay and Sir Edmund Hillary.

Later two Swiss teams scaled the peak in 1956.

The northern face, which is hidden from the Sun, is regarded as more difficult and much colder than the southern route.

History Of Expeditions:

As far as is known, that is the first Chinese attempt on Everest. It was the 13th expedition to the peak, the eighth from the north and the only one to succeed along that route.

If the Chinese attempt succeeded at the time indicated by their announcement, it must be regarded as an amazing feat of endurance and courage.

The time factor and the manifest dangers of open bivouacs atop the exposed summit ridge had forced many a climber from the north side to retrace his steps when the goal was less than 1,000-ft. ahead.

Seven men, besides the three Chinese who have ascended the peak, had reached a height of over 28,100 feet—just 900 feet below the top on the north face. They were Norton, Mallory, Irvine—who were last seen at the second rock step within a few hundred feet of the summit before they disappeared in a mist—Smythe, Wyn Harris, Wager and Sommerville.

From the south, the height was climbed by 12 men in eight years.

Only two climbers had seen both routes from close quarters—Eric Shipton, who climbed to about 28,000 feet in 1933 on the north side and who conducted the initial exploration of the Khumbu glacier and the ice-fall which guards the southern Nepalese approaches, and Tenzing Norkay, a veteran of seven Everest expeditions, who enjoys the sole distinction of being the only climber who has been to beyond 27,000 feet on either side.

Four of the seven expeditions in which Tenzing Norkay participated were directed from the northern side.

Only two—Hillary and Tenzing—of the six men who have stood on Everest waited long enough on Everest to look down the northern side and study the chances of success.

Hillary testified, as all others who had climbed to within 8,000 feet from the northern side, that it was very steep.

The northern route was first discovered by Mallory who went with the first British reconnaissance party in 1921.

Mallory, looking at Everest for the first time from an eminence by the side of the Rongbuk Valley, also charted the route along the north-east ridge. The route, followed by successive expeditions, gains entry to Everest through the Rongbuk Valley and the eastern end of the three glaciers which branch from it.

The first explorers, including Mallory, believed that the actual climbing difficulties on the upper part of the mountain would be slight. But closer contact with the upper reaches belied this impression. The route along the Rongbuk glacier covered by innumerable ice pinnacles, some of them rising to 80 feet at the southern approaches, offered few mountaineering difficulties up to the north-eastern spur and its junction with the north-east ridge reached along the North Col 22,500 feet high.

Description Of Summit:

The summit route presents three chief physical obstacles. There are three horizontal bands, each of different rock formations.

The first of these, composed of light coloured rock, is 800 feet thick and lies between 27,200 feet and 28,000 feet. The surface of the "yellow band," as it has come to be known, is composed, on the northern side, of a series of overlapping slabs set at a fairly steep angle and sloping outwards like tiles on a roof. On the south-eastern ridge, which provides access to the summit from the Nepalese side, the slope inclines favourably, the slabs forming steps.

By far the more formidable, the "black band" begins where the yellow one ends. The crest of the north-eastern ridge, 27,500-ft. high, leading to the "black hand," is almost knife-sharp, making a slow and laborious climb.

Further on the north-eastern ridge stand two great sentinels guarding the approaches to the pyramid, the first fairly easy and the second rising 200-feet high with a steep ice slope.

The only alternative route to the final pyramid is guarded by the great couloir reached by a traverse diagonally across to the head of a conspicuous gully running down the north face from a point below the "black band" of the rock.

The great couloir is filled with soft snow and is flanked on the west by a high sharp ridge; a mountaineer attempting it may sink hip-deep in it.

Night In A Snow Cave:

In Lhasa, on May 31, the leader of the Chinese Expedition, Mr. Shih Chan-chun, described how he and another climber had spent a night in a snow cave 27,950 feet up on the north face of the mountain.

He said it was perhaps "the first ever adventure of its kind in mankind's history."

The two climbers were on the Expedition's third acclimatization march early in May, and had reached the upper part of the formidable "second step"—an almost vertical rock wall on the north-east ridge leading up to the summit, regarded by foreign mountaineers as an extremely difficult obstacle.

After spending the night in the cave dug out of snow in a crevice, the climbers surveyed a safe route to the summit for their companions to follow. They then descended, exhausted.

Mr. Shih, who described the conquest of the 29,028-foot peak as a "victory for the Communist Party and the people throughout the country," returned to Lhasa from the base camp on May 31.

Achievement Hailed:

The Chinese climbing of Everest was hailed as a great achievement in world mountaineering circles.

Significance was also attached by political observers to the event in view of the recent Chinese claim to Everest peak which Nepal had claimed as exclusively hers.

The *New China News Agency* said on May 30 that the successful team of Chinese mountaineers erected on the summit of Everest a statue of Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, and the Chinese flag.

Members of the victorious team, it said, also left a document with their signatures behind on the peak, a custom required by international mountain climbing tradition.

Body Of Englishman Found:

The *New China News Agency* reported from the successful Chinese Everest Expedition's base camp on May 30 that the Expedition had discovered a body seemingly that of "a dead British mountaineer" high on Everest and had buried it.

The discovery was said to have been made at a height of 21,000 ft. The body was on

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snow-covered stretch of ground under a slope. "Its shredded and faded green garments were of British make. The corpse had stiffened and shrunk and the features were beyond identification but the body had not completely decomposed."

A. C. Irvine and G. L. Mallory of the 1924 British Expedition to Everest had reached 26,800 feet on the north face and disappeared after setting out to climb to the top. They disappeared at 28,239 feet, but it was generally believed that they reached the summit and were unable to return. The Chinese Expedition also attempted the north face.

But, at his home in Henley-on-Thames, in England, the British mountaineer, Sir John Hunt, said on May 30 that he thought the body was most likely that of Maurice Wilson, a British Army Captain, who perished attempting to scale the mountain in 1934 unaided.

Wilson, a religious fanatic, attempted the climb to draw mankind's attention to his doctrines. He perished at about the height at which the Chinese climbers found the body.

However, his body was found by a British reconnaisance party in July, 1936. His diary was removed, and the body buried.

Sir John said that a possible explanation may be that the body had been uncovered by mountain winds.

Sir John, who led the successful British expedition to Mount Everest in 1953, thought it impossible that the body was that of either Mallory or Irvine. They perished in a different area covered by the Chinese climbers, and even if they had plunged thousands of feet down the mountain, their bodies could not have landed in the area.

Mr. B. P. Koirala's Comment:

The Nepalese Premier, Mr. B. P. *Koirala, told a news conference in Khatmandu on May 28 that the Chinese climb to the Everest had not affected Nepal's stand on the mountain.*

At the same time, he said, he did not see any ground to protest to Peking against the Chinese climbing Everest in view of the tradition estalished of climbing it from the north also.

There had been seven attempts from the north since 1921 and Nepal had never protested against them. A protest now would not mean anything. "It is too late now."

He revealed that he was in correspondence with the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, regarding the Everest controversy.

He, however, thought that Peking was not obliged nor was expected to inform Nepal of its Expedition to Everest. He had not received any communication from Peking informing him of the Chinese success.

Nepal had not been informed of this at any stage before or now.

He re-iterated Nepal's stand on Everest that it belonged to Nepal and Nepal alone. But, viewed against a long-standing tradition, the Chinese climbing to the summit of Everest without any reference to Nepal did not "limit, hinder or affect our stand with regard to Everest."

He had no information if the Chinese had planted the Nepali flag on the peak.

Mr. Koirala told Parliament on June 2 that if the Chinese had planted their flag on Everest considering it to be the highest peak of their Fatherland, he would consider protesting to Peking.

He quoted some newspaper reports and said that if he found that the Chinese had really described Everest as the highest peak of their Fatherland, he would consider it "objectionable."

Planting of flags would not establish any claim. The British and the Swiss had also planted their flags on Everest. That did not make it British or Swiss.

Nepali Journals' Criticism:

The Nepalese newspaper of Khatmandu, *Kalpana*, which has close contacts with Nepal's Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, said on May 21 that the Chinese attempt on the 29,028-ft Everest was a "bad sign of arrogance" in the face of Nepal's claim that the southern face and summit of the peak lie within Nepalese territory.

Another Khatmandu newspaper, *The Commoner*, also questioned the propriety of the Chinese sending an Expedition to Everest and said:

"Cannot this Expedition of the Chinese without Nepal's permission be interpreted as a bid to establish their claim over the peak? Cannot it be called as a bid to vindicate their right without arriving at a settlement which Mr. Chou En-lai agreed was necessary?"

Brig. Gyan Singh's Comment:

The Leader of the Indian Expedition to Everest, Brig. Gyan Singh, said in Khatmandu on June 18 that he would consider it "reckless mountaineering" to send an assault team to the top of the world's highest peak at night (as the Chinese are reported to have done).

He made this statement when asked by a newsman whether, as leader of an Everest Expedition, he would undertake to climb it at night as the Chinese had done from the northern side.

He replied: "As a Brigadier planning a military operation I might do it, but not in mountaineering as a sport. The risks involved are great. Frost-bite due to the extremely low temperatures is one. Second, at night, you can't distinguish between bump and dip, crevasse and shadow. Climbing Everest without oxygen is not within the realm of possibility as yet, but like the four-minute mile and other fantastic feats performed by men it is not utterly improbable."

He successfully parried a question about the geographical positioning of the summit of Everest and said that the Nepalese Prime Minister should be asked this question. All that he could say was that he had received permission to climb Everest from the Nepalese Government.

On June 26, he told a news conference in New Delhi about the Chinese climb of Everest:

"It is not quite cricket for me to doubt it. If they've done it, they are better men. I would say with Hillary, 'a jolly good show'. Mountaineers have no politics. If we had met the Chinese on the summit we would have shaken hands with them. We would have had a summit meeting."

Scientists' Study Of Himalayas:

The *New China News Agency* reported on May 29 that 44 Chinese scientists had completed an intensive study of about 2,700 sq. miles of the Himalayas around Mount Everest.

It said that after an acclimatization period in Lhasa, the expedition covered the geography, geology, topography, meteorology, hydrology, contemporary glaciers and flora and fauna of the area north, east and west of Everest.

The scientists "braved rain and snow-storms, travelled long distances on horseback and on foot, and often camped on glaciers and snow slopes" as they carried out the survey.

(*New China News Agency*, The *Hindu*, Madras and The *Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 859:NEP:A, 898:NEP:B, 3383:INI:A]

B. **Anti-US Rally In Peking Over U-2 Spy-plane Incident:** A mass rally, reportedly attended by 2,000,000 people, was held in Peking on May 20 to denounce the US Government and its policies.

Violent attacks on President Eisenhower calling him a "bandit ring-leader," "blood-stained butcher," "gangster" were proclaimed in banners carried by demonstrators.

The Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, the Defence Minister, Marshal Lin Pi-ao, the Vice-Chairman, Madame Soong Ching-ling, and the General Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, headed the list of Communist Party and Government leaders who attended the demonstration.

One after another, the speakers, among them the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Shervonenko, denounced President Eisenhower's "provocation" in sending the U-2 plane over the Soviet Union and refusing to apologize for it.

At the rally, Mr. Kuo Mo Jo, Chairman of the World Peace Committee, said: "If US imperialism mistakes our sincere desire for peace as a sign of weakness and dares to continue its provocation it can be assured that it cannot escape its doom of being destroyed by the fire it plays with."

Yugoslavia, Britain and France were also denounced in connexion with the U-2 incident.

Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, in an oblique attack on President Tito of Yugoslavia said: "Some people, while criticizing US espionage activities, were also saying that the Soviet Union was overdoing it. These people, whatever their capacity and whatever signboard they put up, cannot hide their true colours as servants of imperialism."

Mr. Shervonenko said that the Soviet Union had enough rockets to challenge any planes trying to invade Soviet skies as well as nations sending them or lending bases to them.

A similar, but smaller demonstration was reported from Ulan Bator, capital of Outer Mongolia, where Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Ambassador, condemned the US "aggressive act."

A *Hsinhua News* report on May 23 said that on the previous day (May 22), over 14,000,000 persons in 24 Chinese cities had taken part in demonstrations to express their opposition to the "US aggression and provocation" against the Soviet Union and its "sabotage" of the 'Summit' Conference.

In the north China port city of Tientsin, it said, parades of 2,000,000 people filled over a 50-kilometre stretch of road.

It added that the city was "shaken by the roars" of the demonstrators who shouted anti-American and pro-Soviet slogans.

It said that at a rally in Dairen the Mayor of the City, Mr. Hu Ming, called the US President, Mr. Eisenhower, as "the No I war-monger in the world."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3370:AOA:A]

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C. **Genocide In Tibet — Jurists' Legal Committee's Finding:** According to a report submitted to the International Commission of Jurists by the Commission's nine-member Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet, the Chinese authorities in Tibet had violated most of the human rights embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—including the right to life itself.

The report said that widespread killings had taken place in Tibet which were unrelated to military action in suppression of the Tibetan uprising.

The Commission said in a statement on June 20 that its Legal Committee was concerned with three points: (1) whether genocide had been committed in Tibet; (2) whether human rights had been violated; and (3) Tibet's status in international law.

The Legal Committee found that acts of genocide had been committed in Tibet in an attempt to destroy the Tibetans as a religious group, but did not find sufficient proof of the destruction of Tibetans as a race, nation or ethnic group by methods that could be regarded as genocide under international law.

The Committee claimed, however, that four principal facts had been established by the evidence:

(1) The Chinese would not permit adherence to the practice of Buddhism in Tibet;

(2) They had systematically set out to eradicate this religious belief in Tibet;

(3) In pursuit of this aim, they had killed religious figures whose belief and practice was an encouragement and example to others; and

(4) They had forcibly transferred a large number of Tibetan children to a Chinese materialist environment to prevent them from having a religious upbringing.

Regarding Tibet's status in international law, the Committee found that although Tibet surrendered its *de facto* independence by signing in 1951 the "Agreement on peaceful measures for the liberation of Tibet" with the Chinese Government, the repudiation of this Agreement by Tibet in March 1959 restored the nation to its status of *de facto* independence. Tibet's repudiation of the Agreement had been justified, as undertakings given by the Chinese under the Agreement had been violated by them.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3035:INI:C]

D. **F-M Montgomery's Visit:** Field-Marshal Montgomery of Britain paid a visit to China from May 23 to 28 when he had talks with top Chinese leaders on world problems.

Significance was attached to the (private) visit because he was the only top dignitary from the West to visit Peking recently and have talks with Chinese leaders, including the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, and the Chairman of the Communist Party, Mr. Mao Tse-tung.

Mr. Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of F-M Montgomery in Peking on May 26 and, on the occasion, said that the Chinese people supported the efforts of F-M Montgomery to ease international tensions and secure world peace.

He said that F-M Montgomery's visit to China would help enhance the friendship between the peoples of China and of Britain and to improve relations between the two countries.

Replying, F-M Montgomery said: "After returning home, I shall lose no time in making it quite clear that ...we should all be friendly with New China."

He said that his visit had enabled him to correct the wrong impressions prevalent about New China.

F-M Montgomery visited Shanghai on May 27 when he called on Mr. Mao Tse-tung.

Back in London on June 1, he told newsmen at the airport that New China was "quite preferable" as compared to the old.

He said: "I formed the impression that there is a great deal of misconception in the West about New China as compared with the old.

"I am of the opinion that the New China is quite preferable. They have cleaned the country up and they have swept away corruption and bandits, and there are no teddy boys."

Describing his talks with Mr. Chou En-lai, he said: "I think he is most charming, very brilliant, a delightful person, with beautiful manners, and he is most courteous."

Asked whether he thought he was able to get the right impression of the country in the short space of time he was there, he replied: "On this issue, yes."

Asked if he thought People's China should be invited to the next 'summit' meeting, he replied: "Certainly".

On the subject of Formosa, he said: "I believe there should be one China, not two, and that China is the one which has its Government in Peking."

Writing the first of a series of articles on China in the June 11 issue of *The Sunday Times*, London, he said that there was a deadly hatred of USA and of everything American in China now.

This intense hatred, he added, seemed to have begun when a mission under General George Marshall was sent to China soon after the last War. According to the Chinese, it began a policy of "unwarranted interference in the affairs of another nation."

The hatred increased when USA "backed Japan and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and refused to speak to China."

About the relationship between China and Russia, he said that he had sometimes thought they might well come to blows one day. "But now I reckon I was wrong."

He said that Mr. Chou En-lai had been very insistent in telling him that if any nation attacked Russia, China would declare war on that nation at once.

He said he found Mr. Mao Tse-tung "a very delightful person to meet and talk with."

(*China Today* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3163:CHI:A]

FORMOSA

A. **Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's Visit:** President D. D. Eisenhower of USA paid a goodwill visit to Formosa on June 18 and 19 when he had talks with President Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Eisenhower was given a hero's welcome on his arrival in Taipeh. About half-a-million people lined the Presidential route to cheer him.

In a welcome speech, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek told Mr. Eisenhower: "With half mankind enslaved and the free nations of the Far East under the constant threat of communist aggression, it behoves our two Governments to co-operate even more closely than ever before.

"Your visit is a powerful demonstration of the lasting friendship between the Republic of China and the United States."

Replying, Mr. Eisenhower said that he looked forward to a fruitful exchange of views with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

He saluted the Chinese on the rapid progress made and said: "Our friendship, tested in war as in peace, is a real source of strength in the development of free world security.

"The ideals we share, our common commitment to self-government in our respective countries, our aspiration for a world of freedom, just peace and friendship under the rule of law, all these demand of us—and of all the free world—increased vigilance and closer co-operation in the face of threats posed by communists.

"I bring you a personal assurance of America's steadfast solidarity with you and your Government in defence of these ideals and in pursuit of our common aspirations."

Public Reception:

Later, speaking at a public reception, Mr. Eisenhower re-affirmed American support for Kuomintang China.

He said: "The United States does not recognize the claim of the war-like and tyrannical communist *regime* in Peking to speak for all Chinese people. In United Nations, we support the Republic of China (KMT), a founding-member, as the only rightful representative of China in that organization.

"The American people admire your courage in striving so well to keep the cause of liberty alive here in Taiwan in face of the menacing power of the communist imperialism. Your accomplishments provide inspiration to us all.

"I have come as the representative of a country determined, despite all set-backs, to press on in the search of effective means to outlaw war and promote the rule of law among nations.

"You may be assured that our continuing search for peaceful solutions to outstanding international problems does not reflect the slightest lessening of our determination to stand with you and with all our free neighbours of the Pacific against any aggression."

Chinese Shelling Of Quemoy:

Meanwhile, from the mainland, the Chinese began a fierce bombardment of the Kuomintang-held off-shore island of Quemoy on June 17.

The Chinese official *Hsinhua News* said: "In support of the just struggle of the peoples of the Asian countries against Mr. Eisenhower's gangster trip, in support of the just struggle of our patriotic compatriots in Taiwan (Formosa), Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu against Mr. Eisenhower's gangster trip and to show the great Chinese people's contempt and scorn for Mr. Eisenhower, we have decided that, in accordance with the rule of shelling on odd days, on June 17, the eve of Mr. Eisenhower's arrival in Taiwan, and on June 19, the day of his departure from Taiwan, a demonstration of arms against the United States, shelling to welcome and see off Mr. Eisenhower, will be conducted at the Quemoy front.

"In the recent period, the US armed forces have continuously threatened and committed provocations against us. This decision of ours is solely to make a demonstration against US imperialism.

"All patriotic compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu who are unwilling to give way to US pressure will certainly favour this.

"For your safety, advance notice is hereby given. During the period of shelling, be sure to take shelter in safe areas and do not come out so as to avoid accidental injury.

"Your vessels must also take care during these two days not to sail near the areas under fire, so as to avoid risks. Anyone who does not heed our advice but willingly acts as a cat's paw and dares to interfere with this great demonstration of arms against

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the United States will surely be severely punished. You have had advance warning."

Mr. J. Hagerty's Statement:

In Taipeh, the US President's Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, issued a statement on June 18, which, he said, reflected Mr. Eisenhower's feelings.

He said: "The President of the United States is in the Far East on a goodwill mission and in the interests of world peace. Indiscriminate shelling of civilian establishments, of homes and hospitals should make it obvious to the peoples of the world that the communists are not interested in working either for goodwill or for world peace. This shelling shows the typical communist disregard for personal property and for human life and I would think the peoples of the world and world opinion would characterize this for just what it is—a deliberate and aggressive act by the communists."

Joint Communique:

In a joint *communique* issued in Taipeh on June 19, Mr. Eisenhower and President Chiang Kai-shek pledged that their Governments would "continue to stand solidly behind the KMT-United States Mutual Defence Treaty in meeting the challenge posed by the Chinese communists in this area."

The *communique*, published after President Eisenhower's departure for Korea on June 19, stressed the need for continued vigilance and firmness in the face of violence.

It deplored what was called the Chinese communists' barbaric practice in shelling and ruthlessly killing Chinese people on the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

It also said that discussions were held between the two leaders on the importance of *accelerating Formosa's economic development to enhance the well-being and prosperity of the people.*

It added: "Gen. Chiang Kai-shek explained the steps his Government was taking towards this goal and President Eisenhower assured him that United States assistance would be continued.

"Gen. Chiang also expressed appreciation for the valuable assistance given by the United States to the Republic of China. President Eisenhower said that American people admired the progress made by the Republic of China in various fields in recent years.

"The two Presidents said that they were determined to continue to dedicate themselves to the principles of United Nations and would strive for closer co-operation between the Chinese and American people."

(*The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3354:FOR:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Mr. Nehru's Tour In West Asia; Bhutan's Letter To India; P-SP On Chinese Aggression; A-ICC Session In Poona; Inquiry Into Complaints Against Congressmen.

A. Mr. Nehru's Visits To Egypt, Turkey, Lebanon And Syria: The Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived in Cairo from London on May 17 on a visit to Egypt at the invitation of the UAR Government.

The President of UAR, Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, and his entire Cabinet were present at the airport to receive him. Col. Nasser embraced Mr. Nehru as he came out of his plane.

On the same day (May 17), Mr. Nehru proceeded to the site of the Aswan High Dam and detonated eight tons of dynamite, exploding a mound of rock to inaugurate the work on the diversion channel of the Dam.

In doing so, he said that the Aswan High Dam would bring prosperity to the Egyptian people.

Hundreds of wildly cheering Nubians greeted Mr. Nehru with slogans "Long live Nehru" as he inaugurated the diversion channel.

Later in the day (May 17), Mr. Nehru visited the Kima fertilizer factory, which has double the capacity of the Sindri Factory in India.

Col. Nasser and Mr. Nehru began their formal talks in Cairo at the President's Palace on May 19.

Those present at the talks were Mr. N. R. Pillai, Secretary-General of the Indian External Affairs Ministry, the Indian Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. R. K. Nehru, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, the Egyptian Minister for Presidential Affairs, Mr. Ali Sabri, and the Egyptian Ambassador to India, Mr. Ahmad Hasan L. Fekhi.

The four-mile drive from the Indian Embassy to the Presidential Palace was lined by crowds who cheered Mr. Nehru with cries of "Nehru Zindabad". Arches on the way carried placards in Hindi with the words: "Messenger of Peace, Welcome."

Earlier in the day (May 19), Mr. Nehru met over 200 Indian residents in Cairo on the Indian Embassy lawns. Some 500 Egyptian school children had gathered at the Embassy to greet Mr. Nehru who walked out to the lawns and mingled with them.

At Gaza:

Mr. Nehru proceeded to Gaza Strip on May 19 on a visit to the United Nations Emergency Force, one contingent of which is from India.

Accompanied by Lt.-Gen. P. S. Gyani, Commander of UNEF, Mr. Nehru was met by a guard of honour representing all contingents of the Force—Brazilian, Canadian, Danish, Indian, Norwegian, Swedish and Yugoslav.

Addressing the Indian contingent at Gaza on May 20, Mr. Nehru stressed the necessity of adopting a friendly and co-operative approach in tackling all important or unimportant problems.

He said: "I am very happy to have the chance of visiting this Gaza Strip of which I have heard for so long and to have a glimpse of the kind of work that this UN Emergency Force is doing here. I have found here, in spite of so many soldiers present in the Strip, an atmosphere of peace—not of war. And I have seen for myself how the United Nations has become a symbol of peace in this troubled world.

"We have a number of problems, some very serious and dangerous, in this world, but even these very serious problems have been to some extent kept in check by the activities of United Nations. Those problems will continue to pursue us, and I hope that the work of the United Nations trying to solve them and reduce the tensions that afflict us will more than meet with success".

On May 19, Israel demonstrated against Mr. Nehru's visit to Gaza when two Israeli *Super-Mystere* fighters circled over the United Nations aircraft carrying Mr. Nehru to Gaza.

The fighters flew low over Mr. Nehru's aircraft and then disappeared in Israeli territory.

Preliminary investigations carried out by UNEF showed that at least one of these *Super-Mystere* fighters violated Gaza air-space.

Major Ahmed Meneissi, UAR representative on the Mixed Armistice Commission, made an oral protest on the incident.

The same day (May 19), an Israeli military spokesman denied United Arab Republic allegations that three Israeli fighters had violated UAR air-space and flown over a plane carrying Mr. Nehru.

He added that an unidentified plane flew about one mile into Israeli air-space in the region of the Gaza Strip, and Israeli fighters took off to identify it. After the aircraft had been identified as a United Nations plane, they allowed it to proceed.

After his plane had landed, Mr. Nehru was informed about Israeli planes flying over it, but he made no comment and remained unmoved.

From the airport, Mr. Nehru drove to the Gaza Legislative Assembly where he was presented with a Palestine national flag, a map of Palestine and a hand-woven table cloth and sheet made by refugee girls and men.

Later Mr. Nehru visited the Armistice demarcation line guarded by men of the 4th Kumaon Regiment.

Mr. Nehru stood right on the Armistice line and had a good glimpse of the terrain and the problems of protecting the sprawling sandy border with Israel.

Back In Egypt:

Back in Egypt later on May 20, Mr. Nehru told a gathering of 10,000 Egyptian peasants at Inchass, 40 miles outside Cairo, that India attached great importance to co-operatives in all fields because, on them depended the prosperity of the country.

The meeting was organized by the agricultural co-operatives formed under Col. Nasser's agrarian reforms.

Mr. Nehru said: "I shall carry with me memories of this visit to your place. Everywhere your President and I had a tremendous welcome. I shall always remember this, and I shall convey this affection and friendship to our farmers in India.

"In India, we are ourselves trying to raise the standard of our peasantry so that through their work our country may profit. I do believe the progress of a country depends on the foundation of a good and prosperous peasantry."

President Nasser, who accompanied Mr. Nehru during his tour throughout the morning of May 20, said that on his recent tour of India he came in contact with Indian people and realized "the friendship of the glorious Indian people and their feeling for the people of UAR."

He added: "I hope today, with the warm welcome you gave, Premier Nehru would realize the friendship of our people towards the friendly people of India."

Mr. Nehru visited several co-operative centres and saw their working.

Earlier, he visited the Delta Barrage on the Nile, 16 miles outside Cairo.

Joint Communique:

Mr. Nehru and President Nasser issued a joint *communique* on May 20 expressing regret at the failure of the 'Summit' Conference.

The following is the text of the *communique*:

"We have been deeply distressed to learn of the failure of the 'Summit' Conference in Paris. This long-awaited Conference had

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aroused the hopes of mankind, and people in all countries had looked forward to some effective steps being taken by this Conference towards the stoppage of nuclear tests and an advance towards the general disarmament and lessening of tensions that have afflicted the world and come in the way of co-operation and progress.

"It has been generally recognized that peace and ending of the 'cold war' are essential for a progressive solution of the world problems and for the progress of the industrially under-developed countries.

"The collapse of the 'Summit' Conference even before it had applied itself to these problems came, therefore, as a shock everywhere. The apprehension that this may lead to the intensification of 'cold war' and even more active concentration on armaments is particularly distressing.

"Peace is essential for the world. For countries like UAR, India and others struggling for progress and betterment of the lot of the people, peace is a paramount necessity as no effective progress can be made in an atmosphere of conflict and 'cold war'. The real and basic problems of the world today are the maintenance of the independence and integrity of all the States and the application of world's resources towards the development of all the nations and peoples and, more particularly, those who have suffered for long from under-development.

"We deeply regret, therefore, the failure of the 'Summit' Conference. We realize that particular responsibility in regard to peace and war rests on the Great Powers which have developed industrially and technologically and in the production of terrible weapons of modern warfare. But this responsibility is not confined to them. It is the responsibility shared by all countries and peoples alike, for the fate of every country is involved in the proper solution of the vital and terrible question of peace and war. It is of utmost importance that the set-back resulting from the failure of the 'Summit' Conference should not be allowed to worsen the present international situation. Otherwise, this can only lead to the intensification of the 'cold war' and the possibility of a dreadful war which would put an end to all hopes of progress and, indeed, lead to world disaster of which it is difficult even to measure the terrible consequences.

"Every nation, whether big or small, must bear its full share of responsibility for the world situation. We should appeal, therefore, to all leaders and nations of the world to stand firm against any deterioration in the international situation and to spare no effort in the service of the noble cause of peace and the building of a world community of nations. To this great cause, we dedicate ourselves anew and pledge the support of our countries."

In Turkey:

Mr. Nehru arrived in Ankara by air from Cairo on May 20.

He was welcomed at the airport by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Zorlu, and other Government leaders.

Some hundred Turkish peasants from the neighbouring villages, brought to the airport in trucks, crowded the tarmac of the airfield. The airport building was decorated with an immense Indian flag flanked on both sides by Turkish flags.

On arrival in Ankara airport, Mr. Nehru told newsmen: "I want to express my thanks to the Turkish Government, which offered me the opportunity of this visit. I hope to see many things and meet many people during this trip, despite its brevity."

Police used tear-gas to disperse demonstrators as Mr. Menderes and Mr. Nehru drove through Ankara.

[Demonstrations against the Turkish Government had been going on for several days in Ankara and other cities].

A demonstration broke out in the city's main boulevard when the crowd which had gathered to greet Mr. Nehru broke through the heavily-armed police and Army cordons a few moments after Mr. Nehru's car had passed. The police cleared the street by throwing some 20 tear-gas shells. When the police took several demonstrators into custody, the crowd rescued the arrested demonstrators from the hands of the police.

Mr. Nehru called on Mr. Menderes and Mr. Fatin Zorlu on May 21 and discussed with them the international situation.

According to Ankara despatches, these discussions were regarded as significant in view of the collapse of the 'Summit' Conference and the joint *communique* issued on May 20 by Mr. Nehru and President Nasser calling upon leaders of all nations to stand firm against any worsening of the international situation and work for the cause of peace.

Earlier in the day (May 21), Mr. Nehru placed a wreath at the mausoleum of Kemal Ataturk.

News Conference:

Later on May 21, he addressed a news conference.

A journalist of the Turkish Opposition Press presented Mr. Nehru with a shirt which once belonged to Kemal Ataturk. The presentation was made in the name of the Turkish Opposition leader, Mr. Ismet Inonu.

Mr. Nehru read out at the news Conference the joint *communique* issued by him and President Nasser on the failure of the 'Summit' Conference. [Upto May 21, the *communique* was not published in the Turkish Press.]

Answering a question whether he would mediate between the East and the West now that the 'Summit' had failed, he firmly rejected the idea with a positive "No".

He said: There is no question of mediation. My problem is the economic development of India, which greatly interests me. It is a big enough problem for me in India.

"It is very easy to blame or condemn this or that which had happened during the past fortnight. But the point is whether, in doing so, we are aiming at some achievement or merely giving angry reactions to events. It is more important what happens in the future, which we might be able to shape, than what has happened in the past. We cannot undo it."

He refused to be drawn into local issues in Turkey.

On the evening of May 21, the Indian Ambassador in Ankara held a reception in honour of Mr. Nehru.

Among the distinguished guests were the Turkish Foreign Minister and Trade Minister who attended on behalf of their Government, and the Turkish Opposition leader, Mr. Ismet Inonu. He had a brief talk with Mr. Inonu and warmly shook hands with him as he escorted him to his car.

Before he left for Istanbul, Mr. Nehru laid the foundation stone for the new premises of the Indian Embassy in Ankara.

In Istanbul:

Mr. Nehru arrived in Istanbul from Ankara on May 22.

At a banquet given in his honour by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Zorlu, on May 22, Mr. Nehru referred to the universal desire for peace and said that in spite of this desire there was constant danger and fear of war.

The best way to overcome these fears, he said, was for nations to respect each other's rights and not to interfere in each other's affairs. No country should try to impose its wishes by force.

There might be some differences in the policies of Turkey and India, "but I have observed here that these differences are less than I have thought. What we have in common is much more." In any case, it was India's and Turkey's desire to do everything within their power for the preservation of peace.

Earlier, welcoming Mr. Nehru, Mr. Fatin Zorlu said: "We are bound by the principles which will lead humanity to a brighter future."

Mr. Nehru spent most of May 23 sight-seeing in Istanbul.

He visited the famous Sophia Mosque, the Blue Mosque, the old Imperial Palace and other places of architectural beauty.

He drove through the narrow cobbled lanes and streets of Istanbul and after the sight-seeing went to a restaurant down-town for a quiet lunch.

In the afternoon (May 23), he drove along the Bosphorus to the Black Sea where he dined later and saw a performance of Turkish folk dancing.

The following day, he went out on a cruise on the Bosphorus.

Joint Communique:

In a joint *communique* issued in Istanbul on May 23, Mr. Nehru and the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes, re-affirmed the adherence of their countries to the principles adopted at the Bandung Conference.

The following is the text of the *communique:*

"The Prime Minister of India, returning the visit to India of the Turkish Prime Minister in 1958, is now paying a visit to Turkey lasting from May 20 to 24. During his stay in Ankara, he had talks with the Prime Minister of Turkey, His Excellency Mr. Adnan Menderes, and Turkish Foreign Minister, His Excellency Mr. Fatin Zorlu.

"These talks were friendly and covered many matters of common concern, including problems of economic development of mutual interest to the two countries. During these talks, the two Prime Ministers recalled with pleasure the co-operation between their two countries at the Bandung Conference and re-affirmed their adherence to the principles adopted at Bandung.

"Overshadowing all other problems of world concern is the failure of the 'Summit' Conference and its possible repercussions on the international situation. This Conference had evoked the liveliest expectations of men of peace and goodwill all over the world.

"While it was realized that the problems of the world could not be solved at one conference, it had been hoped that even at this 'Summit' Conference some effective steps would have been taken towards general disarmament under an appropriate system of control and a reduction of international tensions.

"Such a step would have paved the way to some extent and created a favourable atmosphere for the progressive solution of the world's problems. It would have led to greater concentration of the progress and development of the less industrially-developed countries of the world which is a question of vital importance today.

"It is, therefore, a matter of deep regret to the two Prime Ministers that the 'Summit' Conference should have ended in failure. But no such temporary failure can be accepted as the final result of efforts for peace. The logic of circumstances and the earnest wishes of mankind demand peace. Not to succeed in this great venture is failure of humanity itself.

"While there are political and economic differences in the structure of various countries, the demand for peace is common to all, and attempts at peaceful solutions must, therefore, be pursued, regardless of tempo-

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rary set-backs or differences in outlook. A peaceful world necessarily involves peaceful relations between the different nations.

"Although in the circumstances of today the determination of the issues of peace and war rests in a special measure on the Great Powers, the two Prime Ministers consider that all countries and people are affected by these issues and must share the responsibility.

"The fate of every country hangs on a proper solution of the vital and terrible question of peace and war. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that every nation, small or big, should make its full contribution to the furtherance of the cause of peace.

"The Prime Minister of India expressed his happiness at visiting Turkey and his grateful appreciation of the warm reception accorded him. Both Prime Ministers expressed their gratification at the opportunity which this visit has afforded them of meeting together and exchanging views on matters of current interest on a friendly basis."

In Lebanon:

Mr. Nehru arrived in Beirut, capital of the Lebanon, from Istanbul on May 24.

He was welcomed at the airport by the Lebanese Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmed Daouk, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Philippe Takla, and members of the diplomatic corps.

A bouquet of red roses was presented to Mr. Nehru on behalf of the Lebanese President, Mr. Fuad Chehab.

About a thousand members of the Indian community were present at the airport to greet him.

After inspecting a guard of honour, Mr. Nehru drove to the city. People gathered at various points along the route and shouted "Nehru Zindabad." One other slogan they shouted was: "Welcome Nehru, father of all Arabs."

On May 25, Mr. Nehru had an hour's official talk with President Fuad Chehab and the Prime Minister of Lebanon, Mr. Ahmed Daouk, on the international situation following the collapse of the 'Summit' Conference.

They also discussed inter-Arab relations.

After the talks, Mr. Nehru joined other guests at a luncheon given in his honour by President Chehab.

Earlier in the day (May 25), he spent an hour with members of the Indian community who met him at his hotel. On behalf of the Indians in Lebanon, he was presented with a bar of gold for the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

An Indian merchant presented Mr. Nehru with a map of India outlined with pearls.

An American tourist sitting in the lobby of the hotel said on meeting Mr. Nehru: "You are a man of peace. We in America want peace. Why don't you do something about it?"

In the morning, Mr. Nehru spent an hour visiting the local museum which contains the remains of Phoenician and Roman civilizations.

Address To Students:

Addressing a gathering of over 5,000 students and guests in the American University in Beirut on May 25, Mr. Nehru declared that in the present international situation, it was paramount that countries employed right means to achieve their ends.

He illustrated his point by drawing attention to India's struggle for independence and said that Mahatma Gandhi believed that means were even more important than the ends.

He said that Mahatma Gandhi refused to employ wrong means to attain noble ends and the result was that when India gained independence—the British were wise enough to concede independence before it was too late—there was no legacy of bitterness, and India and Britain today were friends.

He advised students to think of the current problems in a long perspective and develop an integrated view of life, which was becoming difficult in an age of increasing specialization. A sense of purpose and function was important in providing this integration.

Later in the day (May 25), he attended a reception given in his honour by the Lebanese Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmed Daouk.

In Syria:

Mr. Nehru received a warm welcome from a cheering crowd when he drove into flag-bedecked Damascus on May 26.

The crowd shouted slogans in favour of Arab-Indian friendship proclaiming Mr. Nehru and President Gamal Abdel Nasser as "the champions of positive neutralism".

Mr. Nehru was welcomed at the Syrian-Lebanese frontier by Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Vice-President of UAR.

Also at the frontier to welcome Mr. Nehru were Mr. Shukry El Kuwatly, first citizen of UAR, Mr. Nureddine Kahale, President of the Executive Council, Ministers, First Deputy Commander of the Arab Army and senior officers.

Mr. Nehru flew into Palmyra, 150 miles from Damascus, on May 27 to see the ruins of a civilization that existed 1,000 years before Christ. Here, an excited Bedouin kissed Mr. Nehru on the cheek and wished him success in his peace efforts.

On May 28, Mr. Nehru visited the age-old Omayed Mosque built in the 7th century by Omayed, a Caliph who was the first to rule the Arab world with Damascus as his capital.

As part of his sight-seeing tour of Damascus, Mr. Nehru also saw the tomb of the famed Arab hero. Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, who defeated the crusaders in the 13th century.

The previous night, he called on the ailing former Syrian Premier, Mr. Faris el Khury, who was confined to bed following a leg fracture.

During the previous two days, the Syrian Press had editorially welcomed Mr. Nehru's visit and acclaimed him as "one of the best friends of the Arabs in the whole world."

News Conference:

Addressing a news conference in Damascus on May 28, Mr. Nehru said that he was satisfied with the recent Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, which he attended in London, because the policy of racial discrimination was condemned unanimously by it.

He said that the Commonwealth leaders did not discuss the Palestine question and only discussed European, Asian and African questions in general terms.

He said that it was not his business to make any comments on recent events in Turkey. It was not his custom to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries.

He thought, however, that the events which had just taken place in Turkey (military *coup*) did not constitute a direct gain for the policy of positive neutrality, but they were probably an indirect gain as can happen under such circumstances.

Commenting on the UN Security Council resolution urging the Big Powers to resume discussions on common problems as soon as possible, he said: "Broadly speaking, it is obviously desirable that talks should continue between the Great Powers because we cannot accept a final break.

"Some time or other, there will have to be talks on major questions including disarmament—when and how, I cannot say.

"Therefore, I am glad that the Security Council laid stress on it."

Replying to a question if it was desirable for neutral leaders—Mr. Nehru, President Nasser and Marshal Tito—to meet to discuss the failure of the 'Summit' Conference, he said: "There is no such proposal and I rather doubt if any such conference in the near future is needed.

"We, of course, agree very largely. I met President Nasser recently, and although I have not met Marshal Tito lately, we keep in touch.

"The problem is between the Big Powers who met and parted. Others can only help. If we indulge in condemnation, it may be justified, but it does not help. That is why that in the joint *communique* which Col. Nasser and I issued recently from Cairo we expressed our sorrow at the failure of the 'Summit' Conference. We have not condemned anybody but expressed the hope that some effective steps may be taken."

Mr. Nehru returned to New Delhi on May 29.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo, *The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3289:INI:B]

B. **Bhutan And Chinese Aggression—Letter To India:** The Bhutanese concern over the growing Chinese threat from Tibet was reflected in a two-day debate on defence and foreign affairs in the Tsongdu (Bhutanese Parliament) which concluded in Paro on May 24.

The debate culminated in the signing and sealing of a letter to the Government of India protesting against Chinese "cartographic aggression."

The letter was signed by Mr. Thin Ley, Speaker of the Tsongdu, who is also Chief Secretary of the Bhutanese Government and a member of the Maharaja's Council of Advisers.

The Tsongdu debate and the signing-and-sealing ceremony were watched by the five-member Indian parliamentary delegation to Bhutan and a group of visiting newsmen representing Indian, American and British newspapers and agencies, the first group of foreigners ever to watch the Tsongdu proceedings.

The letter renewed its protest against the continued publication of Chinese maps showing large chunks of Bhutanese territory within Tibet and urged India to seek rectification of the "cartographic aggression" from China.

The Tsongdu further wanted to know from India if the Chinese Government had replied to its earlier protest against the same cartographic aggression.

[The Bhutanese Government had sent its protest through India since, under the 1949 Indo-Bhutanese Treaty, Bhutan is guided by India in her foreign affairs.]

The Bhutanese letter also pointed out an error in the common boundary between India and Bhutan in a map included in the Government of India's recently published White Paper. The map was not displayed in the Tsongdu, but the letter said that the boundary had been shown by a thin line as those separating Indian States. It should have been shown thicker as an international boundary.

Letter To Mr. Nehru:

Another letter, ceremonially signed and sealed by the Speaker in the

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Tsongdu, was addressed to Mr. Nehru personally.

In this letter, the Tsongdu expressed its thanks for sending the Indian parliamentary delegation.

The visit, it said, would further strengthen Indo-Bhutanese ties and enable the people of India to learn more about Bhutan's problems and aspirations.

Implications of Letter:

Mr. Thin Ley later explained to newsmen the implications of the references to the Indo-Bhutanese border in the Tsongdu's letter to the Government of India.

He said that the Government had drawn the attention of the Tsongdu to the map in the White Paper published in November, 1959 and, since then, members had expressed some concern about it. There was no hostility in pointing out the error. It was possible that India had drawn the map only as a warning to China that India was concerned about Bhutan's defence but even for this Bhutan should have been consulted.

[While on the question of Bhutan's foreign policy, it is noteworthy that there was some reference during the Tsongdu debates to a letter which Mr. Nehru had written to the Bhutanese Government in 1959. Following a statement in Calcutta by Sardar D. K. Sen, Constitutional Adviser to the Bhutanese Government, in 1959, that Bhutan would like to establish direct relations with some of the bigger nations like America, Britain and Russia, Mr. Jigme Dorji, Prime Minister of Bhutan, had talks with Mr. Nehru in New Delhi. After these discussions, Mr. Nehru formally wrote to the Government of Bhutan that it would be inadvisable for Bhutan to establish direct contacts with foreign Powers. The Bhutanese Parliament took the view that the Bhutanese Government was obliged to agree to Mr. Nehru's advice under the 1949 Treaty and the Government would, therefore, abide by it. The Tsongdu, however, maintained that the Bhutanese Government had a right, in theory at least, to establish direct relations with countries other than India even while conducting its foreign relations with India's guidance.]

The question of theoretical right of establishing direct relations with foreign countries was raised again in the Tsongdu on May 24 by some members. Since India had not replied to the Tsongdu's letter on the subject so far, the discussion remained inconclusive.

It was also stated that the Government of Bhutan had requested India to sponsor her membership to the International Postal Union.

Defence Position:

The trend of discussions in the Tsongdu on defence made it amply clear that Bhutan relies wholly, for the present at any rate, on India's protection. The Bhutanese Government is trying to raise a modern army of its own which would necessarily take some years to take shape.

Bhutan has also strengthened her patrols. She has closed her northern passes to Tibet. This has resulted in some dislocation of trade.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Jigme Dorji, told the visiting newsmen that Bhutan was forced to take the step as a defensive measure because, in 1959, Bhutanese traders who had gone to Tibet were systematically subjected to anti-Bhutanese propaganda by the Chinese. Evidently, the Chinese tried to get some stooges, but they did not succeed.

Relationship With India:

Mr. Dorji was asked the following questions by newsmen on Bhutan's relationship with India:

Q: "If you have to follow India's advice, what use or purpose is it for you to have ambassadorial relations with other countries?"

Mr. Dorji: "If we (India and Bhutan) don't agree, the matter has to be referred to a tribunal. It is all a question of a right which we possess."

A correspondent said that the 1949 Treaty with India itself said nothing of the status of Bhutan specifically.

Mr. Dorji: "We don't consider ourselves to be the Protectorate of India. We consider ourselves independent. But, we are not 100 per cent independent because of the 1949 Treaty."

Q: "Would you say in point of fact that co-operation and association between India and Bhutan have been much closer than the formal wording of the Treaty?"

Mr. Dorji: "Yes, much closer. All this sounds anti-Indian, the way we have been discussing. It is not true at all. Our co-operation with India has been far, far closer than ever before."

Q: "Do you feel that India's grant of asylum to the Dalai Lama has made Bhutan come closer to India?"

Mr. Dorji replied that that did not have much significance.

(*The Times of India* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2856:INI:A]

C. **Chinese Ban Pilgrimages To Kailash:** New Delhi Press reports quoting official sources said on June 15 that the Chinese authorities in Lhasa had informed the Indian Consul-General there that it would not be advisable for pilgrims to go to Mount Kailash and Mansarovar this year.

Under the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954, pilgrims from India may visit Kailash and Mansarovar "in accordance with custom." But, in recent years, pilgrims found it increasingly difficult to travel to these places and the Government of India had occasion to protest against the harassment of pilgrims by the Chinese authorities.

In 1959, the Indian Consul-General in Lhasa was asked by the Chinese Foreign Bureau to caution Indian pilgrims not to proceed on pilgrimage to these places in view of the military operations being launched against rebels by the Chinese forces in western Tibet.

In a Note to China in 1959, the Government of India stated that in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese Government, all intending Indian pilgrims were warned not to undertake pilgrimages to Kailash and Mansarovar during the season but, at the same time, it hoped that when conditions returned to normal, the facilities which the Indian nationals had traditionally enjoyed of visiting the two places would be restored.

(*The Hindustan Times*, Delhi and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3300:INI:A]

D. **P-SP Executive On Chinese Aggression:** The National Executive of the Praja-Socialist Party met in Bangalore from June 6 to 8 and reviewed the national and international situation.

One of the important resolutions it adopted was on the Sino-Indian border dispute. It said:

"The National Executive of the Praja—Socialist Party has noted with grave concern the fact that relations between India and China have deteriorated further. The much-advertised talks between the Prime Ministers of the two countries failed not only to produce a satisfactory settlement, but even to create a friendly atmosphere, in which fruitful discussion would become possible. The subsequent utterances of Mr. Chou En-lai, the Chinese claim to Mount Everest and the moving into Tibet of large masses of troops and equipment under the pretext of quelling the Tibetan insurrection go to emphasize what has been obvious for the last many years that the communist Government of China never sincerely believed in *Panch Shila*.

"The National Executive takes the view that the hardening of the attitude of the Chinese communists and their recent aggressiveness and arrogance are indications of an attempt to give a new turn to the world strategy of international communism. The slogan of co-existence may soon give place to the slogan of liberation of the remaining world. This need not mean a full-scale war, which the communist countries perhaps would like to avoid, but it would certainly mean a fresh wave of slanderous attacks against nations that dare to counter their aggressive designs, the use of economic and other sanctions, and a directive to the communist parties in all countries to step up their disruptive activities. Viewed against this background, the Chinese actions no longer remain a Chinese puzzle but fall neatly into the global design, which is sought to be evolved.

"The National Executive of the Praja-Socialist Party, therefore, feels that utmost efforts must be made to make the people of India aware of the details as well as the design of the communist strategy. The country can be made safe for democracy only to the extent that the ordinary citizen is conscious of his sovereign rights and equally conscious of his duty to safeguard the higher sovereignty of his country, of which his rights are only a part.

"We must realize that the two-pronged propaganda of the Communist Party of India and their allies that no communist country can ever commit aggression and, in any event, what can India do against the armed might of communist China is intended, first, to put us off our guard, and, secondly, to undermine our morale. Never must we give up our stand that no settlement between India and China would be possible until China vacates aggression on our soil. In addition, because of the prominent role it has played in the anti-colonial struggle during the last hundred years India must seek to establish closer relations with *all nations in Afro-Asia*, particularly with those recently liberated from the clutches of 'Western Imperialism', with a view to resisting the communist offensive. Only by standing firm on our rights and by creating a feeling of solidarity and strength amongst our neighbours in Africa and Asia can we safeguard the freedom of this part of the world from the designs of the Power Blocs."

Punjabi Suba Agitation:

Another resolution concerning the Punjabi Suba agitation said:

"The National Executive of the Praja-Socialist Party is deeply disturbed over the arrest of the leaders of the Akali Dal, detention of Master Tara Singh, seizure of several newspapers and widespread repression let loose on the people of the Punjab. Even those who oppose the formation of the Punjabi Suba must realize that administrative severity and destruction of the civil liberties of the supporters of Punjabi Suba are likely to intensify the agitation and impart to their determination a new firmness. Demands with deep emotional involvement have to be settled at some stage, and such settlement becomes more difficult if they are countered by massive repression.

"The P-SP has always supported the demand for linguistic States, and consistent with its policy, the Executive cannot ignore the demand for the formation of Punjabi Suba. The Executive is not unaware of the complexities of the problem, but it is firmly of the opinion that these can be resolved only if we adhere to our principles and policies.

"The Executive appeals to the protagonists of the Punjabi Suba to adopt, in the face of repression, all peaceful methods of agitation.

"Strict adherence to peaceful and non-violent methods assume special significance in view of the aggression on our borders and because it is necessary to win the support of all sections of the people in the region and outside the Punjab to this demand."

The National Executive also approved the decision taken by its

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Maharashtra branch to dissociate itself from the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3166:INI:C]

E. Agreement With Soviet Union On Oil Exploration: An Indo-Soviet Agreement for technical collaboration on oil exploration was signed by the representatives of the two Governments in New Delhi on June 16.

The Agreement covered the utilization of 277 million roubles (Rs. 33 crores) allocated to oil exploration out of the 1,500 million roubles (Rs. 180 crores) of Soviet credit to India for the Third Five-Year Plan.

The credit was extended to India under an Agreement signed between the two Governments in September, 1959.

An additional Agreement was signed on February 12, 1960 determining the list of enterprises as well as the nature and volume of technical assistance required for the enterprises to be financed by the credit.

The latest Agreement was meant to implement the additional Agreement.

The Government of India had nominated the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as the Indian party for implementing the Agreement. The agency nominated by the USSR Government was the Techno-export, Moscow.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3189:INI:B]

F. UN Special Fund Aid For India: The United Nations Special Fund's session met at UN Headquarters in New York from May 25 to 27.

At the end of the session, the *Managing Director of the Fund, Mr. Paul G. Hoffman*, announced that an allocation of $5,160,000 towards five major development projects in India had been approved by the Governing Council of the Fund.

The projects were: (1) Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, with field centres in Delhi, Hyderabad, Poona and Bombay; (2) Fisheries Training Institute to be established either in Bombay or Cochin; (3) Provision of equipment for the new Central Mining Research Institute; (4) Execution of a survey of the water supply resources of Greater Calcutta; and (5) Survey of potential hydro-power sites.

Addressing the Governing Council of the Special Fund on May 25, Mr. A. K. Maitra (India) said that the Special Fund should convert itself into a Capital Development Fund.

He added that the Special Fund was at present primarily dealing with smaller projects to create conditions for capital investment.

He also urged the establishment of institutes for the training of technical and other personnel. These could be useful for West Africa as well.

India's Permanent Representative at UN, Mr. C. S. Jha, was elected Chairman of the Special Fund for economic development projects on May 25.

Mr. Egidio Ortona (Italy) was elected First Vice-Chairman, and Dr. Hector Bernardo (Argentina) Second Vice-Chairman.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3142:INI:E]

G. Indian Investment Centre—Agreement With USA: The Governments of India and the United States signed an Agreement on June 20 for establishing an Indian Investment Centre in New Delhi.

Under the Agreement, assistance valued at about Rs. 59,10,000 would be made available to the Centre through the US Technical Co-operation Mission.

Of the total, Rs. 34,00,000 would come from TCM to cover foreign exchange costs, while local costs of Rs. 25,00,000 would be covered from the sale proceeds of US agricultural commodities supplied to India.

The purpose of the Centre would be to promote the flow of foreign private investment capital into India. It would provide the technical facilities required for capital sources, preparing prospectuses and assisting negotiations.

It would be a non-profit registered society.

The TCM aid would cover salaries for the services of five foreign technicians and short-term experts, costs for the purchase outside India of various equipment and the establishment of a reference library.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2602:INI:F, 3063:INI:D]

H. US Loan For Small-scale Industries: The United States Development Loan Fund approved on June 17 a $10,000,000 loan to help small business concerns in India in procuring equipment under a rental-purchase plan.

The loan would be made to the National Small-scale Industries Corporation.

A Washington announcement said: "Under the loan, DLF funds are to be used to meet foreign exchange costs of capital equipment and related materials and services which will be made available through rental-purchase agreements to private borrowers for projects which will contribute to the basic economic development of India."

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2759:INI:C]

I. Shipping Of US Wheat Supplies: The Central Minister for Transport, Mr. Raj Bahadur, who had just returned from a tour of Europe and USA, told newsmen in New Delhi on June 10 that during his talks with officials of the US Commerce Department in Washington he had established India's right to carry half of the 17 million tons of foodgrains to be supplied to India under the recent Indo-US Agreement (page 3354).

Under US Public Law, he said, half of the 1,500 ships that would transport the 17 million tons of foodgrains from USA to India have to be those under the American flag. India would carry the remaining 750 shiploads either by chartering grain tankers or by buying them. The Government of India was investigating the possibility of credit and loan arrangements for this purpose.

To be able to undertake this, the country would need 60 grain tankers as against its present fleet of three. The private sector could play a notable part in helping the country meet the situation.

The average cost of transporting grain was expected to be £3 per ton.

He said that the allocation for shipping in the Third Plan, previously fixed at Rs. 55 crores, was now likely to be increased to Rs. 80 crores. With the additional shipping funds that would be available, this figure would be nearer Rs. 86 crores.

Indian shipping, he said, was likely to reach the 1.3 million ton target by the end of the Third Plan as against the 1.422 million ton target set by the National Shipping Board. The country's shipping tonnage by the end of the Second Plan would be 900,000 GRT.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3354:INI:A]

J. A-ICC Session: The All-India Congress Committee met in Poona on June 4 and 5.

Addressing the delegates on the opening day, the Congress President, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, made a reference to the existence of differences among the rank and file and also at Pradesh levels in the Congress and said that these differences were weakening the organization.

He said that opposition parties were taking advantage of this weakness in the Congress. The Press tended to magnify the shortcomings of the organization. These differences were, however, superficial. It was necessary to build up the organizational structure of the Congress, particularly because of the Chinese aggression against the northern borders.

It was unfortunate, he said, that after the recent Nehru-Chou En-lai meeting, Mr. Chou En-lai "became angry" at the mention of the word "aggression". India had never left any doubt that it regarded the Chinese incursions into the border areas as aggression and, in fact, the last Congress session at Bangalore had passed a resolution stating categorically that China had committed aggression and asking her to vacate the aggression.

In a passing reference to Goa, he said that the Government of India's approach to the problem was prompted by the desire to avoid force. But that did not mean that India would surrender its claim to Goa. Similarly, in regard to the Chinese border aggression, while India desired peace, it would not countenance aggression.

He added that the creation of Maharashtra and Gujerat had restored Congress prestige in Maharashtra.

Debate On Party Re-organization:

The debate on the report of the Congress Re-organization Committee was initiated by Mr. U. N. Dhebar, who had presided over it.

Mr. Dhebar explained the various proposals which had come up for consideration before the Committee and why it decided on accepting some and rejecting others.

Dual leadership in the party, he said, served a two-fold purpose. While the Parliamentary wing carried the decisions and policies of the Government to the people, the organizational wing conveyed to the Government the impact those policies had made on the people. This link between the Government and the masses was a vital one and no party in power could afford to break it. The successful functioning of the link depended on the quality of the workers and the leadership.

Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya proposed that the elective principle should be introduced in forming the Working Committee.

Several other delegates spoke in his support. They also expressed themselves against the evil of bogus membership. Some of them urged that the "organizational wing" of the party should be supreme and not the "parliamentary wing."

Intervening in the debate, Mr. Nehru said that the proposal to have a nominated Working Committee like a nominated Cabinet had strong reasons behind it and, in fact, that had been the practice of the Congress all along. Nevertheless, as many members wished to have an elective element, he saw no harm in accepting

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the proposal and he suggested to the Working Committee to consider the matter afresh.

The next day (June 5), when voting came, he alone among top Congress leaders voted for Mr. Hanumanthaiya's proposal and it was declared lost by a show of hands, 55 for and 95 against. A second counting resulted in 78 for and 148 against, with six abstentions.

The voting was preceded by uproarious scenes. Several members raised points of order on the procedure for putting the proposal to vote.

Utter confusion prevailed for some time when Mr. Dhebar announced that the voting would be on a specific proposal that one-third of the members of the Working Committee should be elected.

Later, at a closed meeting, the A-ICC approved the following recommendations of the Working Committee—that the leadership of the Legislature parties and the organization should continue to be separate, that the four-anna membership should continue, that there should be no change in the term of office of party office-bearers and no rigidity about the term of office of Ministers, that co-opted members should have no voting rights, that arrangements should be made to give special representation in the A-ICC to the Congress Parliamentary Party and the Congress Legislature parties in the States.

Five-Man Committee's Report And Decisions Thereon:

The five-man Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee to go into the various suggestions for organizational changes submitted its report on January 15—rejecting the proposal to merge the leadership of the organizational and parliamentary wings of the party.

[This suggestion had been made by Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya in his report on the Congress constitution.]

The Committee, which consisted of Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. Sadiq Ali, also rejected the suggestion to have an indirectly elected Working Committee.

It said that the President, who still occupied a unique position in the organization, should have a Committee of his own choice. The Working Committee should be treated as on a par with a Cabinet, which is nominated by the Leader of a party. Moreover, the Working Committee, as at present constituted, was the only stabilizing factor in the organization.

Admitting that a great deal of primary membership in the Congress was fraudulent, it said that it would have liked to abolish it but for the necessity of maintaining mass contact. It, therefore, suggested the appointment of a small Committee to go into this matter.

Mr. Hanumanthaiya's suggestion that enrolment should be by committees at public meetings did not find favour with the Committee. Nor did it approve the idea of having enrolment of each primary member in front of five witnesses.

The proposal to extend the term of A-ICC and the PCCs to five years also did not find favour with the Committee, primarily because it feared that such a move would take away freshness from the Party and lead to stagnation. Nor did it approve the idea of limiting the term of office of people in the parliamentary field, particularly Ministers.

It accepted the suggestion to give representation to special interests in A-ICC without, however, disturbing its present structure at least for the current term.

It partially accepted some of the recommendations of the study groups of the Parliamentary Party such as the training of mandal workers, representation of minorities, scope for ventilation of public grievances and co-ordination between the two wings of the party—parliamentary and organizational.

Finally, it felt that it would not be desirable to have any major change in the present constitution of the party at this juncture, when organizational elections from the mandal upwards had just been completed. The new Committees should be allowed to function for their full term of two years.

It approved a suggestion that several committees of A-ICC should be formed to deal with subjects like labour, kisans and increased agricultural production. It has, however, rejected the formation of such a Committee to deal with foreign affairs "as it is too delicate a subject to be handled by any committee of A-ICC."

The appointment of a Disciplinary Action Committee directly by A-ICC and the enlargement of its functions were also suggested.

The following were the point-by-point decisions of the Working Committee on the report of the Re-organization Committee:

Question of leadership: The proposal that the leaders of the Congress Legislature parties at the Centre as well as in States should be Presidents of the corresponding Congress committees (A-ICC and PCC) was not acceptable.

Primary membership: The four-anna membership should continue. There were enough provisions in the Congress constitution for preventing bogus membership and punishing those responsible for it. These provisions should be strictly enforced.

Term of Committees: The existing system of a two-year term for every Congress Committee should continue.

Term of office-bearers in the Parliamentary field: The proposal that no Minister should hold office for more than two terms was not feasible.

Sub-committees of A-ICC: The A-ICC should elect the following committees: Disciplinary Action Committee, Committee on Planning and Implementation, Committee for Increased Agricultural Production and Committee for Constructive Activities.

Composition of A-ICC and PCCs: Members of the Executive Committee of the Congress Party in Parliament should be full-fledged members of A-ICC. Similarly, members of the Executive Committees of the Congress parties in the State Legislatures should be full-fledged members of PCCs.

Composition of the Working Committee: The Working Committee agreed with the view of the Re-organization Committee that it should continue to be nominated by the Congress President.

Nominated and co-opted members: Nominated and co-opted members would have no voting rights in organizational elections. They would exercise all other rights of membership.

Resolutions:

On June 5, the A-ICC adopted two non-official resolutions, one opposing any further re-organization of States, and the other deprecating "the tendency among certain sections of Congressmen" to criticize and to tone down the implementation of the accepted national policies of the Congress regarding the planned progress towards a Socialistic Welfare State and the policy of non-alignment in international affairs.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3085:INI:C]

K. Inquiry Into Complaints Against Congressmen: The Congress President, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, made public at a news conference in New Delhi on June 14 two resolutions which the Congress Working Committee had adopted in Poona on June 3.

The resolutions, in brief, authorized the Congress President, first, to appoint a permanent panel of five or six persons to inquire into specific complaints of misuse of authority by Congressmen, and secondly, to call for annual statements of the assets, incomes and expenditures from all Congress Ministers, both at the Centre and in the States, and all Congress Members of Parliament and State Legislatures.

The following were the texts of the two resolutions:

"(1) Whereas complaints are received occasionally about misuse of authority by responsible Congressmen, it is advisable to have a permanent machinery to examine the merits of such complaints. For this purpose, the President is authorized to appoint a panel out of which he may nominate one or more persons, wherever he considers such action necessary, to inquire into such complaints and to report to him."

"(2) The Working Committee authorizes the Congress President to require the Congress Ministers of Central and State Governments and Congress Members of Parliament and State Legislatures to submit to him annual statements of their assets, income and expenditure."

Asked if he had finalized the list of people who would constitute the panel, Mr. Reddy said that it was not an easy task to get the right type of people for the job. Apart from a judicial background, the members of the panel would have to have some political experience, since they would be required not only to go into the legal aspects of complaints but also determine the question of propriety even if legally there was no case. The membership of the panel, which might be enlarged later, need not be necessarily limited to the Congress Party.

Explaining the procedure to be followed in the case of complaints of misuse of power, he said that before referring such a case to a committee of the panel for inquiry, he would have to satisfy himself, in consultation with the Prime Minister at the Centre and Chief Ministers in the States, that a *prima facie* case did exist.

The returns of assets and liabilities of Congressmen, he explained, would be treated as public documents and would be open to scrutiny by any member. Of course, these returns would not include information about the assets and liabilities of the relatives of Ministers.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3118:INI:B]

L. Review Of Community Development Programme: The Programme Evaluation Organization, in its seventh evaluation report on the Community Development Programme made public on June 11, said that the Programme had "become more Governmental rather than popular in character."

The report said that the Programme had been sustained "more by hope than by achievement."

It said that people's reaction in most Community Development blocs was not yet generally favourable to the growth of self-reliance in village communities, which was the primary aim of the Community Development Programme.

It said: "The majority of the villagers do not regard it as their own Programme and seem to rely mainly on Government for effecting the development of the rural areas."

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Among the agricultural problems considered most important by the people and the officials was the question of irrigation facilities. Improved agricultural practices seemed to be spreading very slowly. Among the reasons for the slow progress were shortages of supplies, lack of irrigation and shortage and delay in the supply of fertilizers.

In 1958-59, there was a general increase in the number and membership of co-operatives of all types. Their working capital, owned capital, deposits and business showed a significant increase in 1958-59. It was only the marketing co-operatives, however, that showed general improvement in number and working.

The only aspect of the people's participation of any importance in the execution of the Programme was their contribution in cash and kind towards the cost of development projects. An attempt had, therefore, been made to assess the nature and extent of such contribution in the blocs under study.

To assess its impact upon farming practices, the *rabi crop* campaign was evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organization in the Punjab, UP and Rajasthan. The campaign seemed to have achieved some success in organizing the necessary supplies.

One of its findings was that to bring about a rapid increase in agricultural output the Government would have, in the circumstances of the rural economy, to rely very largely on institutional agencies for the distribution of seeds, fertilizers and finance to the farmers. Moreover, the campaign would leave a permanent mark if its experience was used to convert what were necessarily *ad hoc* arrangements into permanent alterations.

The report was an evaluation of the 1958-59 *rabi* crop campaign in selected States, case studies of successful panchayats and co-operatives and an analysis of some aspects of rural unemployment.

It covered certain important aspects of the programme, namely, agriculture, animal husbandry, organization of supply, co-operation, village industries, health, education, social education, democratic decentralization and *people's contribution and attitudes.*

National Conference Decisions:

The National Conference on Community Development, at its plenary session in Srinagar on June 10, recommended intensification of the village and small industries programme in the areas selected for the 'package programme' of intensive agricultural development without prejudice to the general pattern of economic development.

The Conference, which was presided over by the Central Minister of Community Development, Mr. S. K. Dey, agreed that the work being done in the pilot projects (industries) might be continued as part of the Third Five-Year Plan and a specific provision should be made as part of the rural industries programme of the State plans.

To make the impact of the industries programme felt in the countryside, it wanted the Khadi Commission to organize at least one or two industries in each bloc.

It approved a proposal to set up a rural industries centre for every five blocs.

A scheme for setting up one industrial estate for every 15 blocs by the end of the Third Plan was also approved.

It recommended that there should be one youth organization for every 10 villages in a bloc. It took note of the progress already achieved in this connexion in UP, where about 6,000 youth clubs were functioning.

It expressed itself as being unhappy that an attempt should have been made to evaluate the Community Development Programme, "which now extends over 3,000 blocs, by a study of as few as 18 of them" (see above).

It observed that the selection of blocs had not been done on a scientific basis. In making the selection, "the nearness of the bloc to the Programme Evaluation Officer's headquarters seems to have been a major criterion rather than the representative character of a particular bloc."

It was said to be "intrigued" by "the contradictory findings" of the Programme Evaluation Organization in regard to food production. It recalled that the National Sample Survey, which made a country-wide study of agricultural yields, "had given its verdict that production in Community Development Blocs was 10 per cent to 15 per cent more than in other areas". It was of the view that it would be extremely unrealistic to draw any conclusions on the basis of "such inadequate and unrepresentative studies".

It recommended to the Central Government to set up a special committee to examine the adequacy of the Programme Evaluation Organization to meet the current needs of evaluation.

It urged that a proper and effective organization should be built up so that the study made would produce "an independent and representative report based on scientific data".

The Chairman of the Programme Evaluation Organization, who was present at the Conference, recognized the validity of the observations made by the Conference and agreed to make necessary amendments in the report to indicate that the study was an evaluation of 18 selected blocs and not of the Community Development Programme as a whole.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2817:INI:H]

M. **Dandakaranya Authority Reconstituted:** A high-level conference held in New Delhi on June 16 at the invitation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to discuss problems of rehabilitation of displaced persons, and more particularly, of the Dandakaranya Scheme, decided to re-constitute the Dandakaranya Authority and invest it with wider powers.

The re-constituted Authority, according to an official Press Note, will have a whole-time Chairman and enjoy considerable autonomy.

Other members of the Authority will be the Chief Secretaries of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, the Chief Administrator of the Authority and a representative each of the Central Home and Rehabilitation Ministries.

The Conference was attended by the West Bengal Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, and his Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. P. C. Sen, the Central Law Minister, Mr. Asoke Sen, and the Central Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna.

There was general agreement as to the steps to be taken to expedite the rehabilitation of displaced persons and the proper functioning of the Dandakaranya Authority.

It decided that the Authority should prepare a general five-year plan and a more specific plan for each year. It will prepare its own budget which will then have to be approved by the Central Government. The Authority will be entitled to make minor adjustments in the budget within the major allocations.

The Press Note said: "The scheme will continue to develop in a big way for many years to come. To begin with, however, its chief function will be to rehabilitate displaced persons from East Pakistan. For this purpose, the first priority will be given to the displaced persons at present in camps in West Bengal. Later, other displaced persons will also be considered for further rehabilitation. The attempt will be to build up integrated communities which means not only agriculturists but also skilled workers and artisans.

"Displaced families sent to Dandakaranya will be provided with shelter, certain facilities and work pending full rehabilitation. During the initial period, their work may be subsidized. All those who are sent to Dandakaranya will have the assurance of being rehabilitated there.

"It is hoped that the major part of the work of the Ministry of Rehabilitation will be over within a period of 12 to 15 months. Some part may then still remain. This can be distributed to other Ministries of the Central Government or to the West Bengal Government so that the Ministry of Rehabilitation as such can be closed.

"It was agreed that there should be the fullest consultation and co-operation between the Central Government in all matters concerning the rehabilitation of displaced persons and the Dandakaranya Scheme. The Chief Minister of West Bengal was invited to attend all meetings of the Rehabilitation Committee of the Central Cabinet."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3056:INI:A]

N. **Guarantee Of Advances Scheme:** The Reserve Bank of India announced in Bombay on June 22 that to start with the Government of India's scheme for the guarantee of advances granted to small-scale industries by approved credit institutions would come into force from July 1, 1960 in 22 selected districts of the country.

The Reserve Bank (which has been entrusted with the administration of the scheme as agent of the Government of India and designated as "Guarantee Organization" for this purpose) said in a press *communique* that these 22 districts had been selected on the basis of the relative importance of outstanding loans to small-scale industrial units and the potentiality for further expansion of such loans.

It also announced the names of credit institutions specified for the grant of facilities under the scheme. These include the State Bank of India and its eight subsidiaries, 49 commercial banks, 22 State co-operative banks and 14 State Finance Corporations.

The scheme would be introduced initially in the following districts: Agra (Uttar Pradesh), Ahmedabad (Gujerat), Amritsar (Punjab), Bangalore (Mysore), Calcutta (West Bengal), Coimbatore (Madras), Cuttack (Orissa), Delhi—Union Territory (Delhi), Gird (Madhya Pradesh), Greater Bombay (Maharashtra), Howrah (West Bengal), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Kamrup (Assam), Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), Kistna (Andhra Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Madras (Madras), Ranchi (Bihar), Surat (Gujerat) and Trivandrum (Kerala).

The *communique* said that the Government of India had formulated the scheme on an experimental basis for a period of two years from July 1, 1960. "The object of the scheme is to enlarge the support of institutional credit to small-scale industrial units by granting a degree of protection to the lending institutions against possible losses in respect of such advances. The scheme provides for the sharing of losses between the lending institutions and the Government of India, subject to the condition that the maximum amount recoverable against the guarantee issued under the scheme in respect of any one advance will not exceed Rs. 1,00,000."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3159:INI:D]

O. **Andhra Pradesh Legislature—Governor's Address:** The Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, told a joint session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature in Hyderabad on June 22 that a Bill providing for free compulsory primary education for the 6-11 age group would shortly be introduced in the House. The Bill would replace the

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existing separate Education Acts in the Telengana and Andhra regions of the State. The Government proposed to introduce compulsory primary education for this age group by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period according to schedule.

He expressed satisfaction at the economic progress made in the State. With a view to controlling prices, the Government proposed to hold buffer-stocks and open fair-price shops. The West Godavari district had been selected for experimenting the 'package programme'. If it proved successful, the programme would be extended to other districts. The cost of the programme would be shared by the Ford Foundation, the State and the Centre.

The pilot schemes for the provision of adequate finance to small agriculturists would be taken up in 20 blocs of 10 villages each.

He announced that an integrated scheme for the supply of milk to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad would be undertaken shortly. This Rs. 3.5-crore scheme would be started with the assistance of the UNICEF.

Discussing industrial progress in the State, he said that a paper mill would be established in Bodhan. Also a synthetic drug plant would be located in Hyderabad.

He said that the State had been pressing the Centre for the establishment of a machine tools factory in Hyderabad and a marine diesel factory at Visakhapatnam.

Compared to some other States, he added, Andhra Pradesh still lagged behind in the matter of industries. It was, therefore, the aim of the Government to utilize all available industrial potential to the maximum.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2819:INI:O]

P. **Kerala Industrial Policy Statement:** The Kerala Government announced a series of measures on June 3 to attract all types of industrial entrepreneurs to the State.

In an industrial policy statement, it expressed marked preference to large-scale industries in both the public and private sectors.

The statement said: "Large-scale industries are absolutely essential as they are the nucleii around which many small-scale industries can grow."

The following specific measures of assistance to large-scale industries were announced: (1) provision of land by acquisition, if necessary; (2) supply of cheap power; (3) assistance to obtain licences; and (4) financial participation either by investment in shares or by loans and guarantees in suitable cases subject to the overall policy of the Government of India.

For medium-scale industries, it added, the Government would provide sites for industrial townships if a number of medium industries could be grouped together. These industries would receive all assistance offered to large-scale industries. The industrial township site would be fully developed with communications, water and power facilities. However, there would be no buildings.

Small-scale industries would get factory accommodation in industrial estates, machinery on easy hire-purchase terms, special credit facilities, assistance to obtain raw materials, concessions for store purchase programmes and marketing and technical assistance.

The Government would also be prepared to participate in the share capital of sound small-scale industrial schemes and to make available developed plots with loan assistance for factory construction.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3244:INI:K]

Q. **Madras Government Employees Pay Scales Revised:** The Madras Government announced on June 20 the acceptance of all the main recommendations of the State Pay Commission with effect from July 1, 1960. This would involve an annual expenditure of over Rs. 7 crores. The expenditure for the current financial year would be Rs. 5 crores.

The most important recommendation of the State Pay Commission was a minimum wage of Rs. 60 for a last-grade Government servant and Rs. 100 for a white-collar worker.

The Commission had also recommended that the bulk of dearness allowance should be merged with pay, the revised dearness allowance being only relatively a small balancing factor. The present rates of dearness allowance were a result of increases given from time to time. These rates were: Rs. 10 up to a basic pay of Rs. 150; and Rs. 20 for a basic pay of Rs. 150 and above but below Rs. 300.

There would be no dearness allowance for employees drawing more than Rs. 300 as basic pay, though there would be marginal adjustments in the case of those drawing between Rs. 300 and Rs. 320.

A Press Note issued in this connexion said that the revised pay scales had to be understood as representing a formal increase due to absorption of the bulk of dearness allowance with pay and a real increase representing improvement of revised scales over the existing scales and that a like-for-like comparison could be only between total emoluments in both cases.

The Commission had stressed that the employees should show greater sense of efficiency and devotion to duty in view of the increase in emoluments. The clerks entering Government service should be made to pass a test on principles of "general administration" so as to improve general efficiency.

It had also suggested falling in line with the second Central Pay Commission recommendations regarding the number of holidays. Working hours may be altered to 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. The present hours are 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2124:INI:G]

R. **Burdwan University Inaugurated:** The University of Burdwan in West Bengal formally came into being on June 15. This is the fourth University in the State.

The ceremony was without any ostentation. The former Election Commissioner of India, Mr. Sukumar Sen, assumed charge as Vice-Chancellor.

Initially, the University will have under its jurisdiction over 30 degree colleges hitherto affiliated to Calcutta University.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

S. **Telex Link With UK:** A telex service between India and UK, India's first international telex link, was introduced on June 16.

The International Telex Service enables individual telex subscribers in a country to have direct tele-printer contact with telex subscribers in other countries.

A telex subscriber does not have to lease a whole channel to himself. He is charged on a call basis according to the time consumed by him.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

T. **Dacoits Surrender To Acharya Vinobha Bhave:** As many as 20 outlaws who had been terrorizing the countryside in the northern districts of Madhya Pradesh and Agra district in Uttar Pradesh surrendered to Acharya Vinobha Bhave who toured the dacoit-infested areas in the second and third weeks of May.

For several years, the bandits had been eluding the police. Many of them were former members of gangs led by bandit chiefs like Man Singh and Roopa, whose names struck awe in the minds of villagers.

Acharya Bhave's approach was to reform by persuasion, and his supporters claimed that the dacoits who had surrendered had undergone a genuine "change of heart".

The dacoits, including Lukka, "wanted" in several cases of murder, surrendered unconditionally. They were later handed over to the police.

However, Acharya Bhave's peace mission did not pass off without any criticism. The Madhya Pradesh Inspector-General of Police, Mr. K. E. Rustomji, complained that the dacoits were being glorified as heroes and that, in the process, the police had become demoralized.

Commenting on this criticism, Acharya Bhave said that it was never his object to lower the morale of the police but only to seek a change of heart on the part of those who had taken to crime as their career.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

JAPAN

SUMMARY: Strikes And Demonstrations Against Government And Security Treaty With USA—Socialist Threat Of Mass Resignation From Diet—Mr. N. Kishi Defends Treaty—Mr. J. Hagerty's Visit—Socialists Reject Move For Truce During Mr. Eisenhower's Visit—Demonstrators Storm Diet— Soviet Note—Mr. N. Kishi Requests Mr. Eisenhower To Postpone Visit; Reparation Payments.

A. **Demonstrations Against Japan-US Mutual Security Treaty:** On June 4, trade unionists and students combined their protests against the Government and the Mutual Security Treaty with USA and set off strikes and demonstrations on an unprecedented scale.

The police estimated that 830,000 persons throughout the country took part in the strike on June 4 while 24,000 police were lined up to keep order.

Nearly 250,000 people held rallies in 254 places and there were other demonstrations in 178 centres. But there was little violence.

In Tokyo, as in other major cities, thousands of striking transport workers brought public services to a standstill.

The General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo) claimed that 130,000 demonstrators were out in Tokyo's streets, but the police pruned down this figure to 60,000.

The only violence reported was at Tokyo's railway station at dawn, when striking railwaymen and supporting students clashed with the railway security guard, more than 30 of whom were injured.

The police confined themselves to cordoning off public buildings, and orderly crowds eventually drifted away.

Mass Resignations From Diet Threatened—Socialist Party Convention:

On June 6, an extraordinary Convention of the Opposition Socialist Party approved a proposal for the mass resignation of all the 125 So-

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cialist members of the Lower House of the Diet in a bid to force the Government to dissolve the Diet and hold fresh General Elections.

The Convention left it to the discretion of the Chairman of the Party, Mr. Inejiro Asanuma, to decide when the resignation should be handed over to the Speaker of the Lower House.

[Mr. N. Kishi had already said that he would call for a series of by-elections rather than a General Election if the Socialists resigned *en masse*.]

It also unanimously approved resolutions calling for the resignation of the Cabinet of Mr. N. Kishi, dissolution of the Diet and the holding of early General Elections.

A resolution opposing the ratification of the Mutual Security Treaty with USA was also approved.

The mass resignation would be symbolic since it was certain to be rejected by the Lower House dominated by Mr. N. Kishi's Liberal Democrats. Socialist Party sources themselves admitted that they realized it would be a "symbolic gesture." They also pointed out, however, that the gesture had to be made at all costs for the dual purpose of echoing the waves of violent demonstrations and the general strike against Mr. N. Kishi's Government and against the Security Treaty with USA.

Following the Convention, its 800 delegates staged a parade through Tokyo's main streets towards Mr. N. Kishi's residence and the American Embassy.

Mr. N. Kishi On Treaty With USA:

Speaking in an *ad hoc* Committee of the Upper House on June 8, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, defended the Security Treaty with USA and said that Japan must "tie up with free nations" and could not afford to follow a neutralist policy.

He said that those who opposed revision of the Treaty were either "outright communists" or were trying to make Japan go communist while speaking against communism and advocating a neutralist policy."

"To stand neutral," he said, "means to go not one step but ten steps towards communism."

Mr. D. Eisenhower's Proposed Visit:

On June 8, in Washington, the White House issued a special statement re-affirming President D. Eisenhower's intention to visit Japan later in the month (June).

The White House added that, in response to several questions from the Press, the following statement was being issued: "No change is contemplated in the President's visit to Japan. The purpose of the visit was and remains the paying of a courtesy call on a great sister democracy and the furtherance of United States—Japanese friendship in connexion with the United States—Japanese centennial celebrations this year."

President Eisenhower was scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on June 19 and to remain there until June 22.

The same day (June 8), the Socialist Party officially asked the Government to seek a postponement of Mr. Eisenhower's visit.

The Secretary-General of the Socialist Party, Mr. Saburo Eda, and four senior Party members separately met the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Etsusaburo Shiina, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, on June 8 to present the Socialist request.

The statement said that the Socialist Party would welcome the US President to Japan at another time but considered his visit now, in view of internal difficulties, as "improper".

Also, on the same day (June 8), the Left-wing Students' Federation gave an "ultimatum" to President Eisenhower warning him against visiting Japan.

The "ultimatum" took the form of an open letter which said that if the President "forced an entry into Japan and trampled upon the ideals of peace and neutrality of the students", they would do what they regarded as their "sacred duty in defence of their racial pride and in response to the hopes of the peace-loving peoples of the world."

Demonstrations against the planned visit of Mr. Eisenhower were again staged on June 10 when the US Presidential Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, arrived in Tokyo to make arrangements for the President's visit.

About 3,000 students blocked the road and prevented Mr. Hagerty's departure from the airport. He and the US Ambassador in Japan, Mr. Douglas MacArthur II, had to be rescued from the crowds by a helicopter.

In Washington, later in the day (June 10), a White House spokesman said that Mr. Eisenhower was still planning to visit Tokyo on June 19 in spite of the hostile demonstrations against Mr. Hagerty.

As anti-American tension mounted, Mr. Hagerty slipped out of Tokyo to Anchorage, in Alaska, on June 11 to join the US Presidential party then on its East Asian tour.

On June 11, Mr. Kishi told a parliamentary committee that the airport demonstration against Mr. Hagerty was linked with the infiltration strategy of international communism against democratic nations. His Government would now adopt any policy to cope with the country's domestic situation which might spread the impression that it was bowing before the violence of students and trade unionists.

He added that Japan should strive to regain international trust and confidence by extending a friendly welcome to Mr. Eisenhower.

Meanwhile, demonstrations continued in Tokyo and elsewhere. On June 11, about 80,000 persons paraded Tokyo streets denouncing the Government and the Security Pact with USA. They surrounded the Diet building and stoned the house of the Prime Minister, Mr. N. Kishi.

On June 13, the Socialist Party rejected a political truce during Mr. Eisenhower's visit proposed by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

The Chairman of the Socialist Party, Mr. Inejiro Asanuma, said that the prerequisite for a re-consideration of the Party's opposition to Mr. Eisenhower's visit was Mr. N. Kishi's resignation.

He, however, pledged to urge the organizations participating in the demonstrations against Mr. Eisenhower's visit and the US-Japan Security Treaty to avoid such incidents as those that occurred during Mr. Hagerty's visit.

The newly-formed Democratic Socialist Party leader, Mr. Suehiro Nishio, believed to be a moderate among Left-wing Japanese politicians, demanded as the price of his co-operation during Mr. Eisenhower's visit the immediate adjournment of the Diet.

The extreme Leftist students' organization, Zengakuren, and the Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (Sohyo) expressed their determination to hold anti-Treaty and anti-Eisenhower demonstrations. Large numbers of students resolved to resort to a sit-down strike on the runway at the air-port to prevent Mr. Eisenhower's plane from landing or, alternatively, to be run over by the plane as it landed.

On June 15, the demonstrators stormed the Diet and in the ensuing clash with the police, at least three students were killed.

The demonstration erupted shortly after Mr. Kishi's Government had abandoned efforts to win final ratification of the revised US-Japan Security Treaty by the time Mr. Eisenhower arrived in Tokyo on June 19.

Mr. Kosaku Shinoda, Public Relations Officer of Mr. Kishi's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, told newsmen that the Government had yielded on the Treaty ratification issue in the interests of "a political truce so that Mr. Eisenhower's visit could be made a success."

He said that the Government would recess the Diet until the end of Mr. Eisenhower's visit to Japan. This meant that the ratification of the Treaty would not become final at least until June 26. If the Diet had remained in session, ratification of the Treaty would have been automatic on June 19, 30 days after the approval of the Treaty by the Lower House, thus coinciding with Mr. Eisenhower's arrival.

Soviet Note:

In Moscow the same day (June 15), the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, in a Note handed over to the Japanese Ambassador to USSR, Mr. Suemitso Kadawaki, alleged that the Japanese Government was supporting "those forces which wanted to make Japan a shield for USA."

The Note said that these forces wanted "to prevent the development of good relations between Japan and USSR".

It recalled that the Japanese Government had not yet replied to the Soviet Note of May 20 dealing with alleged American spy planes based in Japan.

It said: "This delay leads to the conclusion that the Japanese Government obviously does not take into account the seriousness and danger of the situation which could result from the use of these planes for aggressive acts against USSR."

It warned Japan that she was courting "terrible tragedies" if she continued to follow her present policy and ratified the Mutual Security Treaty with USA.

It said that the "US-Japanese Military Agreement" ensured the use of Japanese territory by a foreign State for aggressive aims against Russia and other countries neighbouring Japan.

Mr. D. Eisenhower's Visit Postponed:

The storming of the Diet on June 15 and mounting tension set the Government thinking on whether even the best of security arrangements would be adequate during Mr. Eisenhower's visit.

At an emergency meeting held on June 16, the Cabinet "regretfully decided" to request President Eisenhower to postpone his visit.

This was later conveyed in a message by Mr. N. Kishi to Mr. Eisenhower, who was then on a tour of the Philippines.

Mr. Kishi later told a news conference that Mr. Eisenhower's visit had been called off "until the Japanese people could welcome him with unanimous cordiality."

He said: "To my regret, the present conditions in Japan are not appropriate to welcome a State guest.

"In view of the incident involving Mr. Hagerty, who had to be rescued by helicopter when his car was stormed by rioters, it has become obvious that planned and collective violence, influenced by communists, is disturbing order in Japan.

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"For the freedom, peace and prosperity of the Japanese people, such subversive activity must be eliminated by all means.

"The Japanese people have been known to be courteous and to extend a hearty welcome to foreign guests.

"The majority of the Japanese people have been ready to extend a hearty welcome to President Eisenhower, but only the minority of the people have been opposing the visit.

"As the Prime Minister of Japan, I had to make every effort in line with this feeling of the majority of the people. The fact that I had proposed a meeting of the heads of the three political parties was part of my efforts.

"I have also re-iterated that President Eisenhower's visit to Japan was divorced from politics and, therefore, I asked for the co-operation of the Press.

"Despite such a desire by the majority of the people to welcome President Eisenhower, the current condition was brought about by the violence influenced in turn by international communism.

"I think a postponement of the visit could not be helped if President Eisenhower has to be greeted courteously. So I decided to ask the US Government to postpone the visit.

"It is most regrettable that the earnest desire of the Japanese people to extend a friendly welcome to President Eisenhower was hampered.

"We will bring about by all means the time when Japan can extend a friendly welcome to the US President and so serve the friendship between USA and Japan."

Replying to a question, he said that he did not intend to resign nor would he dissolve the Diet and so prevent ratification of the Security Treaty with USA.

He did not also say when a new invitation might be extended to President Eisenhower, but said that his Government still planned to ratify the Security Treaty by June 19.

An earlier proposal that the current Diet session be recessed was dropped.

In Manila, Mr. Hagerty announced that President Eisenhower had accepted the decision of the Japanese authorities that his visit to Japan should be postponed.

He said: "The President has been informed of the Japanese Government's request that he postpone his visit to Japan.

"Although he would have liked to fulfil his long-held ambition to pay his respects to the Emperor and to the people of this great sister democracy and ally of USA, he, of course, fully accepts the decision of the Japanese authorities and, therefore, will not visit Japan at this time.

"In so doing, the President wishes to express his full and sympathetic understanding of the decision taken by the Japanese Government.

"He would like also to express his regrets that a small organized minority led by professional communist agitators, acting under external direction and control, have been able by resort to force and violence to prevent his goodwill visit and to mar Japan-American relations.

"At the same time, the President remained confident that deliberate challenge to law and order, which have caused the Japanese Government to reach its decision, will not and cannot disrupt the abiding friendship and understanding which unite our two nations and our two peoples."

Jubilation Among Opposition Parties:

As the news of the postponement of Mr. Eisenhower's visit to Japan spread, Left-wing demonstrators in Japan went wild with joy. Crowds sang, danced and shouted round the residence of Mr. N. Kishi.

The Leftist students' organization, Zengakuren, declared that, having "won the first round" in their fight against the US-Japan Security Treaty, they would "fight on until the Treaty was quashed" and Mr. N. Kishi resigned.

It said that demonstrations outside the Diet would be continued until it was dissolved and the Kishi Cabinet resigned as a body.

The Socialist Party, whose supporters had taken a leading part in the demonstrations, issued the following statement:

"The indefinite postponement of President Eisenhower's visit to Japan is a victory for the opinions of the people who desire peace and friendly relations between USA and Japan.

"The Kishi Government has been given a decisive blow by the united actions of the people on an unprecedented scale. It is now on the verge of collapse.

"We cannot forget the death of Miss Michiko Kamba (the girl student who died in the riots outside the Diet) and the other sacrifices behind the victory.

"The fire of our anger will continue to blaze until the day of our final victory. The only step left for the Government of Mr. Kishi is immediate resignation."

Ratification Of Treaty:

While massive demonstrations against the Security Treaty with USA continued (for background see page 3367), the Treaty got automatic approval of the Diet at one minute past midnight on June 19-20 when the ruling Liberal Democratic Party decided not to call for a plenary session of the House of Councillors (Upper House of the Diet).

[Under the Japanese Constitution, a Treaty passed by the Lower House gets the automatic approval of the Upper House if the Upper House fails to act on it within 30 days of its passage by the Lower House.]

The Security Treaty had been rushed through the Lower House by the ruling Party on the night of May 17, although the Opposition had boycotted the session. The ruling Party had been seeking to submit the Treaty to a plenary session of the Upper House instead of getting it passed automatically. However, the Opposition had threatened to block any such move physically, and further a tense atmosphere prevailed around the Diet, as demonstrators assembled in its vicinity. In view of the situation, the Government decided not to call the Upper House into session.

Soon afterwards, the Socialist Party's Central Committee issued a "declaration" against the Treaty calling it null and void.

It said that the Treaty violated the Japanese Constitution when it provided Japanese territory for US forces, and it violated the UN Charter in that it virtually regarded the Soviet Union and communist China as imaginary enemies under the guise of maintaining peace in the Far East. It concluded: "Based on our serene and calm judgment and consideration, therefore, the Socialist Party declares that it does not approve the new US-Japan Security Treaty."

The Cabinet Secretary, Mr. E. Shiina, said in a statement that the recent series of anti-Government demonstrations made it clear that there was within Japan itself a clash between East and West.

He added that the Soviet Union had repeatedly intervened in the domestic politics of other countries and had issued statements opposing the Security Treaty. The present opposition to the Treaty in Japan itself came from only a minority of communists inspired by international communism. But, almost all the Japanese people supported the Treaty "from the bottom of their hearts."

By June 22, the Government had completed all formalities to facilitate the ratification of the Security Treaty. Thirty-two Bills were rushed through the Diet while the Socialists, who were determined to wreck every move of the ruling Liberal Democrats, absented themselves from the House.

Emperor Hirohito's attestation of the Treaty was obtained on the night of June 21 after all the Cabinet members had signed it.

On June 22, thousands of rain-soaked students and trade unionists, waving sodden anti-Government banners and shouting slogans, marched on the Diet protesting against the Treaty.

At the height of the demonstration, the police estimated the crowd at about 17,000—well below the 200,000 the Left-wing organizers had hoped to turn out.

The same day (June 22), in Washington, the United States Senate ratified the US-Japanese Security Treaty by an overwhelming majority—by 90 votes to 2.

The two Senators who voted against the ratification of the Treaty were two Southern Democrats—Mr. Russell Long of Louisiana and Mr. Richard Russel of Georgia.

(*The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3367:JAP:A]

B. **Payment Of Reparations:** Trade Ministry sources in Tokyo said on June 9 that Japan had paid so far about 22 per cent of her total war reparation obligations to three South-East Asian countries—Burma, the Philippines and Indonesia.

A total of 78,500,000,000 yen worth of war preparations in goods and services had been delivered to the three countries to which Japan had contracted to pay 350,308,800,000 yen.

To Burma, now in the fifth payment year, Japan had paid by April, 1960 about 34,660,000,000 yen worth of material and services.

To the Philippines, now in the third payment year, a total of 33,450,000,000 yen had been paid, including 19,300,000,000 yen worth of shipping.

To Indonesia, now in the second payment year, Japan had paid 10,469,000,000 yen, including 3,600,000,000 yen worth of shipping and 3,000,000,000 yen of machinery.

To South Viet-Nam, Japan had pledged 14,040,000,000 yen in war reparations in a Treaty which took effect in January, 1960, but nothing had yet been paid. A Viet-Namese War Reparations Mission had just arrived in Japan to formulate an implementation programme with the Japanese Government just as the three other recipient nations had done previously.

With South Viet-Nam included, Japan's war reparation obligations aggregated to 364,348,800,000 yen.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3128:JAP:D]

KOREA (South)

A. **Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's Visit:** President D. D. Eisenhower of USA paid a goodwill visit to Seoul on June 19 and 20 when he received the biggest welcome of his East Asian tour.

In a statement on arrival he said: "For me and my party, as for all who love freedom, a visit here vividly recalls the memory of many months when Korea was a rallying

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place for the fighting men of the free world. Hence they came from every continent and hemisphere. Here in their blood and valour, they proved their devotion to freedom, knew no boundary of land or ocean. Here they demonstrated that a people determined to preserve their freedom against brutal aggression can depend on the help and arms and food—from all over the world.

"I first came here only a few months after the Korean Republic was established. Six years later, in 1952, I saw the winter fighting in the mountains, and felt the spirit and will for sacrifice and the courage out of which greatness in freedom is built.

"This third time I come here to learn better and, at first hand, the progress you have made since war had devastated your land, to discuss with the leaders of the Republic our common concerns and purposes, to help fortify and strengthen our mutual exports in support of collective security and to assure you that the United States, with all its heart, works for the noblest goal of mankind—peace and friendship in freedom.

"I am proud to salute the men and women of Korea who have so amply proved their love of liberty, and I bring from the people of the United States their heart-felt wish for Korea's growth and progress in the years ahead."

In a speech of welcome, the acting South Korean President, Mr. Huh Chung, said that South Korea regarded USA as her closest friend and most powerful ally.

His country, he said, regained her independence after World War II through American sponsorship without which "this country would still be dominated by a foreign Power."

He added: "America was the first to come to our aid when the communists invaded our country. Without that aid, those of us who survived would even now be firmly locked behind the iron curtain. And, without American aid, the reconstruction of the country after the ruins of the war would be impossible."

Referring to the recent student demonstrations which ousted Dr. Syngman Rhee and what he termed as psychological rehabilitation, he said: "We are now engaged in the difficult task of consolidating the achievements of those students, so that the principles and practice of true democracy will become the natural heritage of our future generations."

Address To National Assembly:

In his address to the National Assembly on June 19, Mr. Eisenhower said: "Events over the past few months in the Republic of Korea have demonstrated how aware its citizens are of the rights and obligations of a free people.

"In all your efforts, you have the sympathetic understanding and best wishes of the American people.

"On behalf of the Government and people of the United States, I solemnly re-affirm the pledge of full American support to the Republic of Korea in accordance with our commitments under the Mutual Defence Treaty."

Joint Communique:

In a joint *communique* issued later, Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Huh Chung agreed that Korea should be peacefully re-unified in accordance with the principles set forth in United Nations resolutions.

They also agreed that South Korea was entitled to United Nations membership, and that continued US economic aid was needed to help South Korea maintain her economic growth and achieve economic viability as soon as possible.

They pledged that their countries would continue to uphold United Nations principles and work unreservedly and unceasingly toward maintaining peace.

To this end, both leaders recognized the vital importance of preserving the alliance between South Korea and USA and of maintaining vigilance and strength, patience and farsightedness, in carrying out the purpose for which this alliance stands.

Mr. Eisenhower left Seoul on June 20 for Honolulu to rest at the end of his curtailed Far East tour.

(*The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2447:KRS:A, 3328:KRS:A]

NEPAL

A. **Ganesh Himal Climbed:** A Briton, P. Wallace, organized a one-man Expedition and climbed the 24,299-ft. high Ganesh Himal, north-west of Khatmandu, on May 31.

Ganesh Himal was first climbed four years ago by the famous Swiss mountaineer, Raymond Lambert. His partners on that Expedition were the late Mme. Claude Kogan and the late Eric Gauchet. Gauchet was killed in an accident on the way down and Mme. Kogan lost her life on Cho Oyu in 1959.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. **ITSC's Tenth Interim Report:** An account of the activities of the International Truce Supervisory Commission from February 1, 1959 to January 31, 1960 and a brief review of the progress made by the parties concerned in the implementation of the provisions of the Geneva Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam was contained in the ITSC's tenth *interim* report published on June 10.

The report of the Commission, consisting of the representatives of India, Poland and Canada, had since been passed to all member-Governments which participated in the 1954 Geneva Conference that ended the Indo-China War.

During the period under review, the Commission received as many as 111 complaints from North Viet-Nam and 18 complaints from South Viet-Nam, each party charging the other with violations of the demilitarized zone.

The report said that the North Viet-Nam Military High Command had alleged that under the terms of an Agreement, the United States was to place at the disposal of South Viet-Nam six kilograms of uranium. The South Viet-Nam Government had declined to produce to the Commission a copy of the Agreement but said that it related to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy only.

It added: "The reply is under consideration."

The report also said that the Commission was considering nine outstanding complaints by the North Viet-Nam Military High Command of association between South Viet-Nam and S-EATO.

The Commission reported South Viet-Nam's reply to North Viet-Nam's allegations that its representatives had participated in S-EATO meetings and manoeuvres in 1957 and 1958.

The South Viet-Nam Government said that it considered the despatch of observers and military personnel abroad to be "an international question, which falls under the sovereignty of the Republic of Viet-Nam and does not in any way concern the Geneva Agreement."

The Polish representative on the Commission, Mr. Tadeusz Wisniewski, recorded his opinion dissenting from the majority view that the period of operation in South Viet-Nam of the United States Temporary Equipment Recovery Mission (following the end of the Indo-China War) should be extended to the end of 1960.

Mr. Wisniewski claimed that the Mission should be able to complete its work by the end of March, 1960.

The Commission stated that it was pursuing the reports of the alleged establishment in South Viet-Nam of a "United States Air Force Detachment."

It said that this organization was claimed by the South Viet-Nam Government to be a section of the US Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) there.

It stated that it had continued to receive complaints from North Viet-Nam of an increase in the strength of US military personnel in South Viet-Nam.

South Viet-Nam had explained an apparent increase of 759 persons between January 7, 1956 and December, 1957 by saying that most US military personnel entered by military aircraft and left in civilian clothes by commercial aircraft not controlled by the Commission.

It expressed concern about the break-down of the Joint Commission which had to maintain order in the demilitarized zone following the withdrawal of the French High Command from Viet-Nam.

It said: "The International Commission re-iterates the hope that the parties will scrupulously maintain the status of the demilitarized zone and will refrain from any action which may endanger peace in Viet-Nam."

It stated that the Commission had urged the co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference—the Soviet and British Foreign Ministers—to give urgent attention to any action they considered necessary in view of the break-down of the arrangements for controlling the zone.

Pointing out that no progress had been made to unify Viet-Nam under the Geneva Agreement, the report said that it was confident "that this important problem is engaging the attention of the co-Chairmen and the Geneva Powers and that they will take whatever measures they deem necessary to resolve it."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2692:RVN:B]

VIET-NAM (RVN)

A. **Highway Programme:** A 151-kilometre highway between Bommethurot in the mountainous area in Central Viet-Nam and Ninh Hoa near the coast was completed on May 28.

The road opened up a hitherto remote area facilitating the conversion of wild forests into productive farms.

The highway known as Route No. 21 took two years to complete. It was constructed as part of the new road net-work undertaken with American aid.

It has cut travel time between Bommethurot and Ninh Hoa to 2½ hours. It used to be a full day's journey in the dry season. In the rainy season, the mountain was impassable.

Since 1954, the Government had allotted, out of American aid funds, $14,000,000 in US currency and 1,300,000,000 plastres for the road construction programme.

(*The Times of Viet-Nam*, Saigon)

[Prev. ref. 2910:RVN:A]

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ASIAN RECORDER

July 2—8, 1960

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ADEN

A. **New Governor:** It was announced in London on June 2 that Sir Charles Hepburn Johnston had been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Aden in succession to Sir William Luce.

Sir Charles (48) who has been British Ambassador in Amman since 1956 would take up his new appointment in October, 1960. Sir William Luce's term of office would end in August, 1960.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 1749:ADN:A]

BURMA

A. **Supreme Court Upholds Parliament's Right To Approve Border Agreement With China:** The Supreme Court gave its opinion on June 17 that Parliament had the right to accord approval to the Sino-Burmese Border Agreement signed in Peking on January 29 by the former Prime Minister, Gen. Ne Win, and the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai.

The Court's opinion was sought by the President, U Win Maung, through a reference, in view of the contention by the opposition Stable A-FPFL that the Agreement was *ultra vires* the Constitution.

Under the Agreement, Burma had agreed to return to China the three villages of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang in Kachin State.

China, in turn, had agreed to abrogate the perpetual lease by Burma of the Namwan-assigned tract (belonging to China at present).

The Supreme Court was asked to give its opinion on two questions: (1) whether the Burmese Parliament was competent to accord its approval to the Agreement; (2) if the approval given by Parliament was contrary to the provisions of the Constitution.

The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court was unanimously of the view that Parliament had the right in according its approval to the Agreement and that it was not contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of Burma.

In view of this opinion, the judges ruled that it was not necessary for them to answer the second question.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3351:BUR:A]

B. **Pyidaungsu Executive Overrules U Nu:** The Executive Committee of the ruling Pyidaungsu Party on June 11 rejected a proposal by its President, Prime Minister U Nu, that the election petitions of unsuccessful candidates of the Party be withdrawn.

He made the proposal with a view to alleviating political tension. However, the Executive rejected it.

A resolution adopted by it in this connexion read: "The Executive Committee has carefully considered for two weeks the proposal made by the President of the party that, in order to alleviate political tension and for the good of the country, the election petitions of unsuccessful party candidates should be withdrawn although they are legally justified. As the submission of election petitions concerned all the voters in their respective constituencies and is in accordance with the democratic rights of the petitioners, the Executive Committee resolves not to interfere with their action."

On June 13, the President of the Opposition Stable Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, U Ba Swe, said that his party could stick to its decision to withdraw the election petitions.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3263:BUR:A]

CAMBODIA

A. **Prince Norodom Sihanouk To Become Head Of State:** The National Assembly adopted on June 13 the Constitution Amendment Bill designed to permit the appointment of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as Head of State.

It was then ratified by the Regency Council and promulgated by the Chairman of the Assembly who had been exercising the powers of the late King Norodom Suramarit on a care-taker basis.

The Bill made it constitutional for "a personage of undisputed authority specifically designated by the national electorate to become Head of the Cambodian State."

It stipulated that, in case neither a sovereign nor a Regency Council could be appointed, the National Assembly and the Council of the Kingdom entrust the powers and responsibilities of Head of State to a man duly designated through national suffrage. Such a leader would take the oath provided under the Constitution with the added pledge to remain "faithful to the Throne."

It also provided that in the case of the absence of Head of State, the President of the Assembly could perform his functions.

In a nation-wide broadcast on the same day (June 13), Prince Norodom announced that he was willing to assume the duties of Head of State in response to the people's wishes and said that he was ready to accept these duties in order to settle the problem of royal succession created by the death of his father, King Suramarit.

Earlier, on June 11, the Regency Council, the armed forces, the police and the National Assembly, had sent petitions to Prince Norodom Sihanouk urging him to agree to become the Head of State.

Prince Norodom was sworn-in as Head of State on June 17.

Referendum On Neutrality:

On June 6, in a national referendum, an overwhelming majority of Cambodians declared their support for the policy of neutrality advocated by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

They were asked to cast their ballots either for Prince Norodom and his "Popular Socialist Community", or for the Communists, or for the "Free Khmers (Cambodians) Movement", which had accused Prince Norodom of being a dictator.

A fourth ballot paper bearing only a question mark was provided for those wishing to register disapproval of all the three policies.

Polling was orderly.

Of 1,473,361 voters in 10 of the 16 Provinces, Prince Norodom and his Popular Socialist Community won 1,383,793 votes. Next came the Communists with 72 votes.

The Free Khmers (Cambodians) Movement got 48 votes, and those who voted for the "Don't know" ballot paper, marked only with a question mark, numbered 54.

In Pnom Penh Prince Norodom won 99.66 per cent of the votes.

Prince Norodom had abdicated as King in 1955 and then won 99 per cent of the votes in a General Election. He stood down as Prime Minister recently, saying that he wanted "a rest."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3287:CAM:A, 3300:CAM:A]

INDONESIA

A. **Military Units Alerted:** Indonesian military units in Maluku adjoining the Dutch-occupied territory of West Irian had been alerted since the last week of May in view of the Dutch Government's intention to strengthen the defences of its overseas colony.

All leave for Army men was withdrawn and troops were ordered to barracks.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Maluku and West Irian military region, Col. Herman Pieters, told *Antara* on May 26 that since the Dutch military build-up in West Irian began, unidentified aircraft had been noticed several times over the territory under his jurisdiction.

He said: "We presume that these planes came from the direction of Dutch-occupied West Irian... Whatever intimidation or provocations the Dutch are imposing on us, the population of Maluku has never been frightened and is prepared and ready to face the Dutch whatever the consequences."

Letter To Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld:

On June 15, Indonesia's chief delegate to UN, Mr. Sukardio Wirjopranoto, sent a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, alleging that an "explosive situation" had been created by the "hostile attitude of the Dutch Government."

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He appended to his letter a supplementary statement of the Indonesian Government about "Dutch aggressive provocations in West Irian."

He said: "On the basis of its view that the despatch of Dutch armed forces to the West Irian must ultimately endanger peace and security in South-East Asia and could even lead to the outbreak of a major Pacific conflict, the Indonesian Government has issued strong protestations and warnings in denunciation of the Dutch action.

"Despite these protests and warnings, the Dutch Government appears determined to risk an armed conflict with Indonesia.

"The Dutch Government's decision to back up its policy in West Irian is considered a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, which prohibits the use of force in the settlement of international disputes."

The letter drew these conclusions:

(1) The Dutch Government was "determined to use force in executing its policy in West Irian."

(2) The decision to despatch Dutch naval, air and ground forces to West Irian was "clearly contrary to the Charter of the United Nations."

(3) "As the Dutch Government has formally adopted a belligerent policy in West Irian, thereby raising an open armed conflict with Indonesia, the responsibility for such eventual conflict must rest solely with the Dutch Government. Any counter-move on the part of the Indonesian Government would only result from provocative action by the Dutch Government."

(4) The Netherlands had "intensified her policy of force and, up to the present, has made no formal repudiation of its official statement concerning the despatch of its armed forces to West Irian."

(*Information Service Indonesia* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3305:IND:A]

B. ***Guarantee To Investors:*** The acting President, Dr. Djuanda, said in Djakarta on May 14 that guarantees and protection based on regulations would be given to private investors participating in the future development of the country.

An "overall development bank" and a "private development bank," he said, would be established by the Government which would call for the participation of private capital in the country's reconstruction programme.

The guarantees to investors, he said, would include a law on banks' secrecy. Besides, the Government would also dissolve the Committee for the Supervision of Property.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 2962:IND:A]

C. **Protest To China On Anti-Indonesian Broadcasts:** The Foreign Affairs Department spokesman, Mr. Ganis Harsono, said in Djakarta on May 21 that the Government had sent a protest Note to the Chinese Embassy in regard to Peking Radio's anti-Indonesian broadcasts.

The protest Note demanded that such broadcasts be stopped immediately for the sake of the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Press and Radio had intensified their criticism of the Indonesian authorities over the treatment of Chinese nationals in Indonesia whom, it was alleged, Indonesia had prevented from trading.

On May 21, Peking Radio broadcast the text of a Note presented by the Chinese Embassy to the Indonesian Government on May 13 "seriously protesting" against the house arrest of a Chinese Consul by the Indonesian military authorities at Samarinda in East Kalimantan (South Borneo).

The Peking Press also published angry reports complaining that local military authorities in Indonesia had insisted on excessive finger-printing of Chinese, and that the Indonesian Foreign Ministry officials had "openly distorted facts and created pretexts for declaring officials of the Chinese Embassy and Consulates in Indonesia as *Personae non grata*."

Diplomatic Rights Of Two Chinese Consuls Withdrawn:

On June 1, the Indonesian Government announced that it had withdrawn the diplomatic rights of two Chinese Consuls.

Mr. Harsono told newsmen in Djakarta that the "rights and authority" of the Chinese Consul, Mr. Chiang Yen, in South Borneo, and the Consul for Medan, Mr. Lee Ching-yu, had been withdrawn as from May 31.

The move against the two Chinese officials followed allegations that they had obstructed Indonesian authorities from interviewing Chinese nationals before their repatriation to China.

Indonesian officials had charged that the two Chinese diplomats had adopted a defiant attitude against the Indonesian ban and had made statements which inflamed the feelings of the Chinese nationals in the country.

The latest allegation against the two Chinese Consuls was that they encouraged the Chinese not to submit to finger-printing and official questioning before their repatriation to China.

The Government had earlier asked Peking to withdraw the two diplomats from Indonesia, but so far no action had been taken by the Chinese Government.

Relations between Indonesia and China had been strained after the Indonesian Government's decision in January, 1960 to ban alien retail traders, mostly Chinese, from operating in rural areas.

(*Information Service Indonesia* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3356:IND:A]

D. **Agreement With India On Army Training Facilities:** Representatives of India and Indonesia signed an Agreement in Djakarta on June 3 providing for co-operation between the armies of the two countries for their mutual benefit.

The Agreement provided for the attachment of officers and training of selected Army personnel of one country with the Army of the other country.

It would be in force for five years in the first instance.

Similar Agreements were signed between the Air Forces of the two countries in February, 1956 and between the Navies of the two countries in December, 1958.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2446:IND:B]

ISRAEL

A. **Mr. D. Ben-Gurion Questions Bible Version Of Flight Of Jews Into Egypt:** A report from Tel Aviv on May 26 said that the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, had perturbed Jewish orthodox opinion by saying at a meeting that the story of the flight of Jews into Egypt as given in the Book of Exodus in the Bible was incorrect.

He said that the Bible had added three noughts to the number of Jews who followed Moses from Egypt to Canaan. "It should have been 600 and not 600,000."

New evidence on this migration, he said, was now available and that the entire story should be re-written because of this.

He declared that only 70 families had made the migration.

Jewish leaders in Tel Aviv expressed themselves as "shocked and dismayed" by Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement which they described as "completely unfounded."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

KOREA (South)

A. **Second Republic Promulgated:** The Government promulgated on the afternoon of June 15 the Constitutional Amendment Bill, five hours after it was passed by the National Assembly, thus ushering in the Second Republic.

In promulgating the Constitution Bill, the President, Mr. Huh Chung, announced that General Elections would be held within 45 days under the new Constitution and the date would be announced immediately after President Eisenhower's visit on June 22.

Mr. Huh Chung said that he preferred the elections for both the Lower House and Upper House to be held simultaneously in order to save time and expense, although the new Constitution stipulated that the Upper House elections should be held within six months.

The Bill was presented to the National Assembly on May 11 by the South Korean Constitution Revision Committee.

It provides for a new election for the Lower House within 45 days of being adopted.

It also specifies that the President can be elected for only two terms.

The Assembly passed the Bill by 208 votes to 3.

As the Speaker announced the voting, a unanimous cry of "mansei" (victory) went up from the floor of the Chamber. Outside, a large crowd listening to the proceedings through loud-speakers echoed the shout with wild cheers.

Then, the Assembly members prayed for a minute for the students who fell during the April uprising which brought down Dr. Syngman Rhee's 12-year *regime*.

Meanwhile, jubilant students paraded the streets to celebrate the passage of the Bill.

Under the new Constitution, the new Lower House will be convened early in August, 1960 to elect a President within five days and in another five days the President will nominate a Prime Minister whose task it will be to form a Cabinet.

The new Constitution Bill introduces a responsible Parliamentary system of Government.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3342:KRS:A]

B. **Defections From Dr. S. Rhee's Party:** More than two-thirds of ex-President Syngman Rhee's followers in the National Assembly left his Liberal Party on June 1.

A total of 104 National Assembly members resigned from the Party, leaving only 34 Liberals in the Assembly.

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Until then, the Party had a majority in the Assembly, which had 70 Democrats and eight Independents, besides the Liberals.

The latest party position in the National Assembly was: Liberals 34, Democrats 70 and Independents 114 (vacant seats 15).

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3342:KRS:A]

LAOS

A. **New Cabinet:** Following the General Elections (see page 3357), the 'care-taker' Government of Mr. Kou Abhay resigned on May 30 to make room for a new Government.

On May 31, King Sisavang Vattana asked the former Interior Minister, Mr. Tiao Somsanith, to form a new Government.

Mr. Somsanith, a nephew of the late King Sisavanvong and a distant relative of the present King, was the parliamentary leader of the Party for Democracy and Social Progress popularly known as the Youth Group. The Party was headed by the Secretary of State for Defence in the out-going Cabinet, Brig-Gen. Phoumi Nosavan.

Mr. Somsanith is a devout Buddhist. He was born at Luang Prabang in 1913. He took part in the Resistance Movement against the French and was Minister of the Interior in the Government exiled to Thailand in 1949.

He returned to build up the police force and was named its Director in 1954. He again became Minister of the Interior in the last days of Mr. Phoui Sananikone's Government in 1959.

The choice of Mr. Somsanith was formally approved by the National Assembly on June 4.

His Cabinet consisted of the following:

Mr. Tiao Somsanith—Prime Minister and Minister of Interior;

Mr. Khampan Panya—Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Brigadier-General Phoumi Nosavan—Minister of Defence, Veterans, Sports and Youth;

Mr. Keo Viphakorn—Minister of Economy and Rural Affairs;

Mr. Inpeng Suryadhai—Minister of Plans and Finance;

Mr. Ngon Sananikone—Minister of Justice;

Mr. Joukeo Savcocie—Minister of Health;

Mr. Phanga Nith Singharaj—Minister of Posts and Telegraphs;

Mr. Nhou Abhay—Minister of Education;

Mr. Leuan Insislenmay—Minister of Information;

Mr. Phouangphet Phanareth—Secretary of State for Finance and Plans;

Mr. Bouvannora Singh—Secretary of State for Justice;

Mr. Ou Voravong—Secretary of State for Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs; and

Mr. Touby Lyphong—Secretary of State for Information.

Policy Statement:

In a policy statement in the National Assembly on June 4, Mr. Somsanith forecast an increased campaign of subversion from the Pathet Lao guerrillas and said that the security of the country was a matter of serious concern.

He said that the main aim of his Government would be to guarantee the security of the population and restore the Government's authority throughout the Kingdom.

He said: "We will follow a policy of neutrality because it fits in with our Buddhist temperament, our geographical situation and our conditions of existence."

He expressed concern for the country's economy which, he said, was gravely affected by the prevailing insecurity.

He said that "money was scarce," imports were not coming in and a budgetary balance was far from realizable.

Faced by this serious situation, he said that his Government sought peace, but not peace at any price.

[The new Government won an overwhelming vote of confidence in the National Assembly. The vote was 40 for the Government, none against and eight abstentions. Mr. Somsanith's victory startled most political observers who had expected only a slender majority for him.]

Experts believed many members voted for Mr. Somsanith because there was no other possible Government, and moreover they were not keen about taking on themselves the job of solving Laos' internal troubles.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3357:LAO:A]

B. **Prince Souphanouvong's Escape:** The Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong, and 15 other political prisoners escaped on May 25 from Army barracks in Vientiane where they had been confined.

The authorities assumed that the fugitives would have made for the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (North) or the mountains of northern Laos where there were groups of Pathet Lao guerrillas.

A Government statement said that their escape was made possible by the recent decision of the Government to ease security precautions around Prince Souphanouvong.

It said that the prisoners had now "placed themselves irrevocably in the position of traitors to the country."

[Prince Souphanouvong organized the Pathet Lao in 1950. He is half-brother to the former Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma. The Pathet Lao leader and his followers have been in custody since the outbreak of the revolt in the Northern Provinces in July, 1959. Their trial, originally set for October, 1959, was postponed several times and has not yet been held. The Communist States, led by the Soviet Union and China, had repeatedly sought the release of the Prince and his followers, and had asked Britain to intervene to effect it. Britain and Russia were co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference which ended the eight-year Indo-China war. In November, 1959, Britain rejected a Chinese suggestion that she should intervene with Russia to prevent the trial.]

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3027:LAO:A]

LEBANON

A. **Development Programme:** A limited programme of development became operative in Lebanon from May, 1960 while long-term plans of economic development continued to be studied by Lebanese and foreign economists.

Approval of the limited development programme by the Chamber of Deputies was announced by a Government Decree published on May 5.

According to the details of the programme, the Chamber of Deputies had approved a total expenditure of £L151,430,000, of which £L17,720,000 would come from State reserves and £L33,710,000 from oil transit revenues.

[It will be remembered that the Iraq Petroleum Company has agreed to pay £L51,000,000 in settlement of past claims].

The main heads of expenditure were: Road construction—£L16,480,000; New supplies of drinking water in rural districts—£L12,400,000; Irrigation—£L6,550,000; Electrical net-work—£L3,000,000; Public buildings—£L9,250,000; Surveys—£L3,000,000; Smaller social aid projects—£L750,000.

These targets for 1960 differed very little from the achievements of 1959 when £L54,500,000 was spent on communications, water and electricity supplies. (£ Lebanese 6.16 makes a £ 1 sterling).

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2725:LEB:A, 2737:LEB:A]

MALAYA

A. **University To Be Split:** The representatives of the Governments of Malaya and Singapore met in Kuala Lumpur on May 22 and agreed on the broad principles of splitting the University of Malaya into two divisions — Singapore and the Federation.

An official statement said that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss "matters relating to the University of Malaya, in particular, the procedure for inter-Governmental consultations on problems arising from the proposal to set up separate universities in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, if possible, as from 1962.

It added: "The principle of separate universities was endorsed and it was agreed to set up an inter-Governmental committee at official level to examine the financial and administrative implications, in particular, reciprocity in the admission of students between Singapore and the Federation."

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 1345:MAL:A]

B. **Agriculture Faculty At University:** A Faculty of Agriculture at Malaya University, established at a cost of $2,000,000 (Malayan), was declared open at Kuala Lumpur by the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Walter Nash.

The Faculty was a gift from New Zealand under the Colombo Plan.

In doing so, Mr. Nash said that the Colombo Plan had established an "ideal basis" of association and partnership between the member-countries to share their wealth and technical skills for each other's benefit.

He said that his Government was much interested in the Colombo Plan and took an active part in it because "it calls for those qualities of co-operation, inter-dependence and social welfare which we believe are essential to human advancement."

Earlier, Mr. Nash made a trip by air to Taiping in northern Malaya to visit troops of the 2nd Battalion New Zealand Regiment.

The Battalion is part of the 28th Independent Commonwealth Infantry Brigade which is engaged in operations against remnants of the Malayan Communist Party in the area.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1345:MAL:A]

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MALDIVES

A. **Mr. Abdullah Afif Pardoned:** It was announced in Colombo by the Maldivian Government's representative on June 5 that the Prime Minister, Mr. Ibrahim Nasir, had granted pardon to Mr. Abdullah Afif and others who rebelled against the Government in 1959.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

[Prev. ref. 3205:MAL:A]

MONGOLIA (Outer)

A. **Mr. Chou En-lai's Visit:** The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, paid a visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia from May 27 to June 1.

Amidst a packed programme of public receptions and talks with Mongolian leaders, Mr. Chou En-lai took time off to inspect cultural, educational, industrial and agricultural centres.

At the conclusion of his visit, a Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance between the two countries was signed on May 31.

Also on the same day (May 31), the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Y. Tsedenbal, and Mr. Chou En-lai issued a joint *communique* on their talks.

The *communique* said: "During the talks, the two parties discussed the specific question of further consolidating and developing fraternal friendship and all-round co-operation between the two countries and exchanged views on important international questions.

"The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and completely identical views were reached by the two parties on the various questions they discussed in the talks.

"In order to further consolidate and expand the unbreakable friendship between the two peoples and the fraternal co-operation between the two countries, the delegates of the two Governments signed in Ulan Bator on May 31, 1960 the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance Between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia, the Agreement Between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia on Economic and Technical Aid Given by the Government of the People's Republic of China to the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Agreement on Scientific and Technological Co-operation Between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia.

"In accordance with the Agreement on economic and technical aid, the Government of the People's Republic of China will, in the period between 1961 and 1965, give the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia a long-term loan of 200 million roubles, and help the People's Republic of Mongolia build a number of industrial enterprises, water conservancy works and public utilities. The Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia expressed its heart-felt gratitude to the Chinese people for their many-sided assistance to the Mongolian people in their socialist construction."

Treaty Of Friendship And Mutual Assistance:

The following is the text of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance:

"The Chairman of the People's Republic of China and the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia,

"Being eagerly desirous of further developing and strengthening the unbreakable fraternal relations of friendship and mutual assistance between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism and of mutual respect for State sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit,

"Determined to make every effort to contribute to the maintenance and consolidation of Asian and world peace and to the safeguarding of the security of all peoples,

"And deeply convinced that the development and consolidation of the relations of friendship and mutual assistance between China and Mongolia accord with the vital interests of the Chinese and Mongolian peoples and, at the same time, also with the interests of all peoples of the world,

"Have decided for this purpose to conclude this Treaty and appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

"The Chairman of the People's Republic of China: Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council.

"The Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia: Mr. Yumjagin Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

"The plenipotentiaries of the two parties, having examined each other's credentials and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

"*Article 1:* The Contracting Parties will make every effort to safeguard Asian and world peace and the security of all peoples.

"*Article 2:* The Contracting Parties will consult with each other on all important international questions of common interest to the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia.

"*Article 3:* The Contracting Parties will render each other every possible economic and technical aid in the cause of peaceful construction of the two countries.

"*Article 4:* The Contracting Parties reiterate that they will continue to consolidate and develop economic, cultural and scientific and technological co-operation between the two countries in accordance with the Agreement on economic and cultural co-operation signed by the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia on October 4, 1952.

"*Article 5:* The present Treaty is subject to ratification and shall come into force on the day of exchange of Instruments of Ratification, which will take place in Peking.

"The present Treaty will remain in force until the Contracting Parties agree to amend or terminate it."

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3233:MON:A]

B. **Broadcasting Station Opened:** A new Central Broadcasting Station, built with the help of the Soviet Union, was inaugurated in Ulan Bator on April 21.

(*Mongolia Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3206:MON:C]

PAKISTAN

A. **US Wheat:** The US Agriculture Department announced on June 8 the amendment of a PL 480 authorization issued to Pakistan. This would permit Pakistan to buy an additional 100,000 metric tons of US wheat or wheat flour worth $6,200,000.

The total authorization, as amended, said that the US Agriculture Department had provided for the purchase of 400,000 metric tons of wheat worth $24,200,000 by Pakistan.

It added that the purchases of about 260,000 metric tons by Pakistan previously authorized had been completed.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3309:PAK:D]

B. **Mr. Amir Mohammed Khan Sworn-in As Governor Of West Pakistan:** Mr. Amir Mohammed Khan was sworn-in as the new Governor of West Pakistan in Lahore on June 1.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3309:PAK:H]

PHILIPPINES

A. **Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's Visit:** The US President, Mr. D. D. Eisenhower, paid a goodwill visit to the Philippines at the invitation of President Carlos P. Garcia from June 14 to 16.

Mr. Eisenhower was given a warm reception on his arrival. Half the population of Manila turned out to greet him.

There was, however, a brief demonstration against him. Members of the Nationalist Youth Movement hoisted placards saying "We want economic freedom," "America, pay our claims", and "Why is USA giving more aid to Japan?"

But, the signs quickly disappeared, leaving "We Like Ike" placards in possession of the field.

President Carlos Garcia, welcoming Mr. Eisenhower, said: "You will be long-remembered by our people and other free peoples in Asia for your patient, passionate and unrelenting quest for a permanent and just world peace, in whose environment man may finally subdue such age-old adversaries as ignorance, disease, poverty and vice and fulfil his highest destiny."

Replying, Mr. Eisenhower affirmed the determination of USA to stay a true partner with the Philippines in "defence of the ideals of freedom and human dignity in which we alike believe."

After the welcome, the two Presidents drove together in an open car to the Presidential Palace. Thousands lined the procession route from the airport to Malacang Palace.

Address To Congress:

Mr. Eisenhower's programme in Manila included an address to a joint session of the Philippines Congress.

Addressing the Congress on June 15, Mr. Eisenhower said that communism feared constructive nationalism as a "mortal foe" and added that this was evident "in the continuing efforts of the communist conspiracy to penetrate nationalist movements to pervert them and to pirate them for their own evil objectives."

Bitterly attacking communism, he said that nationalism was a mighty and relentless force, and "no conspiracy of power, no compulsion of arms can stifle it for long."

He went on: "To dominate—if they can—the eternal impulse of national patriotism, the communists use the age-old tactics of divide to conquer.

"They use force and threats of force, subversion and bribery, propaganda and spurious

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promises. They deny the dignity of men and have subjected many millions to the execution of master plans dictated in far away places.

"Communism demands subservience to a single ideology, to a strait jacket of ideas and approaches and methods. Freedom of individuals or nations to them is intolerable.

"Free men, free nations make their own rules to fit their own needs within a universally accepted frame of justice and law.

"We readily accept the fact that there are a great variety of political, social and economic systems in the world: and we accept the further fact that there is no single, best way of life that answers the needs of everyone everywhere.

"Communist propaganda tries to obscure these facts and present USA as an imperialistic seeker of limitless power over all the peoples of the world. You, as a Republic, know that our Republic is no empire of tyranny.

"In your sister Republic of USA, the greatest achievement of our history is that our rebels against colonialism, against subjection, against tyranny, were the first in this era to raise the banner of freedom and decent nationalism, to carry it beyond our own shores to honour it everywhere.

"The basic antagonism of the communist system to anything which it cannot control is the single most important cause of the tension between free nations in all their variety on the one hand, and—on the other—the rigidly controlled Communist bloc.

"Under freedom, thriving sovereign nations of diverse political, economic and social systems are the basic, healthy cells that make up the thriving world community.

"Freedom and independence is in the interest of all and, for that reason, the purpose of American assistance programmes is to protect the right of nations to develop political and social institutions of their choice rather than having to accept extremist solutions under the whip of hunger or the threat of armed attack and domination.

"What we have in common with free nations in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America are basic, weighty convictions, more important than differences of speech, colour and culture.

"USA would never attempt to dictate or exercise unfair pressure or forget or ignore the Philippines, its equal in sovereign dignity.

"And never, I pray, will the Philippines take advantage of world sympathy for a small nation to make a whipping boy of USA.

"Each of us is proud to recognize the other as a sovereign equal."

Public Reception:

Mr. Eisenhower was given a public reception in Manila on June 16.

Speaking on the occasion, he said that the arms race must be brought under control.

He said: "The goal of a world at peace, in friendship with freedom, is so worth attaining that every feasible and honourable avenue must be explored.

"Communist intransigence at the conference table, whenever they do agree to sit at one, makes the attainment of an equitable agreement difficult.

"Moreover, the record of communist violations of agreements is long. The continuation of communist provocations, subversion and terrorism while negotiations are under way serves only to compound the difficulty of arriving at peaceful settlements.

"But we shall never close the door to peaceful negotiations.

"We shall continue to make it clear that reason and commonsense must prevail over senseless antagonism and distorted misunderstandings and propaganda.

"The arms race must be brought under control and the nuclear menace, that is poised in delicate suspension over the heads of all mankind, must be eliminated. This, I am convinced, can be done without appeasement or surrender, by continuing a course of patient, resourceful and businesslike dealings with the Soviet leaders."

State Banquet:

Speaking at a State banquet given in his honour earlier by President Garcia, Mr. Eisenhower said that new weapons had now made war a complete absurdity.

He appealed to communist nations to join in the quest for peace.

He said that there had been great technical progress in the last 20 years and it was impossible to imagine what could be the achievements of the next 20 years.

He added: "We must fight, but above all we must be prepared. I don't mean to fight wars as we have understood them. Weapons have now come upon the scene that make war as we have understood it in the past a complete absurdity and really impossible and preposterous.

"This means, in short, if used with the profusion sometimes predicted, really, the destruction of civilization as we know it.

"This cannot be.

"I am quite sure there was never in war a battle won by a pessimist.

"We must be optimistic, but optimism by no means should beget complacency. I believe that the time for working harder, more thoughtfully and in a more dedicated fashion is now with us.

"We must strengthen our spiritual powers in deeper faith in the Almighty.

"We must dedicate ourselves more to the ideals of peace, not a peace of surrender, not a peace of appeasement, but decent reasonable peace, permanent and with justice for all."

On June 16, Mr. Eisenhower received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of the Philippines.

Later, he received from Mr. Garcia the highest Filipino decoration, *Rajah of the Order of Sikatuna.*

Joint Communique:

Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Garcia then signed a joint *communique* which said that during their talks they had emphasized the importance of close military collaboration and planning.

The *communique* hinted at the possible provision of modern weapons to strengthen the Philippine forces.

It said that the two Presidents expressed the view that "this close military collaboration and planning should be aimed at the maximum effectiveness in formulating and executing US military assistance programmes and in furthering Philippine defensive capability in the light of modern requirements".

It said that the two leaders noted the problems facing the free world at the beginning of the new decade and discussed "the possibility of increased tensions in view of recent statements by communist leaders in Moscow and Peking."

It said that they also assessed "the continuing threat to peace in the Far East posed by China."

In this connexion, they re-affirmed the importance of regional co-operation in ensuring the independence of the nations of South-East Asia and emphasized the important role of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

They noted with satisfaction the contribution being made by the Philippines towards strengthening its ties with its Asian neighbours.

President Eisenhower, on his part, renewed the assurance he had given to President Garcia in Washington that, under the provisions of the Mutual Defence Treaty, "any armed attack against the Philippines would involve an attack against the US forces stationed there and against USA and would be instantly repelled."

The two leaders noted with satisfaction the "considerable progress" made in talks between the Philippines Foreign Minister and the US Ambassador towards the settlement of problems arising from the presence of US bases in the Philippines.

They expressed confidence that the few remaining problems would be similarly resolved to the mutual satisfaction of the two Governments.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2964:PHI:A]

SINGAPORE

A. **National Day Celebrations:** The first anniversary of the emergence of Singapore as a self-governing State was celebrated on June 3.

Addressing a mass rally, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, said that nothing had happened in the past year to alter the basic analysis of Singapore's position—"our political semi-independence, our economic subjugation to forces and factors for the time being beyond our control and our formula to meet this curious *interim* position."

Singapore, he said, must continue to maintain sane and stable conditions and to foster the growth of national unity between the people of various races.

For the immediate future, he said, no pitfalls were expected. In a world torn by ideological and power conflicts of the Great Powers, it was unlikely that Singapore would have any signal misfortune or good fortune But if Singapore could keep up the morale and confidence born out of stability and sanity of a Government which was fair, just and honest, then the year ahead should see more and more expansion of commercial and industrial enterprises, creating more jobs and bringing the good things of life.

Message To Students:

In a separate National Day message to students, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew said that it rested with them to contribute in every way to national unity.

Their fathers and mothers, he said, had come to Singapore from China, India, Indonesia and elsewhere to earn a living because life was easier in Singapore than in countries where they were born. It now rested with the young to grow up speaking the national language, prepared to share their joys and sorrows and to fight and die for each other and ready to give complete loyalty to Singapore.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2739:SGP:A]

B. **New Citizenship Law:** The Legislative Assembly adopted an official Bill on May 16 amending the Citizenship Ordinance of 1957. Voting on the Bill was unanimous.

In effect, it tightened up the citizenship law by bringing it in line with that of the Federation of Malaya.

Under the 1957 Ordinance, any Indian or other Commonwealth citizen was required to have only a minimum of two years' residential qualification for entitling him to be regis-

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tered as a Singapore citizen; but now, under the amending Bill, he must have been resident in Singapore for at least eight years out of the 12 preceding the date of application, must give satisfactory proof of his intention to reside in Singapore permanently and must also take an oath not to exercise the rights, powers or privileges to which he may be entitled by reason of the nationality or citizenship of any State or country outside Malaya (which is the collective name for Singapore and the Federation). Hitherto, a declaration and oath of this nature were required only in the case of an alien desiring to apply for citizenship by naturalization.

The amending Bill also increased the qualifying period of residence for naturalization from eight to ten years out of the 12 immediately preceding the date of application.

The provisions of the amending Bill were operative with retrospective effect from April 6, 1960. That was why registration of new applicants for citizenship was suspended as from that date, pending the passage of the Bill. Now that the Bill had been passed, registration of new applicants would be resumed. April 6 was the day on which the Bill was first introduced in the Assembly, and if it had not been made operative from that date, those who did not have the eight years' residential qualification would have applied for registration during the intervening period and become citizens under the old provision, thus beating the deadline. The authorities did not want this to happen, and hence the suspension of registration pending finalization of the new measure. But, the applications that had been received before April 6 were dealt with during the intervening period. That, of course, was only fair to those who had acted within their legitimate rights and without anticipating the new legislation.

Though the immediate effect of the amendment was to bring the citizenship law in line with that of the Federation of Malaya, its main objects were officially described as the inculcation of a spirit of loyalty among the citizens and the eradication of unemployment among them.

The Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Ong Pan Boon, who piloted the Bill, said during its second reading that a large number of the 400,000 new citizens had taken advantage of the liberal citizenship law to obtain citizenship "for the sake of convenience in order to enjoy the rights and privileges of a citizen, such as employment, public assistance or other social services with little obligation on their part."

The purpose of the Bill, therefore, he said, was to confine citizenship to those who had demonstrated their undivided loyalty to the State and their intention to reside there permanently and to debar those who seek to obtain citizenship for reasons of convenience or expediency, thereby hoping to enjoy the best of the two worlds, as in the case of those possessing dual citizenship.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1699:SGP:A, 3360:SGP:A]

TURKEY

SUMMARY: Army Seizes Power—Arrest Of President, Premier And Others—General Cemal Gursel's Statements—Inquiry Into Menderes Regime—Commission Appointed To Draw Up New Constitution—Recognition Of New Regime—Restoration Of Civil Administration—Events Leading To Coup—Students' Demonstrations—Army Cadets' Protest Parade—Deputies Fight In National Assembly—Background.

A. **Army Seizes Power:** The Army seized control of Turkey in a swift, pre-dawn *coup d'etat* on May 27.

The President, Mr. Celal Bayar, the Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes, and other key members of the Government were arrested.

An iron grip was imposed on the main cities in the country. Armoured cars, cavalrymen and troops patrolled the streets as citizens stayed indoors beside their radio sets to listen to a series of announcements by the new *regime*.

All communications out of Turkey were cut.

Ankara and Istanbul Radios said that the bloodless *coup* was temporary and that the Government would be handed over to the winning party after free elections.

The man who led the *coup* was General Cemal Gursel. He was until early in May, 1960 Commander of the Turkish Land Forces. A few days earlier, he was given two months' leave of absence, preparatory to retirement. He was, in effect, forced to retire.

General Gursel fought with Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey, against the British at Gallipoli and later in Palestine as an Artillery Officer. He had never involved himself in politics.

Immediately after the *coup*, General Gursel set up a Committee of National Union under his chairmanship to rule Turkey.

The Committee of National Union charged a Commission of professors with the task of drafting a new Constitution for Turkey.

The Rector of Istanbul University was named as the Chairman of the Constitution Commission.

An official *communique* said that General Gursel had assumed the powers of President, Prime Minister, and Commander of Security Forces.

A *communique* signed by General Gursel and broadcast repeatedly by Ankara Radio said that the Army stepped in to avert a catastrophe in the country.

It said: "I (General Gursel) have taken over the Government and command of the State and Turkish Armed Forces. I expect true co-operation from officials, from my brothers-in-arms and citizens."

Another *communique* issued by General Gursel said that the Prime Minister, Mr. A. Menderes, and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Hasan Polatkan, had been intercepted on the Kutahya road in Central Turkey and brought to Ankara under arrest.

Ankara Radio said that the *coup* was not directed against any party or class.

It added that Turkey would remain loyal to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO).

Radio announcements went on throughout the day on May 28 outlining measures to restore freedom of the Press, release of arrested students, freezing of bank operations, closing of airports and placing the police under Army control.

Key Man In Coup:

It was disclosed in Ankara on May 28 that the key man in the *coup* was the jovial Admiral Sargut, Director of Military Information Services.

Admiral Sargut, working in close co-operation with the group of Staff Officers which planned Mr. Menderes's overthrow filtered all information passing through to the Government and hid all knowledge of the Army's intentions from the authorities.

Up to the last moment, the overthrown Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Zorlu, was reporting confidently that the Army raised no problems for the Government.

General Gursel himself, elected to lead the revolt because of his immense prestige, was only informed of his role in the uprising at the very last moment.

At 11 o'clock on the night of the coup, cadets of the Army Training School were informed. Their tempers, white-hot following police action against some of their officers and impatient for action, the cadets refused to rest in the short time remaining before the zero hour.

At midnight, the order was given by radio to Army Commanders to proceed to action.

The Government was thus taken completely by surprise.

A representative of the Committee for National Unity told a news conference in Ankara on May 28 that it had taken the Army only six hours to take control of Turkey.

He said: "We wanted to make the move speedily at night when people are not in the streets. We aimed not to spoil the citizens' sleep."

He added that the *coup* was meticulously organized and the most minute details were planned out. The date of the coup was postponed several times during recent weeks and on May 26, the definite date was fixed. Once the *coup* had succeeded, General Gursel, who was in Izmir, was asked to take over the leadership—a tribute to his impeccable reputation as a soldier and as a mark of respect for the man who, when he was retired 24 days earlier from his Command after a dispute with Mr. Menderes, left this last message to his troops: 'Let the Army beware of being a prisoner in the hands of political factions'.

Gen. C. Gursel's Broadcasts:

General Cemal Gursel went on the air on May 28 to explain to the Turkish nation and the world the reasons for the *coup*.

He said that the incidents over the past month were driving the nation to a terrible catastrophe. [He was referring to various demonstrations in cities and the harsh measures taken by the Menderes Government to suppress opposition.]

He said: "This was leading the country to a civil war. I am convinced that the political ambitions which were leading the country to a moral and material waste at a time when the International situation was worsening continuously were deplored by all citizens with a conscience."

He added that he had no ambition to be a dictator. He aimed at establishing a sound democratic *regime*, but he had banned party political activities until the new Constitution started functioning.

He asked: "How far was the situation to be allowed to go on? Were we just to watch, with our country, this terrible spectacle? My countrymen, I deliberated over the situation for months. I told the old leaders the various aspects of the dilemma, but their personal ambitions blinded them to such an extent that they tried to carry on by force. Their actions clearly showed that they were determined to chain the Turkish people.

"To think that such a rule by force could possibly be administered in this country would be to consider the Turkish nation a dumb flock."

General Gursel told a group of foreign correspondents on May 28 that it would be a month or six weeks before Turkey would have a new Constitution.

The new Cabinet of 18 Ministers would rule Turkey until new Elections were held. The new Constitution would provide for a two-Chamber Parliament and a Constitutional Court to prevent further abuses.

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The Constitution would be submitted for approval to a Council of leading personalities. There would be no popular referendum on the Constitution. The administration would then be handed over to the people who won the Elections.

When questioned about the possibility of his visiting the Soviet Union, he said that he would not be able to go to Moscow.

He added: "I have a lot of work to do; so I will be unable to visit USSR whose scientific and technical development is admired the world over." [The ousted Prime Minister, Mr. A. Menderes, had been invited to Moscow by the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev.]

In answer to other questions about the arrest of the members of the Menderes regime, he said: "The number of persons arrested throughout Turkey is 200 at the most." Mr. Menderes would probably remain under arrest until after the Elections. "Perhaps a little rest will do him and his Party no harm."

At one point, he launched an attack against the political exploitation of religion under the Menderes *regime* and said that Islam was being debased by backward and ignorant priests. If Islam was intelligently interpreted it could be a factor for progress.

He added that the situation had reached such a peak of gravity that force alone could save the country.

A day after the *coup* (May 28), the two main Turkish cities, Ankara and Istanbul, returned to normal.

In another broadcast on May 29, General Cemal Gursel said: "We shall always be on the side of the law. Each citizen is protected by the law, and all are children of one and the same nation.

"We are happy to have been able to do our duty. We are proud of our action. I am happy to note that the Turkish people have shown sympathy and understanding with this action. I thank them for it."

Turning to the foreign policy of the new Government, he said: "Our aim is to remain faithful to the UN Charter and the rights of man. We shall never deviate from this path. The motto of our great (Kemal) Ataturk (founder of the Turkish Republic)—'peace at home and peace in the world'—is the beacon which guides us. Our Agreements and alliances will remain in vigour. We are linked with NATO and CENTO."

General Cemal Gursel told newsmen in Ankara on June 7 that "if the nation's interests require it," he would assume the leadership of a political party aimed at applying "the principles of the revolution" which swept the previous Government out of power.

He added: "Certainly, my present status as a soldier and my function as Chief of State and as supreme authority in the nation now prevent me from taking an active part in politics. But if the nation's interests require it, I will not hesitate to do so."

Enquiry Into Conduct Of Previous Government:

The new *regime* announced on May 31 that it had ordered the Justice Minister, Mr. Abdullah Gozubuyuk, to set up an Enquiry Committee to investigate into the activities of the members of the Menderes *regime*.

Those adjudged 'guilty', it added, would be brought before the Supreme Court.

A *communique* issued by the Cabinet said that this decision was taken to assure swift action and prevent loss of material evidence.

It also instructed Mr. Abdullah Gozubuyuk to set up an "absolutely independent and solid judicial apparatus."

Murder Of Students And Cadets:

The official spokesman for the National Union Committee, Colonel Ertugrul Alatli, said in Ankara on June 1 that a number of bodies—mostly of students—had been found in Ankara and Istanbul and members of the overthrown Menderes *regime* might face possible death sentences for responsibility for them.

The bodies, he said, were found in common graves and refrigeration chambers.

[Reports that students and others were killed in anti-Menderes demonstrations which preceded the *coup* were denied by spokesmen of the former Government.]

An investigating group in Istanbul was inquiring into the exact number of the bodies. "We have traced many of them. I cannot say how they were killed."

On June 3, the National Union Committee, in a *communique*, said that some victims of the former Menderes *regime* had been minced and served to animals.

The *communique*, broadcast by Ankara Radio, said: "Some innocent people were attacked when they had no means of defending themselves and their bodies were dumped in remote places and in wells."

Some of the bodies, it said, were stored in refrigeration chambers "and some were even minced and served to animals."

The murders took place between April 28, when student demonstrations started and May 27, the day of the *coup*.

General Cemal Gursel told the Army Staff Officers on June 3 that leaders of the former Menderes *regime* had planned to murder all 1,500 cadets of the Turkish Military Academy.

He described the former leaders as "guilty people such as we have never seen before in our history, who planned to shoot the sons of our country."

The former Commanding Officer of the Presidential Guard, Colonel Osman Koksal of the Turkish Army, said in Ankara on June 5 that a plan by the leaders of the ousted *regime* to annihilate all the Cadets in the Turkish Military Academy "if it became necessary" was revealed to him on May 22 by General Argun, who was Military Governor of Ankara before General Gursel took over.

Colonel Koksal said that an emergency meeting of the Cabinet was held at the President's Office in the pre-dawn hours of May 22, the day after the cadets of the Military Academy had staged their protest demonstration in the streets of Ankara. This pre-dawn meeting was attended by the top members of the ousted *regime*, including Mr. A. Menderes, Mr. Fatin Zorlu and Army officers loyal to the *regime* who held key posts at the time.

According to Colonel Koksal, the following dialogue took place between him and General Argun.

Gen. Argun: "We have decided to close all schools in Turkey, including the Military Academy."

Col. Koksal: "Why?"

Gen. Argun: "You saw the demonstration staged by the Cadets of the Academy? We must protect high-ranking officers."

Col. Koksal: "Have you considered the attitude which the officer corps will take after you expel the students from the Military Academy? I am certain they will protect the Cadets."

Gen. Argun: "We will dismiss the whole Army, if necessary."

Col. Koksal: "This is a frightful decision you have taken."

Gen. Argun: "That is not all. If necessary, we will annihilate all the students in the Military Academy."

This conversation was reported to the officers who were preparing the revolution, and it quickened their activity.

Recognition Of New Regime:

By June 4, several Governments had recognized the new *regime* in Turkey. These included India, Pakistan, Russia, UK and USA.

In Washington, the State Department said on May 30 that the fact that USA maintained its "usual relations" with high officials of the Turkish Government was tantamount to recognition of the new Government of General Cemal Gursel.

It added: "No other formal act of recognition is necessary. We expect that our close and friendly relations with Turkey will continue as in the past."

Resumption Of Civil Administration In Provinces:

Civil administration in the Provinces was restored on June 7 with the exception of important centres like Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir, which were still under Army command.

General Cemal Gursel told a group of civil administrators in Ankara on June 7: "In recent years, the old *regime* sabotaged the morale and violated the confidence of the people. Now, these will be restored. I count on you and wish you full success."

An Ankara message on June 8 said that many uncertainties in civil life remained despite the restoration of civil administration.

It was evident, the message said, that the Army would retain possession of the instruments of power longer than had been thought and, doubtless, longer than the Army itself thought.

Arrest Of 16 Provincial Governors:

The official spokesman of the National Union Committee, Colonel Ertugrul Alatli, announced in Ankara on June 9 that 16 Provincial Governors had been arrested and that new men had been appointed in their places.

He told newsmen that new members had been appointed to the National Union Committee, but he declined to give their names "for reasons of security."

At the same time, he declared that there was no unrest in the country and no danger of unrest.

He added that the new Head of Government, General Cemal Gursel, would either approve the text of the new Turkish Constitution or send it back to the National Union Committee by June 13.

When asked whether General Gursel was constitutionally obliged to abide by the decisions the Committee had taken, he replied that the Committee was Turkey's supreme legislative organ and its decisions were binding on General Gursel as well.

Mr. Ismet Inonu's Statement:

The leader of the Opposition Republican People's Party, Mr. Ismet Inonu, told foreign correspondents in Ankara on June 1 that he had not been told beforehand by the military authorities that they were planning to carry out a *coup*.

He recalled that he had warned the Government and the Parliamentary majority party before the change:

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"Your Government makes a revolution legitimate".

"In my opinion," he added, "the action of the Army was a legitimate action in the service of the country. This action received the approval of the masses so rapidly and so clearly that one could say that the masses themselves participated in the revolution".

Asked about the arrests now being made by the new *regime*, he denied that his party had furnished lists of people to be arrested.

He said he had called on General Gursel and had expressed his best wishes to him.

Asked by an Israeli correspondent whether his Republican People's Party would change the Turkish foreign policy, especially in West Asia, he replied: "There will not be any change in foreign policy. In any case, it was ourselves who established Turkish foreign policy. What we want in West Asia is peace. We shall be happy if we can serve the cause of peace among the West Asian nations".

Mr. N. Khruschev's View:

Speaking at a communist workers' meeting in Moscow on May 28, the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, said that the Soviet Union wished to improve her relations with Turkey.

He added that the previous Turkish Government (overthrown on May 27) had not contributed to an improvement in their relations, but the Soviet Union hoped that the new *regime* would do so.

Events Leading To The Coup—Students' Demonstrations:

The harsh and draconian methods used by the Menderes Government in its efforts to suppress opposition led to great student and popular unrest all over Turkey, particularly in the cities.

Students' demonstrations began on May 28 in Ankara and Istanbul. There were clashes between the students and the police in Ankara where Martial Law was declared.

In Ankara, several thousand people held a demonstration in the University area calling for the resignation of the Government and shouting slogans in support of the Opposition leader, Mr. Ismet Inonu.

According to unofficial reports, police and troops opened fire in several areas in Ankara and some persons were reported killed. The streets were full of fainting women and crying children. According to an eye-witness account, two Army officers were seen openly crying. Ambulances were seen carrying injured students to hospital.

In Istanbul, the University was surrounded by tanks and infantry. About 2,000 students were arrested and taken away in Army trucks to military detention camps.

One thousand students began a sit-down strike on April 29 in the University campus. They said that they would not leave the campus until the Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes, resigned.

In Izmir, police broke up a demonstration by about a thousand students in front of the Governor's residence.

Schools and universities in Istanbul and Ankara had been closed for a month.

Several Opposition members had been suspended from the Assembly for short periods.

The Turkish Government imposed Martial Law in Istanbul and Ankara on April 28 following students' demonstrations in which the police opened fire with pistols killing about five persons and injuring 15. Three policemen were reported injured.

Simultaneously, a state of siege was proclaimed in Ankara and Istanbul.

All meetings and publication of news about the demonstrations were banned, and a curfew was imposed between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. local time.

On April 29, the Turkish National Assembly approved a Government decree that Martial Law should remain in force in Ankara and Istanbul for three months.

During the debate on the decree, Opposition Deputies stood in silence for one minute in honour of those killed in police firings.

The order to continue Martial Law in Ankara and Istanbul for three months was issued after another day of clashes on April 29 between the students on the one hand and the military and police on the other.

In Ankara, there was a pitched battle when the police, using tear-gas and truncheons, tried to disperse thousands of students demonstrating against the Government. When the local Military Commander threatened to open fire at the demonstrators, they shouted back: "Shoot, we are ready". Several hundreds of students were arrested.

Student demonstrators shouting "Freedom" had stoned the mounted police, who first fired warning shots in the air and then at the crowd.

Tanks stood by while the students paraded with Turkish flags and pictures of Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey.

The students were angry over the suspension of Mr. Ismet Inonu and 12 other Opposition members from Parliament.

Mr. Inonu was expelled because of a speech he delivered in which he was alleged to have incited rebellion, resistance to the laws of the country and aggression against the nation, the Army and the "spiritual being" of the National Assembly.

The 12 other members were expelled with the help of the police for repeatedly thumping the tables and shouting "loathsome words".

The uproar came as the Assembly debated a Bill giving Parliamentary Investigation Committees authority to ban the publication of all kinds of news, close down newspapers which violated the ban and imprison those opposing the Committees' measures and decisions. The Bill was later approved.

Students of the Istanbul Cultural Institute staged an anti-Government demonstration on April 30.

A *communique* issued by the Istanbul State of Siege Command said that the Army had been obliged to intervene to restore order.

The Institute was ordered to be closed.

Mr. Menderes said in his third radio broadcast to the Turkish nation in three days, on May 1 that the Opposition Republican People's Party wanted to "spoil" the NATO Conference opening in Istanbul on May 2.

He maintained that the Opposition tactics were to attempt to seize Government by force.

He claimed that the disorders were timed to take place during the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) Conference in Tehran, during May Day, and during the NATO Conference in Istanbul.

In May 1, the Martial Law Governor forbade all Turkish newspapers to publish any account, in any form, of the news conference given earlier that day by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Zorlu.

The news conference was held at NATO Headquarters in Istanbul before a group of 300 journalists.

Part of Mr. Zorlu's news conference had been broadcast by the official Turkish Radio, but the official news agency, *Anatol*, did not report it.

Mr. Zorlu had blamed the Opposition for the disturbances.

He had said that after every election the Opposition had tried to sabotage and subvert the Government.

He claimed that the riots were the culmination of the efforts on the part of the minority party to take power which the Turkish electorate denied them over and over again.

[Since the disturbances began, seven daily or weekly newspapers had been either banned or suspected. These included the two official organs of the Republican People's Party, *Ulus* and *Dunya*.]

The Istanbul State of Siege Command announced on May 2 that troops would shoot at sight if, at the end of the curfew on May 2, there were any signs of renewed demonstrations.

It said in a *communique* that the 24 hours' thinking time given by the curfew which went into force at 4 a.m. local time on May 2 would be followed by the most rigorous measures if the demonstrations continued.

The *communique* added: "The order has been given to the troops to shoot at sight any gathering of more than five persons on the expiry of the 24 hours."

It said that from May 3 pedestrians must keep away from any gathering. Distribution of flags and applauding of demonstrators were also strictly forbidden.

There were demonstrations again on May 2.

About 2,000 youths demonstrated near the building where a NATO meeting was being held. They shouted "Freedom, Freedom", as soldiers pushed them back with rifle butts. A number of demonstrators were arrested.

The superficial calm which had reigned in Turkey from May 2 to 4 was abruptly ended on May 5 when an organized demonstration was held in Ankara.

The trouble began when students strolling in groups of three—the maximum number permitted by the State of Siege regulations—on the capital's Boulevard Ataturk invaded the roadway, apparently at a secret signal.

They were joined by Government workers emerging from their offices at closing time and soon there was a crowd of some 3,000 round the statue of Kemal Ataturk shouting "Liberty" and singing the National Anthem.

The demonstration, which lasted 40 minutes, was broken by club-wielding policemen. About 40 demonstrators were arrested.

In a street in Ankara on the night of May 5, about 1,000 students mobbed the Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes, and two of his Cabinet colleagues. About 50 demonstrators were arrested.

Students shook their fists in Mr. Menderes' face, and he was reported to have shouted at them: "Why don't you kill me."

Mr. Menderes was driving through the capital with his Interior Minister, Mr. Namik Gedik, and the Education Minister, Mr. Atif Benderlioglu, when the demonstrators crowded round his car. Mr. Menderes then got out, tightly ringed by police, walked towards the demonstrators who were shouting "Freedom"

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and "Menderes resign". Looking pale and drawn, he walked up to the demonstrators and asked one of them: "What do you want, what do you want."

The crowd was dispersed without violence.

There were further demonstrations in Ankara and other parts of the country on May 14.

The police and Army had to intervene. The police used tear-gas to disperse the crowds. Some 50 students were arrested.

The demonstrations coincided with the anniversary of the first free elections in Turkey. The students were booing the police and throwing manifestoes carrying the statement made recently by Mr. Ismet Inonu (who said that the Turkish people would not submit to oppression). The leaflets had been printed in defiance of the Martial Law.

On May 15, the Government and Opposition supporters clashed in Izmir during a speech by the Prime Minister, Mr. A. Menderes.

Fighting broke out when several thousand Opposition supporters tried to stage an anti-Government demonstration as a large crowd gathered to welcome Mr. Menderes. Police and troops intervened and took into custody a number of persons. Several of the demonstrators were injured.

Army Cadets Parade:

There was an orderly parade by Cadets of Turkish Military Academy and high-ranking officers down Boulevard Ataturk in Ankara on May 21. This was the first time that the Army appeared in a demonstration. The police fired tear-gas shells to disperse the demonstrators.

The demonstration by Cadets was understood to be in protest against the ban on the demonstrators on the anniversary of the landing of the Turkish leader, Kemal Ataturk, at Samsun on the Black Sea. This was a day traditionally dedicated to Ataturk's message to youth.

Universities And Schools Closed:

The Turkish Government decided on May 22 that all universities and schools for higher education should remain closed for the duration of Martial Law.

Deputies Fight In National Assembly:

Deputies of the ruling Democratic Party and the Opposition Republican People's Party fought for 15 minutes in the National Assembly in Ankara on May 25 with fists, chairs and pieces of broken benches.

The fight came after a month of anti-Government demonstrations in various parts of the country.

The fight in the Assembly occurred after the Chairman, Mr. Agah Erozan, refused Mr. Osman Bolukbasi, leader of the Opposition Republican People's Party, permission to speak.

Mr. Kasim Gulek, a former Secretary-General of the People's Party, then walked to the Speaker's chair and began to speak without asking the Speaker's permission.

When the Democratic Party Deputies tried to drag Mr. Gulek down, fighting broke out between the Government and Opposition Deputies. A Democratic Party Deputy seized a chair and charged at Mr. Gulek.

Chairs then began flying. The Chairman stopped the session, but the fights continued.

The Deputies hurled whatever they could lay their hands on, and microphones and lamps were broken. Several Deputies were injured, and blood streamed from their faces. The Deputies also fought the police who entered the Assembly hall to intervene.

The Assembly met again later in the day (May 25) and adjourned to meet again on June 20.

The Republican People's Party, which met on May 1 under the chairmanship of Mr. Ismet Inonu, issued a *communique* rejecting the Government's explanation of the demonstrations in Ankara and Istanbul on April 28 and 29.

The *communique* agreed with the complaint that the Opposition members had taken part in the students' uprisings, but said that they were "carrying out their duty as the representatives of the people".

Mr. Inonu said in a statement in Ankara on May 6 that the Turkish people would not submit to oppression.

He told foreign correspondents that the United States should not encourage the present Turkish *regime*.

Criticizing the Menderes *regime*, he said that while injustice continued in the country, the people's and his Party's reaction would continue. He added: "Till now we did not think of revolution."

He said that one of his Party's principles was not to involve the Army in politics and he had not wished any interference by the United States or any other friendly nation. He desired continued American aid.

Background:

The Times, London, carried late in April the following background to the events from its Ankara correspondent.

"If delegates in the North Atlantic Council meeting in Istanbul take a brief look at Turkish internal affairs, they will not find the international *detente* reflected there. Inside Turkey the difficulties of co-existence between the two main political parties seem greater than those between the Communist world and the West. The chances of a 'summit' meeting are much more remote.

"The Turkish domestic scene has been simmering with turbulent deadlock for years now, and especially since the Opposition Republican People's Party refused to accept the results of the General Elections of October, 1957. The most severe crisis so far has boiled up in the past few days. It began early in April, when the indefatigable old Ismet Inonu, the leader of the Opposition, set off on one of his quasi-political, quasi-military campaigns —this time to central Anatolia. The Democratic Party Government, which had its own reasons for not wanting him to go to this particular area, barred Mr. Inonu's way with the Turkish Army. It was the first time it had used the Army for this purpose. After this, three Army Officers resigned. They were later arrested.

"These exciting events were followed closely by the whole nation. Immediately after them came a violent scene in the Grand National Assembly, and strong measures were taken by the ruling party against its political opponents. The large Democratic Party majority voted into existence an Extraordinary Commission, composed of 15 of its own members, invested with quite exceptional powers, to investigate into what were described as the 'subversive and illegal activities' of the Opposition Republican People's Party. Almost the first action of the Commission was to prohibit all political activities in Turkey for three months. It also clamped a complete Press ban on the publication of all reports about its own actions. The Opposition, led by Mr. Inonu, contented itself with denouncing the Commission as illegal and unconstitutional.

"What happens next is doubtful. It seems to depend largely on how the Commission interprets its powers and its duties. As far as can be seen, it has been given powers by the Assembly to by-pass normal judicial and executive processes, close down newspapers and political parties, and even, if it deems it necessary, arrest people. It is not certain yet whether it will behave as a sort of a Spanish Inquisition or whether it will dwindle into a mild and inoffensive body letting off Governmental steam. Probably if Mr. Menderes wanted to hamper, cripple or even abolish the Opposition, he could now do so. The People's Party, for its part, having declared the whole business illegal, is sitting back and awaiting developments.

"What is it all about? Why are there these constant crises in Turkish politics? Is it, as some cynics suggest, merely a tense struggle for power between two indistinguishable sets of men? Or, are great principles involved?

"The Turkish Government accuses its political opponents of going beyond the constitutional limits assigned to an Opposition in a democracy, of trying to return to power by illegal means, and even of inciting the Turkish people to rebellion. It also blames the Republican People's Party, among many other things, for giving no credit whatever for the economic progress achieved during the ten years that the Democratic Party has been in office. The Opposition charge is that the Democratic Party Government is clearly suppressing civil liberties in Turkey, has installed a *regime* of flagrant political pressure and partisanship and has indeed repudiated the lofty principles of democracy on which it got itself elected in 1950. On the economic side, the Republic People's Party declares that the Government, for all its boasted progress, has run the country into an appalling foreign debt, thereby debasing Turkish credit abroad, and has no sort of rational economic plan other than the determination to obtain as much money as possible from anybody who will give it to Turkey.

"The economic question is germane to the whole issue of Turkish democracy. The main plank of the Democratic Party programme is economic progress. Mr. Menderes is probably sincere in his determination to raise the living standards of the people as fast as he can, while he can. The Opposition, mordantly critical and rightly defending political freedom, gives less credit than is due perhaps to the difficulty of developing a poor country rapidly and at the same time practising democracy. Yet this argument, which might constitute a defence for the Government, would carry more weight if the economic activities of the Democratic Party in recent years had been less spendthrift and random. Mr. Menderes cannot justify his autocratic tendencies on the same grounds as Dr. A. Salazar of Portugal.

"As against progress, the Opposition Republican People's Party sets freedom. Turkey, it says, has been a democracy since 1945 and a member of the Council of Europe, for which club a democratic *regime* is the pass-word. But, in recent years, the drift towards autocracy in Turkey has been quickened. All kinds of restrictions have been imposed by the Government to try to stifle the swelling chorus of criticism. The odd fact has been that the sterner the repression, the more needs to be repressed. The harder the Government beats the Opposition, the stronger the opposition becomes.

"The situation now is that both parties have arrived at the limits of moral indignation. It will be difficult, if things go on as they are, to avoid a major clash. Excitement becomes self-generating. There is small chance of a 'summit' meeting between the top men on either side. President Celal Bayar, theoretically an impartial Head of State, is unluckily completely identified, as was his predecessor, Mr. Inonu, with the Party in power. President Bayar and ex-President Inonu nourish for each other a cordial personal dislike. There are very slim chances, as long as both are there, that olive branches will be either offered or accepted.

"In a condition which is mid-way between Party politics and civil war, the Turkish Army could well be the arbiter. The importance of the latest events is that the sympathies of the Army are now, for the first time, being openly discussed. The Turkish Army has, it is true, a long tradition of non-interference in politics. Its sympathies are largely unknown. It can be safely assumed that Mr. Menderes has ensured that most of the high command is loyal to the Govern-

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ment. But the veteran Mr. Inonu—as a close comrade of Ataturk, as the hero of the Greek War, as victor of Lausanne, or simply as former General—has a strong personal link with the Army. This link may be very important to the People's Party.

"The danger is that suspicions on both sides run ineradicably deep. The Government really believes the People's Party capable of preparing a military coup. The Opposition Liberals genuinely suspect a complete relapse by the Government into autocracy. There are backwoodsmen in the Democratic Party to whom Locke and Montesquieu are not even names, and to whom a political opposition is synonymous with a political nuisance. How far Mr. Menderes himself inclines to such a view is uncertain. He is known at one time to have been much influenced by his friend and associate, the late Nuri Said Pasha of Iraq. It is to be hoped that when Mr. Menderes visits Moscow in July, 1960, Mr. Khrushchev will not paint too persuasive a picture of the conveniences of governing without an opposition.

"It is here that principles dignify the struggle. What is so striking about modern Turkey is less its economic progress—remarkable though that is—than the fact that it adopted democracy by the decision of its own leaders and has stuck to it for 15 years. It is ideology, not merely a military alliance, which binds Turkey to the West. If Turkey were to follow the Sudan, Thailand and Pakistan into the dreary rigmarole of the *coup d'etat*, it would mean the loss of all that has been gained. It would mean for Turkey a retreat from Europe, and from everything that Ataturk intended for his country.

"What is hopeful is that the Turks, though new to the practice of democracy, are a people of great political experience and ability. The Turks ruled a great empire for 600 years. They are a people of sobriety and unity. There is hope too that the Army will be a factor for stability rather than revolution. The Turkish peasant values his new power to turn his rulers out of office. Turkey's future will depend much on the scrupulous fairness of the next General Elections. It is not known *when these will be, but many eyes will be fixed on them."*

(*The Times*, London, *Ankara Radio*, *The Hindu*, Madras, *The New York Times* and *The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 1875:TUR:A]

B **Mr. I. MacLeod's Statement On Cyprus Talks:** In a statement in the British House of Commons on June 2 on the Cyprus talks in Nicosia, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain MacLeod, said: "The House will have seen Press reports, according to which Archbishop Makarios considers that the remaining issues (about Cyprus independence) could be quickly settled. I hope, therefore, that the Archbishop will soon see his way to resume discussions with the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies."

He added: "By the Archbishop's wish, there have been no formal meetings between the leaders of delegations for some time. I feel confident that the points which are still causing difficulty can, in practice, be resolved by discussion.

"We have done our utmost to meet Cypriots wishes on Cypriot participation in the administration of those areas within the framework of British sovereignty. It is common ground that the areas to be retained have to serve a military purpose. Military considerations must, therefore, be given full weight as regards boundaries and administration.

"On a long-term view of the military bases, it is difficult to foresee circumstances in which we might want to relinquish them. This is a hypothetical situation to which many factors might apply. At present, we are seeking a settlement in which retention of these bases under British sovereignty is one of the principal elements. But, we recognize that the Cypriots have an interest in this matter, and we shall be glad to discuss it with them.

"The other main outstanding question is financial aid. On this, our offer of £10,000,000 over five years is, I think, generous.

"We have approached these negotiations throughout in a spirit of accommodation and goodwill. We are sure that if outstanding questions are tackled together in that same spirit, agreement can very soon be reached and, for our part, we are very anxious to seek such an agreement."

Archbishop Makarios said in Nicosia on June 2 that the people of Cyprus wanted an assurance from the British Government that the military bases would be returned to Cyprus when they were no longer required by Britain.

He added that he was willing to resume talks on the question of military bases provided there was sufficient common ground between him and the British Government.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3331:TUR:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Nationalization Of Press:** The Egyptian Press was virtually nationalized on May 24 as the ownership of four major publishing houses in Cairo was transferred to the Government-controlled National Union—the United Arab Republic's only political organization.

A Presidential decree which brought about the change ordered that all Egyptian journalists would have to obtain permits from the National Union within 40 days to continue in the profession.

The four privately-owned firms affected by the decree are *Al Ahram*, *Al Akhbar*, *Al Hilal* and *Rose El Youssef*.

Egypt's only other major publishing house, *Al Tahrir*, is already Government-owned.

The decree stipulated that the owners of the publishing houses would be compensated in State Bonds bearing a three per cent interest over a period of 20 years. A Special Committee would decide the amount of compensation, and its decision would be final.

The decree ordered the amalgamation of *Al Ahram* and *Al Hilal* publishing houses and appointed three Boards of Directors for the newly-nationalized firms.

Mr. Mohammed Hasmein Heikal, Editor of *Al Ahram* and a close friend of President Nasser, was nominated a Director, but Mr. Mustafa Amin and Mr. Aly Amin, the two brothers who founded and owned *Al Akhbar*, were left out.

A number of minor weeklies in Cairo and Alexandria, however, remained unaffected by the decree.

In New York, the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers denounced the take-over on May 24.

Members attending the Federation's 13th Congress unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing the decree as "an intolerable and truly unbearable violation of the freedom of the Press."

The resolution stated that the Federation, a consultative body of United Nations, intended to take the matter to the world organization.

(*The New York Times* and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3198:UAR:A]

B. **US Picketing Of "Cleopatra" Lifted:** The US State Department said in Washington on April 27 that the picketing in New York of the United Arab Republic ship *Cleopatra* was "embarrassing to the conduct of our Government's foreign relations" and that it might have unfortunate consequences.

It expressed the hope that it would not lead to strong counter-action against American shipping and seamen in foreign ports.

It added that "from the foreign policy stand-point, it should be made clear that the picketing is regarded abroad as a political demonstration related to UAR restrictions against Israel."

The US Court of Appeal in New York postponed on April 27 a decision on an appeal by *Cleopatra's* owners—the Khedivial Line of Alexandria—against a lower court's decision denying an injunction against the picketing.

The US State Department sources said that between 26 and 36 American flag vessels regularly used the Mediterranean ports every month whereas only one UAR vessel came to the United States.

Retaliatory Boycott:

Cairo Radio announced on the night of April 28 that at midnight the following day (April 29) 1,000,000 Arab dockers would start a boycott of American and Canadian ships in all Arab ports in retaliation of the picketing of UAR ships in New York and Montreal.

[Picket lines were set up round the 5,464-ton *Star of Assuan* in Montreal on April 27 in retaliation against what a Union spokesman described as Egypt's black-listing of certain Western ships].

Cairo Radio added that the Executive Committees responsible for supervising the implementation of the boycott in Arab ports had completed their arrangements.

It quoted a responsible source in the Federation of Arab Workers as saying that the "decision to boycott American ships shall be applied to the ships of any State in which Arab ships are picketed."

Cairo Radio also quoted the Saudi Arabian *Charge d'Affaires* as saying that his country had decided to boycott American ships.

A statement by the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions broadcast by Baghdad Radio said that it had decided to boycott all American ships in Iraqi ports in solidarity with Arab workers elsewhere.

US Senate On Aid To UAR:

The US Senate confirmed on May 2 its earlier decision to empower President D. D. Eisenhower in effect to cut off aid to UAR as long as it restricted Israeli commerce through the Suez Canal.

By a vote of 45 to 39, it rejected an amendment to the Mutual Security Bill which would have toned down its earlier restrictive decision.

The amendment was submitted by Senator William Fulbright, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who said that the Senate action taken earlier amounted to political coercion by USA on behalf of one side to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

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Call To End Boycott Of "Cleopatra":

The head of the combined United States Trade Union Movement called for an end to the picketing of the *Cleopatra* on May 3.

The announcement came after a meeting between the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Douglas Dillon, and Mr. Arthur J. Goldberg, Special Counsel for the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), which had supported the picketing of *Cleopatra*.

For the first time in three weeks, there were no pickets alongside *Cleopatra* on May 7. Unloading of the ship began on May 9.

This was announced on May 6 in New York after the Seafarers' International Union had called off the boycott imposed on *Cleopatra*, on condition that it would renew picketing if the Government failed to give "practical implementation" to the assurance given by Mr. Dillon that the Government would fully investigate the grievances of US seamen.

On May 4, a Court of Appeals upheld the lower court's decision to refuse to restrain New York dockers from picketing *Cleopatra*.

The US State Department had informally asked the Dockers' Union to end the boycott because of the repercussions of a counter-boycott started by port workers in Arab countries.

It was revealed in Washington on May 2 that US ships bound for Arab ports had been re-routed in order to avoid being immobilized by the Arab dockers' counter-boycott of American vessels.

President G. A. Nasser said on May 7 that Arab workers had triumphed in their boycott battle with American ships.

He declared: "This is a great lesson for us in our battle for Arab nationalism and freedom."

On May 9, dockers in New York began unloading *Cleopatra* and the Arab Trade Union Federation decided that their retaliatory boycott of American ships would be terminated immediately.

The following day, *Cleopatra* sailed from New York for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3333:AOA:C]

C. **Insurance Companies To Be Nationalized:** A Press Note issued by the United Arab Republic Embassy in New Delhi on June 2 quoted the Vice-Chairman of Commerce Chambers' Federation and Managing Director of the Misr Insurance Company, Mr. Aly El Shafei, for the statement that all insurance firms in the Southern Region of UAR (Egypt) would have been nationalized at the end of 1961.

Dealing with the success already achieved by the Southern Region (Egypt) insurance and re-insurance companies following the nationalization of foreign insurance concerns, he said that nationalization had so far raised the share of national companies in the country's insurance business to 85 per cent and would further raise it to 100 per cent at the end of 1961. The number of national companies now engaged in insurance business was already 16.

He added that fresh encouragement was being given by the authorities to the formation of new insurance companies.

(*UAR Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2909:UAR:B]

D. **Indo-Arab Society Formed:** An Indo-Arab Society was formed in Cairo in June 3 with the Chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, Mr. Mohammed Yunus, as President.

The initiative for forming the Society was taken by the Vice-President of the Indo-Arab Society in Bombay, Mr. H. Ismail, who was then in Cairo as a member of a three-man Goodwill Mission.

Mr. Yunus said that the formation of the Society was a happy event in the history of Indo-UAR relations, as it was "a manifestation of love and friendliness between the two countries."

This love and friendship, he added, were clearly expressed during President G. A. Nasser's recent visit to India and Mr. Nehru's return visit to UAR.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3289:INI:B]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. **Complaint To ITSC:** The Commander-in-Chief of the Viet-Nam People's Army, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, sent to the International Truce Supervisory Commission on May 27 a complaint alleging that the South Viet-Nam authorities had brought in additional US military personnel for the Military Aid Advisory Group (MAAG).

The message said:

"The US imperialists and the South Viet-Nam authorities have not only illegally maintained but also have unceasingly reinforced MAAG with new military personnel in an attempt to carry out military re-inforcements and to continue the state of war so as to massacre the South Viet-Namese people. From the figure of 200 at the time of cessation of hostilities (1954), MAAG strength has now increased to 2,808 military personnel. Many new subsidiary organizations of MAAG have been set up and as a result, the MAAG has been a US High Command in South Viet-Nam. At present, MAAG is striving to carry out military re-inforcement plans and to push up the organization, training and equipment of the South Viet-Nam military forces, directing the construction of military bases, of store-houses and strategic roads in South Viet-Nam, supervising and directing the terrorist raids of the South Viet-Nam armed forces aimed at persecuting and massacring former resistance members and patriots. Its existence after the restoration of peace and its activities during the last few years obviously constitute the most serious violation of the Geneva Agreements.

"In raising the question of bringing in new US military personnel into South Viet-Nam the US Government and the South Viet-Nam authorities have made a further step in sabotaging the Geneva Agreements.

"The International Commission's majority decision sanctioning the introduction of US military personnel allegedly to replace former French military personnel is in complete contradiction with the spirit and letter of the Geneva Agreements and will not fail to bring disastrous consequences.

"Nobody forgets that the South Viet-Nam authorities have availed themselves of the Commission's 1958 decision authorizing the introduction of fresh armaments in replacement of those of the French Expeditionary Corps to import great quantities of new American arms into South Viet-Nam, promulgated the fascist law 10|59 to massacre former resistance members and are satisfied with the Commission's non-intervention attitude. They are colluding with the US imperialists to introduce additional US military personnel into South Viet-Nam. Together with the entire Viet-Namese people, the High Command of the Viet-Nam People's Army, greatly surprised at the International Commission's majority decision, cannot accept it and requests the Commission: (1) To recommend to the South Viet-Nam authorities to end the introduction of additional US military personnel into South Viet-Nam, to dissolve and drive out MAAG from South Viet-Nam—the US instrument of intervention and war preparation; and (2) To cancel the Commission's above-mentioned decision so as to avoid serious consequences for the continued implementation of the Geneva Agreements for the consolidation of peace in Indo-China and South-East Asia."

(*Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2766:VND:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

A. **USA Launches Spy Satellite "Midas":** The United States launched on May 24 a 5,000-lb. military reconnaissance satellite called *Midas* from Cape Canaveral. The satellite was equipped to detect immediately the launching of ballistic missiles. It was going round the world once every 94 minutes. It derived its name from the first letters of "missile defence alarm system".

It was stated that the *Midas* would be able to detect launching of ballistic missiles shortly after they had left the ground through extremely complex electronic equipment involving the use of infra-red rays.

The considerable discharge of heat through the gas exhaust of any ballistic missile would be recorded by infra-red ray detectors on the *Midas*. These recordings would be relayed to ground listening posts. As a result, there would be lengthier warning against a rocket attack than had been possible before.

The satellite, 22 feet long and about 5 feet in diameter, constituted the second stage of an *Atlas-Agenda* rocket.

The USA announced 12 minutes after the launching that the second stage of the rocket had separated from the first and had been successfully fired.

The satellite had an apogee of 316 miles and a perigee of 219 miles.

A US State Department spokesman said that the perfecting of the satellite, which could rapidly detect the launching of missiles, should exert a stabilizing influence on the world situation by minimizing the danger of surprise attacks. A *Midas* type satellite could greatly contribute to armaments control.

Commenting on the launching of the *Midas*, the official Soviet news agency, *Tass*, said that in the light of current US policy, the satellite's name should be "Spy in the Sky." It alleged that the *Midas* contained apparatus intended to collect military information.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3319:AOA:F]

B. **Inter-continental Missile Fired By USA:** The United States Air Force on May 20 fired an *Atlas* inter-continental missile from Cape Canaveral (Florida) 9,000 miles into the Indian Ocean—further than any missile had travelled before.

It bettered the 7,760 miles claimed by the Russians for a rocket they fired into the

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Pacific in January, 1960. The greatest distance fired earlier was 6,325 miles by an *Atlas* missile.

A USAF spokesman said in Washington: "Preliminary telemetry data indicates that the test objectives were achieved."

The nose-cone, he added, dropped into the planned impact area, 1,000 miles south-east of Capetown and about 500 miles north-east of Prince Edward Islands. Two American planes and a ship, equipped with special detection and tracking equipment waited for the nose-cone to drop. It was filled with ballast to give it the weight of a hydrogen war-head. The 120-ton rocket carried a full instrumentation load of about 1,000 lbs and the fuel load had not been increased. The extra range was achieved by increasing velocity and firing on a higher trajectory.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3184:AOA:F]

C. **US Democrats Urge Recognition Of China And West Germany's Withdrawal From NATO:** A group of Democratic members of the US House of Representatives, foreign policy experts, scientists and scholars, on May 22 proposed US recognition of China and West Germany's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The group, known as the Liberal Project, consisted of 52 members, including 12 members of the House of Representatives.

In a report completed before the breakdown of the 'Summit' Conference in Paris, the group described America's post-War foreign policy as sterile and ineffective.

Recognition of China and its eventual admission to United Nations, the report said, was of vital importance *to any future policy.*

It added: "We cannot see how our Government can hope to ease tensions, arrive at fair settlements of disputes or, above all, achieve disarmament without establishing direct channels of communications with Peking."

It said that once such channels were open, USA could seek arrangements with Peking and Moscow leading to the unification of Korea and Viet-Nam.

It favoured re-unification of Germany and said that the two German States should settle the arrangements without outside interference.

It suggested that the Western Powers "must decide which of two things they want most—a German military contribution to NATO or re-unification of the two German States. They cannot have both."

It added: "West Germany's continued participation in NATO means permanent partition of the country and the almost inevitable loss of West Berlin to East Germany."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

D. **British Somaliland To Be Independent:** It was announced in London on May 12 at the close of the Constitutional Conference that the British Somaliland Protectorate would receive independence on June 26, 1960.

The territory had been linked with Britain for well over 100 years.

The Conference report, signed by the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain MacLeod, the four members of the Somaliland delegation and the Protectorate Governor, Sir Douglas Hall, said that the British Government had agreed to this date—which had been put forward by the Somali representatives.

The Somali Minister for Local Government, Mr. Mohammed Haji Ibrahim Egal, summed up his delegation's feelings as: "We are beside ourselves with joy."

He said that it was "generally understood all round" that Somaliland would unite with the neighbouring north-east African territory of Somalia on July 1, 1960 when the UN mandate over the territory ended.

The report said that Britain would continue to give aid to Somaliland, both financial and by way of serving officers, for some time after the independence of the territory.

It said that, in accordance with the wishes of the elected Ministers' delegation, Mr. MacLeod proposed that for an *interim* period of six months after independence, a British Aid Mission would be available to the Public Service of Somaliland, at the request of the Somaliland Government. Similar arrangements were offered for the continued secondment of British military personnel to the Somaliland Scouts, the territory's British-trained forces.

It recalled the British Government's previous undertaking to give sympathetic consideration to the continuation of financial assistance and said that Mr. MacLeod had proposed that, subject to parliamentary approval, Somaliland should receive £1,500,000 in the first year of independence, of which half would be devoted to development expenditure. This sum included the cost, which the British Government would meet, of the British Aid Mission and of military personnel on secondment.

It concluded: "The Secretary of State said that while Her Majesty's Government is glad to give financial help to the people of Somaliland for a period after independence, he would expect that, in due course, dependence upon the United Kingdom for financial assistance would diminish and that to this end the level of aid would be subject to annual review."

The Somaliland Legislative Council which met for the first time with a Somali elected majority on April 6, 1960 passed a motion calling for independence by July 1, 1960 and union with Somalia.

On May 15, the Italian Cabinet approved a Bill granting independence to Somalia on July 1, 1960.

The East African territory of Somalia had been administered by Italy under UN Trusteeship since 1950.

Ethiopian Reaction:

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia summoned the Ambassadors of Eastern and Western countries, including Britain, in Addis Ababa on May 11 to discuss what he called "a thinly disguised conspiracy for the seizure of Ethiopian territories".

He said that claims for a union of so-called Somali territories were, in fact, the first step aimed at the dismemberment of Ethiopia.

The so-called Somali demands, he added, constituted a thinly-disguised conspiracy, which he would oppose with all means in his power.

Other Ambassadors summoned, at separate audiences, were from USA, France, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and UAR.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3334:AOA:E]

E. **New Moroccan Cabinet:** Mr. Abdullah Ibrahim, Moroccan Prime Minister, presented his resignation and that of his Cabinet after a half-hour audience with King Mohammed V in Rabat on May 20.

A *communique* issued on the same day (May 20) said the King charged the Prime Minister and his colleagues "to continue carrying out the country's business."

The Cabinet of Mr. Ibrahim was sworn-in on December 24, 1958. Its main task was to organize the municipal and county council elections.

The mission, it was stated, had now ended.

On May 26, a new Moroccan Government headed by King Mohammed V was sworn-in at a ceremony in the Royal Palace in Rabat.

Crown Prince Moulay Hassan was appointed Vice-Premier, Mr. Bekkai, a former Premier, as Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Driss Mohammedi, formerly Interior Minister, as Foreign Minister.

(*The Times*, London)

F. **Russia Presents Symbolic Statue To UN:** At a ceremony at UN Headquarters in New York on May 21, the Soviet Permanent Representative at UN, Mr. Arkady Sobolev, presented a statue to United Nations.

The statue, which was received by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, showed a blacksmith beating a sword into a ploughshare.

Making the presentation, Mr. Sobolev said that the statue embodied the dreams of the Soviet people and of people throughout the world to beat the means of destruction into means of creation and to pave the way for life without weapons, i.e. without wars.

Acknowledging the gift, Mr. Hammarskjoeld said that United Nations provided the means for a solution of international conflicts through the peaceful methods of conciliation, negotiation and mediation.

(*The New York Times*)

G. **New Plastic Material Discovered In Britain:** The discovery of a new plastic material which could revolutionize rocket construction was announced at the opening of a chemical factory at Camberley (Surrey) on May 20.

The Director of the plan said that the new plastic could withstand a heat of 1000°C or four times that engendered by supersonic speeds. It was classed as a military secret but it could entirely revolutionize the construction of rockets, notably in reducing their weight and volume.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3114:AOA:H]

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INDIA

SUMMARY: Third Five-Year Plan Draft Outline; Russian Aid In Oil Production; Shipping Agreement With Poland; INSOA Annual Meeting; HMT Progress; Heavy Electrical Factory Goes Into Production; Fresh Taxation In Kerala.

A. Third Five-Year Plan Draft Outline: The Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan for the period 1961-66 was published by the Planning Commission of the Government of India on July 6, 1960 after 18 months of study and preparation.

In an Introduction to the Draft Outline, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, said: "The Third Five-Year Plan represents a crucial stage in the fulfilment of our basic social and economic objectives. The goals set out in the Draft Outline are within the capacity of the nation and are a measure of the advance that has to be achieved in the five years of the Third Plan."

The goals set in the Draft Outline were: a total investment of Rs. 10,200 crores in the economy—Rs. 6,200 crores in the public sector and Rs. 4,000 crores in the private sector, a Plan outlay of Rs. 7,250 crores in the public sector, a rise in national income of over five per cent per annum, a production of 100 to 105 million tons of foodgrains, a capacity target of 10 million tons of steel ingots, an increase in the total generating capacity of power from 5.8 million kw to 11.8 million kw, creation of additional employment for 13.5 million persons, extension of the Community Development Projects, co-operative movements to cover all the villages in the country, free and compulsory education for all children in the 6-11 years age group, the provision of minimum amenities to all rural areas including drinking water, roads linking each village to the nearest main road or railway station and a village school building which may also serve as a Community Centre and provide facilities for the village library.

The Outline presented the Third Plan in its broad frame-work. It took into consideration the present needs of the national economy, the progress realized since Independence and the perspective of development during the next 15 years or so.

Aims Of The Plan:

The Third Plan, it said, represented another important phase in the development of the country's economy. Its broad aims were:

"(i) to secure during the next five-year period a rise in national income of over five per cent per annum, the pattern of investment being designed also to sustain this rate of growth during the subsequent Plan periods:

"(ii) to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports;

"(iii) to expand basic industries like steel, fuel and power and establish machine-building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialization could be met within a period of 10 years or so mainly from the country's own resources;

"(iv) to utilize to the fullest extent possible the man-power resources of the country and to ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities; and

"(v) to bring about a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power."

One of the principal objectives of the Plan was stated to be to secure a marked advance towards self-sustaining growth. Basically, self-sustaining growth implied that savings and investment in the economy rise sufficiently to secure a high rate of growth of income on a continuing basis.

An important aspect of this problem, however, was that of creating within the country the capacity to produce the capital goods and equipment necessary to support the scale of investment proposed. In determining the pattern of investment in the Third Plan, this consideration had been kept in mind. Self-sustaining growth could only be achieved by balanced development both in agriculture and industry. The Third Plan called for effort both to enlarge the capital base and to raise the output of food and raw materials.

"Socialist Pattern Of Society":

Another important objective of the Plan was to devise means for reducing inequalities in incomes and wealth, the aim being to bring about a 'socialist pattern of society' in which all citizens would have the fullest opportunity for a rich and diverse life and for the development of their full potentialities.

The term 'socialist pattern of society' implied that the basic criterion in determining social policies and the lines of the economic advance should be not private profit or the interests of a few but the good of the community as a whole. Reduction in inequalities in income and wealth had to be achieved through a large variety of measures and institutional changes undertaken as part of the Plan.

Population Problem:

According to latest estimates, India's population in 1966 would be 480 million instead of 434 million assumed in the Second Plan Report.

In an economy with low levels of income and consumption, high rates of population growth severely limit the pace of economic development. It was essential, therefore, to stabilize the population. The accelerated growth of population also emphasized the urgency of rapid economic development.

Priority For Agriculture:

The Outline emphasized that in the scheme of development, the first priority necessarily belonged to agriculture. The importance of achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains and meeting the requirements of industry and export was one of the major aims of the Third Plan.

Agricultural production had to be increased to the highest levels feasible so that the incomes and levels of living, as the rural population rose, should keep pace with incomes in other sectors.

It provided for an outlay in the public sector of Rs. 1,025 crores for Agriculture and Community Development and Rs. 650 crores for major and medium irrigation. Investment by the private sector (exclusive of assistance received from the public sector) was estimated at Rs. 800 crores. As the Plan proceeded, if larger resources were needed for assuring more rapid advance within the rural economy, specially through the fuller use of man-power, these would be made available.

Agricultural production would have to be stepped up by 30 per cent to 33 per cent depending upon the targets which might be finally decided as a result of work on area agricultural plans.

The targets of production proposed for some of the important agricultural commodities were as follows:

Commodity	Annual Production	
	1960-61 (Expected)	1965-66 (Target)
Foodgrains (million tons)	75	100-105
Oilseeds (million tons)	7.2	9.2-9.5
Sugarcane (in terms of gur) (million tons)	7.2	9.0-9.2
Cotton (million tons)	5.4	7.2
Jute (million bales)	5.5	6.5

In addition, measures would have to be taken to increase the production of food articles, like fruits and vegetables, milk, fish, meat, eggs, as also of other commodities like coconut, arecanut, cashewnuts, pepper, cardamom, tobacco, lac and timber.

The target proposed for foodgrains would allow for consumption of about 15 ozs. of cereals and 3 ozs. of pulses *per capita* per day, besides providing some margin against emergencies. The target for raw cotton was expected to be sufficient to provide about 17.5 yards of cotton textile per annum *per capita* and in addition, allow for some exports.

The net irrigated area was proposed to be expanded to about 90 million acres by the end of the Third Plan as against 70 million acres expected at the end of the Second Plan. About 40 million acres would have to be covered by dry farming techniques. Soil conservation measures would have to be extended to an additional area of 13 million acres. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilizer would have to be increased from 360,000 tons in terms of nitrogen in 1960-61 to one million tons in 1965-66. Plant protection measures would be extended to 75 million acres. The Community Development Programme would be extended to the entire rural area by October, 1963; the programme of co-operative development would be intensified. Finance through co-operative agencies would play a considerable part in increasing agricultural production.

Large-Scale Industry:

A high priority was also being given to industry, power and transport because development in these fields was vital for lifting the economy to a higher level and for its accelerated growth.

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Public sector outlay in large-scale industry and mineral development would be Rs. 1,500 crores and private sector investment (exclusive of assistance from public sector) was expected to be Rs. 1,000 crores.

Special emphasis was placed on heavy industries which would help make the economy self-sustaining, namely, steel and machine-building and the manufacture of producer-goods.

Steel:

Developments in iron and steel, it said, were linked with the capacity target of 10.2 million tons in terms of steel ingots and 1.5 million tons of pig-iron for sale. The additional capacity and output in this field was expected to be realized almost entirely in the public sector.

The Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur steel plants would be expanded, contributing jointly 5.5 million tons of steel ingots.

The Outline also provided for a fourth steel plant in the public sector to be started at Bokaro.

Machine-Building:

Proposals for machinery and engineering industries during the Third Plan included a heavy machine-building plant, a foundry forge, a coal-mining machinery plant, a heavy machine tool factory, doubling of the output of Hindustan Machine Tools in Bangalore, expansion of the Heavy Electrical Project in Bhopal, two additional heavy electrical projects and a scheme for the production of high pressure boilets and precision instruments.

Machinery manufacturing programmes in the private sector would supplement considerably the efforts of the public sector. Near self-sufficiency was expected in regard to textile, sugar, cement and paper machinery.

Fertilizers:

The production of nitrogenous fertilizers would be stepped up from 210,000 tons of nitrogen at the end of the Second Plan to 1,000,000 tons at the end of the Third Plan and of phosphatic fertilizers from 70,000 tons to 400,000 to 500,000 tons in terms of P_2O_5.

Coal:

Production of coal would be increased to 97 million tons at the end of the Third Plan as against the target of 60 million tons at the end of the Second Plan.

Oil:

On the basis of the present proved reserves, the Nahorkatiya area was expected to produce 2.75 million tons of crude oil per year. Provision had been made both for the completion of refineries at Nunmati and Barauni for processing the Nahorkatiya crude oil and also for further exploration with a view to obtaining additional production of crude oil from Cambay and other areas where prospects were favourable.

Other Industrial Targets:

Among the other important industrial targets which have been proposed were:

	Annual production 1960-61	1965-66
Aluminium (thousand tons ..	17.0	75.0
Cement (million tons) ..	8.8	13.0
Paper (thousand tons) ..	320.0	700.0
Sulphuric acid (thousand tons) ..	400.0	1250.0
Caustic Soda (thousand tons) ..	125.0	340.0
Sugar (million tons) ..	2.5	3.0
Cotton textiles (mill cloth) (million yards) ..	5000.0	5800.0
Bicycles (organised sector) (thousand Nos.) ..	1050.0	2000.0
Sewing Machines (thousand Nos.) ..	300.0	450.0
Automobiles (Nos.) ..	53,500.0	100,000.0

Village And Small Industries:

Considerable emphasis was laid on the development of village and small industries.

Provision was made for positive forms of assistance like facilities for training, technical 'know-how', supply of credit and raw materials, etc.

Production of cloth in the decentralized sector would be increased from about 2,600 million yards in 1960-61 to 3,500 million yards in 1965-66. The number of industrial estates would increase from 60 in the Second Plan to 360 in the Third Plan.

In the programmes for small-scale industries, the emphasis would be on promoting their development in small towns and rural areas and on linking them up more closely with large-scale industries as ancillary or feeder units.

Power:

As regards power, it was proposed to increase the total generating capacity from 5.8 million kw at the end of the Second Plan to 11.8 million kw at the end of the Third Plan.

The programme for power included a project for nuclear power generation of 300,000 kw.

It was expected that 15,000 additional towns and villages would be electrified during the Third Plan, bringing the total to 34,000.

Transport And Communications:

It was expected that the Railways would be able to carry goods traffic to the extent of about 235 million tons in 1965-66 as against 162 million tons in 1960-61.

About 1,200 miles of new railway lines would be constructed.

Under the road development programme, it was proposed to expand surfaced roads from 144,000 miles in 1960-61 to 164,000 miles in 1965-66. The expansion of road transport would be mainly in the private sector. The number of commercial vehicles would go up from about 200,000 to about 300,000.

The shipping target proposed to add about 200,000 GRT to the tonnage of 900,000 GRT expected to be achieved at the end of the Second Plan.

Social Services:

It was proposed to provide for free and compulsory primary education in the age group 6-11 years.

Making allowance for slow progress in women's education in certain backward areas, it was estimated that the proportion of pupils to the number of children would go up from 60 to 80 per cent in age-group 6-11, from 23 to 30 per cent in the age-group 11-14 and from 12 to 15 per cent in the age-group 14-17. The total number of students in schools would go up from 41 million in 1960-61 to 60 million in 1965-66.

Scientific and technical education would be given increasing support. The in-take capacity of engineering colleges and polytechnics would increase from 37,200 at the end of the Second Plan to 53,500 at the end of the Third Plan.

The number of registered doctors would increase from 84,000 to 103,000, of hospitals and dispensaries from 12,600 to 14,600 and of primary health centres from 2,800 to 5,000. The number of family planning centres would increase from 1,800 to 8,200.

Outlay And Investment:

For achieving the above targets, the Draft Outline envisaged a total investment of Rs. 10,200 crores in the economy during the Third Plan period.

Of this amount, Rs. 6,200 crores would be in the public sector and Rs. 4,000 crores in the private sector.

The total outlay in the public sector would be Rs. 7,250 crores. About Rs. 200 crores was expected to be transferred from the public sector for capital formation in the private sector.

In the following table, the total outlay and investment in the Third Plan are compared with those of the Second Plan:

(In crores of rupees)

	Public Sector Plan outlay	Current outlay
Second Plan	4600	960
Third Plan	7250	1050

	Investment	Private sector	Total investment
Second Plan	3650	3100*	6750
Third Plan	6200	4000*	10,200

[* exclusive of Rs. 200 crores of assistance transferred from public sector]

The general pattern of investment in the Second Plan was being continued in the Third Plan. But in the public sector, there would be greater emphasis on agriculture, industry and power and on certain aspects of social services.

The distribution of plan outlay in the public sector in the Second and Third Plans is given in the following table:

(In crores of rupees)

	Outlay Second Plan	Outlay Third Plan	Percentage Second Plan	Percentage Third Plan
(1) Agriculture and minor irrigation	320	625	6.9	8.6
(2) Community development & co-operation	210	400	4.6	5.5
(3) Major and medium irrigation	450	650	9.8	9.0
(4) Total 1, 2 & 3	980	1,675	21.3	23.1
(5) Power	410	925	8.9	12.8
(6) Village & small industries	180	250	3.9	3.4
(7) Industry & minerals	880	1,500	19.1	20.7
(8) Transport & communications	1,290	1,450	28.1	20.0
(9) Total 5 to 8	2,760	4,125	60.0	56.9
(10) Social services	860	1,250	18.7	17.2
(11) Inventories	—	200	—	2.8
(12) Grand total	4,600	7,250	100	100

The allocations proposed at present, the Draft Outline said, were necessarily provisional. They were intended to assist the Central and State Governments in undertaking detailed studies of their programmes and projects and in establishing priorities within each sector.

It was stated that for approved programmes and targets under agriculture, village and small industries, primary education, technical education, special works programmes for utilizing man-power resources etc., additional domestic resources would be made available, if found necessary, after examination by States and Ministries.

Out of the total outlay in the public sector of Rs. 7,250 crores, Rs. 3,600 crores would be in the Centre and Rs. 3,650 crores in the States. Central assistance to States was estimated at Rs. 2,500 crores.

Resources For The Plan:

The step-up in investment from a total of Rs. 6,750 crores in the Second Plan to a total of Rs. 10,200 crores for the Third Plan, it said, would call for a large effort for mobilizing domestic resources. National income was expected to increase during the Third Plan period at a rate of over five per cent per annum. It was from this source that the additional demands for investment and for consumption had to be met.

The Plan aimed at raising the level of investment in the economy from about 11

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per cent of national income by the end of the Second Plan to about 14 per cent by the end of the Third Plan. The rate of savings in the economy was at present about eight per cent of national income. This had to be raised to about 11 per cent by the end of the Third Plan, the balance representing the in-flow of resources from abroad.

The Third Plan would start, unlike the First and Second Plans, with a low level of foreign exchange reserves. There was no further scope for drawing on these reserves. Moreover, the level of prices now was more than 20 per cent above the level at the beginning of the Second Plan. Both these considerations demanded that inflationary financing of public outlays must be kept down to the barest minimum.

On the other hand, the situation now was in several respects more favourable than in the earlier Plans. There had been a substantial step-up in investment over the last ten years. There had also been substantial progress in irrigation, power and transport.

The Scheme Of Financing:

The scheme of financing the Third Plan outlay in the public sector is given in the table below:

(In crores of rupees)

	Second Plan	Third Plan
(1) Balance from revenues on the basis of existing taxation (—)	100	350
(2) Contribution of the Railways on the existing basis	150*	150
(3) Surpluses of other public enterprises on the existing basis	**	440
(4) Loans from the public	800	850
(5) Small savings	380	550
(6) Provident funds, betterment levies, steel equalization fund and miscellaneous capital receipts	213	510
(7) Additional taxation, including measures to increase the surpluses of public enterprises	1,000	1,650
(8) Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance	962	2,200
(9) Deficit-financing	1,175	550
Total :	4,600	7,250

[* Inclusive of increased fares and freights.
** Included in (1) above.]

Additional Taxation:

The fulfilment of the additional taxation target of Rs. 1,650 crores over the five-year period, it said, was vital for the successful implementation of the Plan.

Tax revenues in India now total about 8.5 per cent of national income. With the normal increases in tax yields and with the additional taxation proposed for the Third Plan, the proportion should go up to about 11 per cent. This could not be considered an excessive increase in the tax burden when the developmental activities of Government were being rapidly accelerated. Nevertheless, an additional target of Rs. 1,650 crores would involve considerable tax effort on the part of the Central and State Governments, the share of the States being about one-third of the total.

The Third Plan would necessitate increases both in direct and in indirect taxation, as also measures to raise the surpluses of public enterprises.

Deficit-Financing:

A distinction was, however, made between the effect of indirect taxes as compared to that of deficit-financing on prices.

It said: "Indirect taxation 'works off' the inflation potential by raising prices, deficit-financing builds up the inflation potential further. Deficit-financing is, therefore, proposed to be limited to Rs. 550 crores in the Third Plan as against Rs. 1,175 crores in the Second Plan."

Foreign Exchange:

The Third Plan, with its emphasis on rapid industrialization, would involve a considerable amount of foreign exchange expenditure.

It was estimated that the direct foreign exchange component of the Plan would be of the order of Rs. 1,900 crores. In addition, it would be essential to provide for imports of about Rs. 200 crores worth of components, balancing equipment, etc., needed to increase the production of capital goods within the country. Thus, for the Plan and for imports of components, etc., foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 2,100 crores was needed.

The estimates made showed that even if the Plan requirements were not taken into account, the balance of payments position, because of the re-payments of capital and payment of interest due in the Third Plan period, would show a deficit of Rs. 500 crores. The requirements of foreign exchange in the Third Plan period would thus come to Rs. 2,600 crores. To this total of Rs. 2600 crores had to be added the estimated receipts of Rs. 600 crores by way of PL 480 commodity assistance from USA. On this basis, the total balance of payments deficit for the Third Plan would come to about Rs. 3,200 crores.

As to the prospects of securing external assistance of the order required, it said, no prediction could be made. The Plan would have to be flexible and the commitments in regard to foreign exchange expenditure would have to be made only on the basis of external resources that were clearly in sight. The fact that the commencement and execution of projects both in the public and private sectors would depend upon the external assistance that was forthcoming highlighted the need for keeping ready, well in advance, a sufficient number of projects that could be executed as soon as the necessary foreign exchange had been secured. Any delay in utilizing the external assistance offered cannot but upset the schedule for increased production during and by the end of the Third Plan period.

The balance of payments difficulties the country was facing were not a temporary or fortuitous phenomenon. They were part and parcel of the process of development. For a period, the excess import requirements had to be met from external assistance. But it was important to aim at a progressive reduction in the imbalance so as to eliminate it within a forseeable period. This was not to suggest that no inflow of resources from abroad would be desirable after this period. Commercial capital in-flows could and should continue, but the reliance on special aid programmes had to be steadily reduced and, after a period of years, dispensed with.

Private Investment:

Investment in the private sector, it said, covered not only organized industry, mining, electricity and transport but also large and dispersed fields like agriculture, village and small industries, rural and urban housing etc.

The following table sets out the likely levels of investment in the private sector in the Second and Third Plans:

(In crores of rupees)

	Second Plan*	Third Plan*
(1) Agriculture (including irrigation)	675	850
(2) Power	40	50
(3) Transport	135	200
(4) Village and small industries	225	325
(5) Large and medium industry and minerals	700	1,050
(6) Housing and other construction	1,000	1,125
(7) Inventories	525	600
Total	3,300*	4,200*

[* inclusive of Rs. 200 crores transferred from the public sector by way of assistance.]

The Third Plan, it added: envisaged a substantial step-up in private investment mainly in the field of large and medium industries—from Rs. 700 crores in the Second Plan to Rs. 1,050 crores in the Third Plan. Increased investments in other sectors were relatively small and it was assumed that they would be financed from their normal sources which included savings by agriculturists, by those engaged in arts and crafts and in trade in small industries.

It concluded: "Under the Plan, there is a considerable scope for the private sector in the industrial sphere. This is due, in the main, to the wide opportunities provided by the expansion of the economy under the impact of successive Five-Year Plans. One of the main objectives of policy is that the opportunities which thus arise for private enterprise should be availed of by a large number of comparatively small and middle entrepreneurs and that possible trends towards concentration of economic power should be checked in the early stages."

Review Of First And Second Plans:

A Review of the First and Second Five-Year Plans, also published at the same time as the release of the Third Plan Draft Outline, said that the first decade of planning marked the first phase in fulfilling the economic and social objectives of India's planned development.

The balance-sheet for the ten years, it added, showed a steadily rising trend in national income, agricultural and industrial production and in the development of India's human resources.

The period was also marked by a quicker rate of growth of the national economy and greater emphasis on increasing employment opportunities, reducing disparities in income and wealth and preventing the concentration of economic power.

Outlay And Investment:

The total investment in the economy during the first two Plans would be a little over Rs. 10,000 crores, of which the outlay in the public sector would amount to about Rs. 6,560 crores.

The following table gives outlay figures:

(In crores of rupees)

	First Plan 1951-56	Second Plan 1956-61 (anticipated)	Total 1951-61
Public Sector outlay	1,960	4,600	6,560
Public Sector investment	1,560	3,650	5,210
Private Sector investment	1,800*	3,100*	4,900
Total investment	3,360	6,750	10,110

[*These are estimates revised in the light of fuller information and are in lieu of the estimate of Rs. 1,600 crores in the First Plan and of Rs. 2,400 crores in the Second Plan.]

Increase In National Income:

During the First Plan, owing largely to the progress recorded by agricultural production, the national income increased by 18 per cent. The Second Plan represented a larger and a more broad-based effort than the First Plan.

The increase in national income over the Second Plan period was expected to be about 20 per cent. Over the ten years 1951-61, the national income would have, therefore, increased by about 42 per cent, *per capita* income by about 20 per cent and *per capita*

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consumption by about 16 per cent. Agricultural production would have gone up by 40 per cent and industrial production by 120 per cent.

The following table gives a summary of agricultural production trends since 1949-50:

(Index of Agricultural Production 1949-50=100)

	1950-51	1955-56	1958-59	1960-61 (expected)
All commodities	95.6	116.9	132.0	135.0
Food crops	90.5	115.3	130.0	131.0
Other crops	105.9	120.1	136.0	143.0

The table shows that there was a rising trend but variations from year to year had been considerable.

The increase in the production of major agricultural commodities was as follows:

Commodity	1950-51	1960-61 (likely achievement)
Foodgrains (cereals and pulses) (million tons)	52.4*	75
Oilseeds (million tons)	5.1	7.2
Sugarcane (in terms of gur) (million tons)	5.6	7.2
Cotton (million bales)	2.9	5.4
Jute (million bales)	3.3	5.5

[*Estimate of production adjusted for changes in statistical coverage, etc. up to 1956-57.]

The most significant decision taken under the *First Five-Year Plan* was the introduction of *Extension Services* throughout the country as an integral part of the Community Development movement. This programme would extend to all rural areas in the country by October, 1963. At the end of the Second Plan, the extension organization at the Bloc and village level would consist of about 31,000 village level workers and about 28,000 Extension Officers at the Bloc level for agriculture, animal husbandry and other fields of development.

The total irrigated area would increase from 51.5 million acres in 1950-51 to 70 million acres in 1960-61. About 4,000 seed farms were being established during the Second Plan as part of a programme for covering the entire cultivated area with improved seeds. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers would increase by six times from 55,000 tons (in terms of nitrogen) in 1950-51 to 360,000 tons in 1960-61.

Industry And Minerals:

Industrial development during the past decade showed progress in basic, capital and producer-goods industries, especially machinery and engineering industries.

Three new steel plants would have been completed in the public sector and the total finished steel capacity would increase to 4.5 million tons as compared to one million tons at the beginning of the First Plan and 1.3 million tons at the beginning of the Second Plan. There was considerable increase in the production of essential industrial materials like cement, coal, aluminium, etc.

The aggregate value of all kinds of industrial machinery produced in the country rose from Rs. 11 crores in 1951 to about Rs. 79 crores in 1958. By the end of the Second Plan, much of the equipment required by the Railways would be available from indigenous production.

A beginning was made in the production of heavy electrical equipment, chemical industries including heavy chemicals. Drugs and pharmaceuticals, fertilizers etc. also recorded progress. During the Second Plan period, programmes for modernizing jute and cotton textile industries were undertaken. In a number of industries, the import component was greatly reduced.

The following table gives the likely achievements in 1960-61 in the production of important producer goods:

	1950-51	1960-61 (likely production)
Finished steel (Million tons)	1.0	2.6
Aluminium (Thousand tons)	3.7	17
Diesel engines (Thousands)	5.5	33
Electric cables (ACSR) conductors (Tons)	1,674	18,000
Locomotives (number)	3	295
Nitrogenous fertilizer (N) (Thousand tons)	9	210
Sulphuric acid (Thousand tons)	99	400
Cement (Million tons)	2.7	8.8
Coal (Million tons)	32	53
Iron ore (Million tons)	3	12

Similarly, there were substantial increases in the production of consumer goods like cotton textiles, sugar, bicycles and automobiles.

The manufacture of a number of new products was established in the country for the first time, e.g., industrial boilers, milling machines and other types of machine tools, industrial explosives, sulpha and antibiotic drugs, DDT, newsprint, etc.

Prices And Employment:

In varying degrees, throughout the first four years of the Second Plan, prices of foodgrains and agricultural raw materials as well as of several industrial commodities tended to rise.

The index of wholesale prices (1952-53=100) which stood at 99.2 in the last year of the First Plan rose to 105.1 and 106.1 during the two following years. Thereafter, it rose to 111.7 in 1958-59, the highest level reached during the year being 116.3. By the end of 1959-60, it stood at 118.6.

The increase in employment during the Second Plan did not keep pace with the growth of the labour force. It was hoped that the development programmes envisaged would lead to the creation of 8 million additional jobs outside agriculture. The achievement for the Plan period is at present estimated at about 6.5 million.

(*PIB*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3251:INI:A, 3291:INI:E, 3304:INI:F]

B. **Russian Aid In Production Of Oil:** The Central Minister for Mines and Oil, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, told newsmen in New Delhi on June 30 on his return from Russia (where he had gone to discuss Russian collaboration for oil exploration in India) that Russian help to the public sector of India's oil industry, so far confined only to exploration, would soon be extended to the production of oil.

The new Russian offer, he said, was confined to the oilfields at Cambay and Ankaleswar, but there was a general understanding that similar help in production would be available wherever oil or gas was found by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

During his Russian visit, he added, no discussion was held, however, about the refining of oil found and to be produced in collaboration with the Soviet Union. Nor had any discussion taken place about establishing an oil refinery in India to process Russian crude oil. But, the Soviet offer for the supply of crude oil to India still stood. India would take the oil only when she could use it. Discussions between the Government and the oil refineries for the use of Russian crude oil were still in progress.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3278:INI:F, 3355:INI:B]

C. **Loan Agreements With DLF:** The US Development Loan Fund (DLF) announced in New Delhi on June 30 the simultaneous signing of seven Loan Agreements covering loans totalling $89.2 million (Rs. 42.2 crores) for enterprises in India.

Five of the loans were for power generating facilities, one for a development bank and one for the import of American-made jeep and truck parts into India.

The road transport loan of $13.1 million (Rs. 6.2 crores) would enable private manufacturing firms in India to procure American-made auto parts to be assembled into jeeps and trucks in India. The firms would receive licence from the Government to import auto-components and pay the US suppliers with dollars provided by DLF. These components would be combined with other components manufactured in India to produce 5,000 jeeps, 800 jeep station-wagons, 800 jeep trucks, 600 Dodge one-ton trucks and 6,000 Dodge 3-ton trucks.

The loans for power generating projects were made to the Ahmedabad Electricity Co., the Barauni Thermal Power Project, the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Power Project, the Durgapur Thermal Power Station and the Chandrapura Thermal Power Project. These will together amount to $66.1 million.

The loan to the development bank was to the Industrial Finance Corporation—a sum of $10 million.

(*USIS*)

[Prev. ref. 3291:INI:D]

D. **West German Credit:** The Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, who was visiting West Germany announced in Bonn on June 24 that the West German Government had granted a $30 million credit to help finance the last year of India's Second Five-Year Plan.

A *communique* issued in Bonn on June 24 said that the West German Government was prepared to extend the period of settlement of two-thirds of India's liabilities for the Rourkela Steel Plant by an initial period of four years from March 31, 1961.

It added that the West German Government confirmed its fundamental readiness to contribute towards the execution of India's Third Five-Year Plan by sharing in multilateral measures still to be decided in detail.

West Germany also agreed in particular to support the Indian Government in the construction of the Rourkela Steel Works. The Government would see that India received appropriate credit facilities in West Germany.

It also announced a $30-million West German aid for India, in addition to the $70 million already guaranteed, to cover her Second Five-Year Plan deficit of foreign exchange.

The West German Government further agreed to try to make it possible for the Indian Government to place immediate orders, including those for items required for the extension of the Rourkela Steel Works, within the frame-work of the Third Five-Year Plan. It would endeavour to grant long-term payment facilities for such orders.

It said that Mr. Morarji Desai's visit to West Germany had given the German side a

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renewed opportunity to appreciate the problems of Indian construction and arrangements for German co-operation. The visit had also enabled Mr. Desai to realize that all sections of West German opinion were decided and ready to co-operate with India for a solution of her problems and for the achievement of her great tasks.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3384:INI:B]

E. **Trade And Payments Agreement With Hungary:** A new Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Hungary was signed in New Delhi on June 25.

The Agreement, which came into force on July 1 and would remain valid for 3½ years, replaced the present Protocol, which was valid up to the end of June, 1960.

Under the new Agreement, all economic transactions between India and Hungary would be in non-convertible Indian rupees.

At present, India is having an adverse balance of trade with Hungary, and the new Agreement would increase and diversify India's exports to that country.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2744:INI:B]

F. **Shipping Agreement With Poland:** A shipping Agreement between the Governments of India and the Polish People's Republic was signed in New Delhi on June 27 at the conclusion of the negotiations between an official Polish delegation and representatives of the Government of India.

The Western India Shipping Corporation, in co-operation with the Scindias and the Indian Steamship Co., according to it, would operate a service between the two countries on behalf of India, and the Polish Ocean Lines for Poland.

The two Governments undertook to give to the ships, crew and cargoes of either country the same treatment as was given to the ships, crew and cargoes of the most-favoured countries.

Payments arising out of the Agreement would be made in accordance with the Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Poland.

The Agreement replaced the Shipping Agreement between the two countries signed in 1956, which could not be implemented owing mainly to the Suez crisis.

The two shipping organizations nominated by the two Governments under the Agreement (for its implementation) have already met and drawn up an agreement for operating a scheduled service between the two countries. It is proposed to have 12 sailings each way per year. In other words, there will be one Indian ship and one Polish ship sailing from Indian and Polish ports every month each way. This service will maintain a regular schedule and will charge a common agreed tariff and will be operated otherwise in close co-operation so as to achieve equality in all aspects in regard to the operation and maintenance and results of the service.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 843:INI:C, 1949:INI:B]

G. **Rayon Mill To Be Established With Japanese Collaboration:** An Indo-Japanese contract to establish a rayon mill in India using Japanese materials and technique was announced in Tokyo on June 28.

The Baroda Rayon Company and three Japanese firms signed a provisional Agreement to build a mill producing 5,000,000 lbs. of filament rayon annually.

Equipment costing some 2,260,000,000 yen would be supplied by the Japanese group. Engineers to operate the mill would also be supplied.

The Japanese would finance about 10 per cent of the cost of the new mill as their share in the joint venture.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3253:INI:G]

H. **New Border District Created In Punjab:** The Punjab Government constituted a new district of Spiti and Lahaul, bordering western Tibet on July 1.

The new district, the 19th in the Punjab, has a population of 19,000 and an area of 4,000 square miles.

The headquarters of the district will be at Keylong. It will have two tehsils known as Lahaul and Spiti, with tehsil headquarters at Keylong and Kaza respectively.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Pref. ref. 3202:INI:L]

I. **New Governors For UP and Kerala:** It was announced in the second week of June that the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, had appointed Mr. V. V. Giri as Governor of Kerala and Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao as Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Giri had so far been Governor of Uttar Pradesh and Dr. Ramakrishna Rao had so far been Governor of Kerala.

It was thus an exchange of places for them.

Both Mr. Giri and Dr. Ramakrishna Rao were sworn-in as Governors of Kerala and UP respectively on July 1.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *National Herald*, Lucknow)

[Prev. ref. 1099:INI:A, 1465:INI:D]

J. **INSOA Annual Meeting — Dr. P. Subbaroyan On Government's Shipping Policy:** Inaugurating the annual session of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association in Bombay on June 22, the Central Minister for Transport and Communications, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, announced that a provision of Rs. 55 crores had been made by the Government of India in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of shipping.

The importance of shipping, he said, had been fully emphasized by the Ministry of Transport to the Planning Commission, and, resources permitting, it might be possible to consider a higher allocation. However, before an additional allocation could be justified, it was necessary that the funds already provided by the Government were fully and speedily utilized. He asked the ship-owners to come forward with their proposals to acquire new ships.

The Government, he went on, was trying to secure funds and foreign exchange for shipping, and "if we are successful," they would be placed at the disposal of Indian ship-owners, who could make full use of the resources to acquire more ships.

Referring to the relationship between the public and the private sectors in the field of shipping, he said that his predecessors had stated in the past that, as far as possible, the public sector would not be allowed to compete with the private sector. "While this may still remain our objective generally, I feel that the time has come when it must be realized that it is no longer feasible to keep the two sectors in completely separate water-tight compartments."

He believed in the two sectors working hand-in-hand to conduct the country's trade, and "it is not the intention that the two sectors should fritter away their energies by fighting among themselves."

The National Shipping Board had recommended that tankers should be acquired exclusively in the public sector, and the Government had fully accepted the recommendation which closely followed the Refinery Agreements with the oil companies.

Referring to the coastal trade and the recommendations of the Rail-Sea Committee, he said that Indian coastal ships were experiencing hardships in securing adequate cargoes. The Railways were also reluctant to take more coal cargo by the rail-*cum*-sea route than at present. In fact, the Railways had been "actually threatening" to reduce the volume of coal cargo. He had been pressing the Railway Ministry not to effect any such reduction. Efforts were being made to ensure that certain cargoes were diverted from the rail route to the sea route as recommended by the Rail-Sea Committee.

The Chairman of INSOA, Mrs. Sumati Morarjee, in her speech earlier, said that Indian tonnage had been steadily expanding during the last few years in spite of difficulties. But, considering the phenomenal growth of world tonnage, international trade and India's own overseas trade, the growth of Indian tonnage could not be regarded as very satisfactory.

She pleaded for a revision of the terms and conditions of the availability of foreign exchange to ship-owners. Even though the values of ships had begun to rise, "the present is still a favourable time" for purchasing a sizable amount of tonnage.

The country's coastal shipping, she added, was "languishing," and urged Dr. Subbaroyan to give a fresh impetus to coastal shipping by the immediate implementation of the Rail-Sea Co-ordination Committee's recommendations *in toto*.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3191:INI:K]

K. **Hindustan Machine Tools Factory's Progress:** The Managing Director of the State-owned Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT), Mr. M. K. Mathulla, announced in Bangalore on June 29 while releasing the annual report of HMT for the year ended March 31, 1960 that HMT would make a "gift to the nation of another factory of the same dimensions as itself out of its own resources without the assistance of the Government of India."

He said that with the expansion programme costing Rs. 2.87 crores, HMT would be able to double its production from 1,000 to 2,000 machines per year.

According to the annual report, HMT had been able to build adequate financial resources during the short period of its four-year operation, which would be ploughed back into the expansion programme.

In terms of value, the annual output of HMT, after doubling its capacity, would be about Rs. 7 crores with the share capital remaining at Rs. 5.31 crores as at present.

The expansion would be completed within two years as against seven years taken for the completion of the original factory.

He indicated that during the Third Plan period, HMT might be converted into a corporation with two more machine tool plants being put under its management.

The question of reviving the scheme of workers' participation in management, which

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was tried in HMT for a time and ceased to function early in 1959, he said, would be taken up after the representative character of the two existing rival trade unions had been decided.

HMT made a net profit of over Rs. 37,00,000 in the last financial year (1959-60). This represented a return of 8.22 per cent on the share capital. The returns in the previous years were 1958-59—7.15 per cent; 1957-58—5.54 per cent; and 1956-57—1.02 per cent.

During 1959-60, HMT turned out 702 machines valued at Rs. 2.8 crores. The previous year's production was 552 machines. During 1959-60, it sold 1,020 machines. It received 1,222 orders. A study of these orders showed that 45 per cent of them came from private customers, 35 per cent from Government corporations, 11 per cent from State Governments and nine per cent from the Government of India, including the Railways.

Under its diversification programme, HMT was now in a position to produce 90 types of machine tools.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2712:INI:Q]

L. **Heavy Electrical Factory Goes Into Production:** The Heavy Electrical Factory at Bhopal, the first of its kind in India and the biggest in Asia, began production on July 1, 1960, according to schedule.

The production range in the Factory will include a variety of equipment essential for the development of power-switch-gear, control panels, power transformers, traction motors, equipment for electric locomotives, industrial motors, and hydro and thermal generators. It is expected to be in full stride in about seven years.

The first factory block with seven bays—each 800 ft. long and 60 ft. wide and equipped with cranes—has been completed and the other block is nearing completion. Foundry and pattern shops are located away from the factory blocks and a maintenance block for repair work is already complete. A well-equipped laboratory for testing and research is also getting ready.

The annual output of the Factory will be of about Rs. 25 crores. The workshop design and equipment have been adjusted to suit the manufacture of heavy generators and transformers.

It is expected to meet a major part of the country's annual requirements of heavy electrical machinery.

The Government of India has decided to establish two more heavy electrical factories during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2489:INI:I]

M. **Estate Duty (Amendment) Acts Come Into Force:** The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1958 and the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1960 came into force on July 1, 1960.

The amending Act of 1958 had made some important changes in the provisions of the Estate Duty Act, 1953. Under the amending Act, the general exemption limit was reduced from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 50,000 and the rates of duty were also slightly reduced in respect of lower slabs. In the case of a deceased member of a Hindu undivided family governed by the "Mitakshara", "Marumakkattayam" and "Aliyasanthana" school of law, the amending Act made provision for taking into account for rate purposes not only the co-parcenary interest of the deceased in the joint family property but also the interests therein of his lineal descendants. The assessment and appellate procedures were also generally brought into line with those under the other direct taxes Acts.

The new provisions relating to exemption limit and rates of duty, and for the addition for only rate purposes of interests of lineal descendants of a deceased co-parcener, will have effect only in case where death occurs on or after July 1, 1960.

The revised procedures for assessment and appeals came into force as from that date (July 1, 1960) irrespective of the date of death but subject to the reservation that any appeal under Section 63 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, already pending before the Central Board of Revenue, or any right or remedy by way of appeal which has accrued to any person in respect of any order made by the Controller before July 1, 1960, will continue to be governed by the provisions of the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

The amending Act of 1960 was passed in order to give effect to the resolutions of State Legislatures under Article 252 of the Constitution regarding application of the provisions of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, as amended, to agricultural lands in the States concerned.

The Act clarifies that its provisions will apply to the levy of "Estate Duty" on agricultural lands situated in all States except the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and West Bengal.

It further clarifies that the Estate Duty Act, 1953 ceased to apply from April 1, 1959 to the levy of Estate Duty in respect of agricultural lands situated in the State of Orissa and in the territories transferred to West Bengal under the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956.

The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1958 came into force by virtue of a Notification dated May 30, 1960 published in the *Gazette of India* on June 11, 1960. This notification automatically brought into force the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1960 also from July 1, 1960 as provided in Section 1(2) of that Act.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2019:INI:A]

N. **Fresh Taxation In Kerala:** The Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Kerala, Mr. R. Shankar, proposed on June 24 new taxes to reduce this year's estimated deficit of Rs. 2.24 crores by Rs. 1 crore of Kerala State.

At the same time, he offered a pension to the destitute and old and increased the pensions of retired Government employees.

He also removed the disparity in the existing scales of pay for some grades of Government employees.

These proposals were announced in the State Legislative Assembly on June 24 when he presented the revised Budget estimates and a review of the economic condition in the State.

The original proposals were presented by him in the last session of the Assembly (see page 3244) which had, at that time, voted only advance grants for four months.

The new taxes were: (1) The plantation tax was raised to Rs. 10 per acre instead of the existing basic tax of Rs. 2 per acre. This would be applicable to rubber, coffee, tea, cardamom, coconut, arecanut and pepper plantations of over five acres. The additional revenue yield from this tax was estimated at Rs. 80,00,000.

(2) The sales-tax on soap and bicycles was raised from two per cent multi-point rate to five per cent single point. The sales-tax on paints, powders, scents and lubricating oils was raised from two per cent multi-point rate to six per cent single point rate. These two changes would yield Rs. 20,00,000 this year.

(3) The surcharge on sales-tax collected from merchants having a turn-over of not less than Rs. 30,000 annually was raised from 2½ per cent to five per cent. Its result would be an additional income of Rs. 13,00,000 this year and Rs. 15,00,000 in later years.

Mr. Shankar also proposed tax relief measures in agricultural income-tax to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 annually. The minimum taxlimit was raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 for the first tax slab in this category. The tax was compounded at a lump sum of Rs. 75.

He assured the Assembly that these new taxes would not hit the poorer sections of the community.

Even after the new taxes, he added, the current Budget estimates would leave a deficit of Rs. 1,24,58,000. Revenue estimates had shown an increase of Rs. 76,00,000 from the original Budget estimates. They now stood at Rs. 43.71 crores, excluding income from the new tax proposals.

The old age pension for destitutes was proposed to be given to all those over 70 years of age at Rs. 15 a month. This social relief programme, outlined in the directive principles of the Constitution, would account for Rs. 3,00,000.

He earmarked Rs. 5,00,000 more to increase the monthly pensions by Rs. 10 to all pensioners receiving up to Rs. 100 now. The minimum pension rate was also fixed at Rs. 15 a month.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3254:INI:L]

O. **Madras-Kerala River Waters Agreement:** Madras and Kerala States resolved all their differences over the sharing of the waters of the two inter-State rivers—Parambikulam and the Sholayar—and as a result, an Agreement to go ahead with the projects on the rivers was signed in New Delhi on July 4 by the Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, and the Finance Minister of Madras, Mr. C. Subramanian.

The Agreement provided for the construction of two dams on the Sholayar, one within Madras territory and the other in Kerala, lower down. Madras would supply Kerala 12,300 million cubic feet of water for the power house to be put up by Kerala at Sholayar.

Separate Agreements concerning the designs and working tables of the projects would be drafted and executed at the official level in due course. In the meantime, Madras would proceed with the Parambikulam Project.

[The two State Governments had reached an understanding on the basic issues involved while the communists were in power in Kerala in 1958. Differences, however, arose over the interpretation of that Agreement when the present Congress-P-SP Government assumed office and the latest Agreement settled those points.]

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2374:INI:J]

P. **New Caves Discovered Near Aurangabad:** A new set of caves of great architectural and sculptural beauty have been "discovered" by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India near Pital Koda, 42 miles from Aurangabad.

They were said to be of the same age as Ellora and Ajanta and contained fine frescoes and remarkable works of sculpture.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

INDONESIA

A. **New Parliament Installed:** President Sukarno formally installed in

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Djakarta on June 25 Indonesia's new Gotong Rotong (Mutual Assistance) Parliament.

It has 283 members nominated by him from various political, military and civil groupings.

Twenty-two of them were nominated only a week earlier—on June 18—as discontent over the composition of the House came into the open. But, according to reports, the 22 additions made no concessions to moderate and Right-wing critics.

In the new nominated Parliament, the pro-Government Nationalist Party has 44 seats, the Orthodox Nahadat-ul-Ulema 36, Communists 30 and splinter parties 20.

Among the functional groups in Parliament, the Armed Forces and the Police have 35 seats, Muslim Scholars 24, Labour 26, Women 8 and Youth Groups 9. Others, ranging from farmers to Balinese Hindus, have 51.

The Deputy Speaker of the old Parliament, Mr. A. Zainul Arfin Arudjikartawinata, was chosen as the acting Chairman of the new House.

Addressing the members, Dr. Sukarno urged them to help implement his theory of "Guided Democracy" and "Indonesian Socialism."

He said that Parliament should resort to voting as seldom as possible and take decisions after consultation and agreement. When agreement was impossible, the matter should be brought to him for a decision.

He also pointed out that the Parliament's task was to assist the Government.

[Dr. Sukarno dissolved the last Parliament in March, 1960 because, he said, it had not fulfilled his hopes for mutual co-operation with the Government.]

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3230:IND:A]

B. **Dr. Sukarno's Tour Abroad:** The President, Dr. Sukarno, left Djakarta on April 1 on a tour which took him to Iraq, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, UAR, Tunisia, Morocco, Portugal, Cuba, San Juan, Mexico, USA and Hawaii.

On his way back from Hawaii, he went to Japan on a 10-day private visit from May 25.

He returned to Djakarta on June 5.

In Iraq:

President Sukarno arrived in Baghdad on April 2 on a three-day official visit to Iraq.

During his visit, he and the Iraqi Prime Minister, Gen. Abdel Karim Kassem, signed a Friendship Agreement.

A Cultural Agreement was also signed by the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. R. Sundrio, and the Iraqi Education Minister, Brig. Muheddin Abdel Hamid, at the same time.

The Indonesian Industries and Planning Minister, Dr. Suharto, and the Iraqi Minister of Trade, Mr. Abdel Latif Shawaaf, signed a Trade Agreement as well.

Dr. Sukarno and Gen. Kassem signed a joint *communique* which was released in Baghdad on April 5.

The *communique* denounced the continuation of colonial rule in West Irian and said that the two leaders fully agreed that this 'occupied territory' should be returned to Indonesia.

It said that the only way to end the war in Algeria was for France to recognize the Algerians' right to independence and end hostilities by negotiations.

It expressed "deep concern" at the "outrageous policy of racial discrimination" practised by the South African Government and condemned its "deliberate acts of suppression."

It said that the two statesmen sincerely hoped that the disarmament and nuclear test ban talks would achieve positive results by reaching agreement on general disarmament, making a success of the 'summit' meeting and liquidating the 'cold war.'

It added that more adequate and unbiased economic collaboration between the less developed and more advanced nations was "imperative" for promoting peace and justice.

Dr. Sukarno left Baghdad for Yugoslavia on April 5.

In Yugoslavia:

President Sukarno arrived in Belgrade on April 5 for discussions with Marshal Josip Broz Tito and flew to Pula, the north Adriatic port on the mainland opposite Brioni Island, where Marshal Tito has his private residence.

Dr. Sukarno and President Tito continued their talks on April 7.

It was understood that a large number of questions including relations between Indonesia and Yugoslavia and the general international situation were discussed.

The two main topics they discussed were said to be long-term economic co-operation between the two countries and the need for uncommitted countries to play an active role in international affairs.

The official Yugoslav news agency *Tanjug* said that the talks were satisfactory.

Earlier, on April 7, Dr. Sukarno went on a sight-seeing tour of Slovenia and visited a steel works.

In a *communique* issued at the end of their talks on April 8, Dr. Sukarno and Marshal Tito said that their Governments believed that all countries, big or small, should be entitled to have a say at the 'summit' conference in Paris on May 16 (which failed).

The *communique* stressed the importance of international aid for countries in the process of development and said that such aid should be given "without political strings, on the basis of equal rights, and the elimination of all forms of colonialism."

It added that Indonesia and Yugoslavia would conclude a Technical and Scientific Co-operation Agreement in the near future.

In Bulgaria:

Dr. Sukarno arrived in Sofia on April 8 on an official visit to Bulgaria.

Addressing an open-air mass meeting soon after his arrival, Dr. Sukarno said that Indonesia was not alone in her struggle against colonialism and for national independence.

The people of Indonesia, he added, believed in the ultimate victory of general peace and prosperity.

President Dimiter Ganey of Bulgaria, in his speech, said that Bulgaria worked for peace in the Balkans and would like to see the establishment of an arms and rocket-free zone from the Adriatic to the Black Sea.

On April 11, Sofia University conferred an honorary doctorate on President Sukarno.

Dr. Sukarno ended his three-day visit to Bulgaria by signing a Joint Declaration with President D. Ganey stating that significant progress in the development of friendly relations between the Bulgarian People's Republic and Indonesia had been made.

The Declaration stressed that both countries were convinced that all international problems could be settled by peaceful negotiations only.

In Rumania:

Dr. Sukarno arrived in Bucharest on an official visit to Rumania on April 11.

On April 15, Bucharest Radio broadcast a joint *communique* signed by Dr. Sukarno and the Rumanian President, Mr. Ion Maurer, the previous day (April 14).

The *communique* said that Indonesia and Rumania supported the principle of friendly co-existence and total and general disarmament.

Dr. Sukarno declared his support for the Rumanian efforts to secure a zone of peace and friendship in the Balkans.

It was decided to raise the status of the diplomatic representation in the two countries to the ambassador level.

An Agreement for Technical and Scientific Co-operation and a Cultural Agreement were also signed on April 14.

The Cultural Agreement provided for the exchange of students, teachers and artistes between Indonesia and Rumania.

In Hungary:

Dr. Sukarno arrived in Budapest (Hungary) on April 15.

He was welcomed at the airport by the President of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Mr. Istvan Dobi, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Andras Negedus.

Speaking at a rally of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front in Budapest, Dr. Sukarno said that the Afro-Asian countries and the communist bloc countries were friends who fought for the same ideals.

He added: "I have no doubt of the omnipresence of the spirit of freedom."

He said that his countrymen did not want to sit on the fence hoping for peaceful co-existence with their arms across their breasts.

He declared: "That is why I am running around the world to speak for freedom, to demand peace in the world. We do not only demand peace but are also struggling for the brotherhood of man."

He said that Indonesia's foreign policy was one of active co-existence. Indonesia's revolution was greater than many revolutions in world history, greater than the French or American revolutions. While the French and American revolutions had been political, Indonesia's revolution was national, political, economic, cultural and social. It was the summing up of many revolutions in one generation.

In a *communique* issued in Budapest on April 20, Mr. I. Dobi and Dr. Sukarno expressed the hope that the Disarmament Conference, then in session in Geneva, would come to an agreement.

It added that the Governments of Hungary and Indonesia had agreed to sign a long-term Trade and Cultural Agreement.

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The Hungarian Government also expressed its willingness to grant Indonesia technical and long-term credit.

In United Arab Republic:

Dr. Sukarno arrived in Cairo from Vienna on April 22 on a State visit to the United Arab Republic.

The talks between Dr. Sukarno and Col. G. A. Nasser ended on April 25.

Dr. Sukarno and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. R. Subandrio, also had separate talks with Algerian nationalist leaders in Cairo on April 25.

At a ceremony on April 24, Dr. Sukarno became the first Honorary Doctor of Philosophy of the 1,000-year-old Al Azhar University of Cairo.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Sukarno said: "I consider this award as being made to the struggling Indonesian people. Our aim and your aim is one—we work for our people's interests. The Afro-Asian people stand behind those Afro-Asians who are still fighting for their independence, supporting them morally and materially."

Col. Nasser and Dr. Sukarno issued a joint *communique* in Cairo on April 26 which deplored the continued bloodshed in Algeria and urged that everything should be done to give the Algerians self-determination and independence.

The *communique* said that the two leaders supported disarmament and 'Summit' Conference. It regretted that the West Irian question was still unsolved and deplored the Dutch Government's decision to send warships to Indonesian waters. It also condemned the French nuclear tests in the Sahara and racial discrimination in South Africa, and sympathized with the Palestine *refugees*.

It added that the two leaders had agreed to strengthen economic and cultural links between their two countries and to set up special liaison committees in Djakarta and Cairo for the purpose.

In Guinea:

Dr. Sukarno left Cairo for Conakry (capital of Guinea) on April 25.

A joint *communique* signed by Dr. Sukarno and the President of Guinea, Mr. Sekou Toure, made public on April 29, said that the two countries had decided to exchange ambassadors and to sign Agreements for economic and cultural co-operation.

It also announced President Toure's acceptance of Dr. Sukarno's invitation to visit Indonesia at a date not yet set.

Referring to the Algerian struggle for independence, it said that "the only way to end the hostilities in Algeria is for France to recognize the Algerians' right to independence."

In Tunisia:

Welcoming Dr. Sukarno at Tunis airport on April 29, President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia said that he had been waiting for nine years for the Indonesian President's visit—since the time he had gone to Indonesia to seek help for his own country, then struggling for independence.

President Sukarno had talks with Mr. Bourguiba on May 1 and received the leaders of the Algerian "Provisional Government," including Mr. Ferhat Abbas.

President Habib Bourguiba and Dr. Sukarno signed a joint *communique* in Tunis on May 2 declaring that their countries would support the Algerian movement until the problem had been solved on the basis of independence and right of self-determination.

The *communique* condemned the French nuclear tests in the Sahara and called for a ban on such tests.

In it, the two Governments also proclaimed their attachment to the Bandung principles, the principles and aims of the UN Charter and the right of peoples to self-determination and independence.

It said that the two Governments had discussed means to consolidate the economic and cultural relations between their two countries.

In Morocco:

Dr. Sukarno and his party arrived in Rabat (Morocco) from Tunis on May 2 and left next day (May 3) for Marakesh.

The Moroccan Crown Prince Moulay Hassan flew to Marakesh earlier to receive Dr. Sukarno there.

In a *communique* issued on May 5, Dr. Sukarno and King Mohammed V of Morocco expressed deep anxiety over the policy of racial discrimination practised by the South African Government and condemned its repressive policies which had led to considerable loss of human life among the African people.

It expressed the deep anxiety of the two leaders over the continuation of the Algerian conflict and agreed on the necessity of intensifying efforts for a solution of the problem which should be based on the recognition of the right of the Algerian people to independence and sovereignty.

It deplored the French atomic tests in the Sahara and demanded an immediate end to them. It also affirmed the attachment of the two countries to the Bandung principles.

It added that the two leaders had agreed to establish diplomatic relations on ambassadorial level and to begin negotiations for economic and cultural agreements.

Later, Dr. Sukarno visited Lisbon (Portugal), Havana (Cuba), Puerto Rico (San Juan) and Acapulco (Mexico) before going to San Francisco on his way to Hawaii and Tokyo.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay, *The Statesman*, Calcutta, *The Hindu*, Madras, *The Times*, London and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2825:VND:B]

JAPAN

A. Security Treaty With USA Comes Into Force: The Instruments of Ratification of the Japan-US Mutual Security Treaty were exchanged at the official residence of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, in Tokyo on June 23 with about 300 policemen standing guard outside.

The United States was represented by her Ambassador, Mr. Douglas MacArthur II.

With the exchange of the Ratification Instruments, the Treaty formally came into force.

A few hours later on June 23, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, announced his decision to resign "to freshen public feelings."

The announcement followed riots, demonstrations and strikes which had swept Tokyo and other cities in protest against the Treaty.

In doing so, Mr. Kishi accused "international communism" for the recent unrest and violence in the country and said: "I note with particular apprehension the existence of the strategy of international communism behind the demonstrations."

He warned that the recent mass violence could "destroy parliamentary Government."

He said: "I have continued my efforts until today in the firm belief that the signing of the new Security Treaty with USA would remedy the inequalities of the old Security Treaty, place the United States and Japan on equal terms and contribute greatly to the establishment of world peace."

In a move believed to set a precedent, President Eisenhower had signed the American Instrument of Ratification and had forwarded it to the US Embassy in Tokyo before the Senate approved the Treaty.

The exact date of signature was not announced, but the State Department in Washington explained that this had been done "in anticipation of the possibility that the Instruments of Ratification would be exchanged before President Eisenhower's return to the United States (from his East Asian tour) and possibly even while he would have been present in Tokyo."

In a statement marking the Treaty's coming into force, Mr. A. Fujiyama said that the new Treaty was more rational than the old, stipulating that the peace of Japan would be guarded in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and establishing Japan's independent position.

The Treaty, he added, was purely defensive in character since it did not constitute a menace to any other country and sought to prevent war. It enabled the more effective maintenance of a US-Japan Security system.

He was sure that the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people understood that such a security system was necessary to guard Japan's security and independence.

In another statement at the exchange of the Ratification Instruments, Mr. Fujiyama said: "We are convinced that the new Treaty will place friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries (USA and Japan) on an ever more durable and dependable basis and contribute to peace in the Far East."

The US Ambassador, Mr. Douglas MacArthur II, said that the Treaty was based on mutual trust, confidence and understanding not only in the vital area of national security but also in the political and economic fields.

He added: "We already have very firm bonds of friendship between our two nations. The Treaty will strengthen those bonds and will help immeasurably in building a world where there will be freedom with justice for all."

The Opposition Socialist Party issued a statement following Mr. Kishi's resignation announcement on June 23 demanding that the Socialists be given the task of forming a 'care-taker' Cabinet which would dis-

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solve the Diet and hold fresh General Elections.

The statement said the party would not recognize the new Security Treaty.

The smaller Opposition Democratic Socialists said that they would in principle take part in a plenary session of the Diet to nominate a new Prime Minister.

They too favoured a 'care-taker' Cabinet but one that was headed by one of their men.

Mr. D. Eisenhower's Broadcast:

In a television and radio report to the American nation on his East Asian tour on June 28, President D. Eisenhower said that the ratification of the Japanese-US Mutual Security Treaty was a "defeat for international communism."

Calling Japan as "a great nation, responsible, peaceful and co-operative," he said that in front of the massive area and immense population of China "the other free countries of East Asia can survive in freedom and flourish only in co-operative association with the United States and a free Japan."

He said that the withdrawal of the invitation to him to visit Japan was disappointing, but "we should not forget the favourable effects of visits elsewhere in East Asia, as well as the final approval of the Japanese-American Treaty by both Governments."

Millions of people who lined the streets of the cities he visited in East Asia, in West Asia, in Europe, in North Africa, in South Africa, in Canada and Mexico had one message: "They wanted to be partners with the United States."

He added: "Respecting Japan, in spite of the outrageous conduct of a violent and disorderly minority, I have been assured that the people there were, in overwhelming majority, anxious to welcome me as the representative of a nation with which they wished to co-operate and to have friendly relations. Of course, the basic objective of the communist-inspired disorders in Tokyo was to bring about the rejection by the Japanese Government of the Treaty. That the communists were defeated in their frantic efforts to prevent ratification of that Treaty speaks well for the future of Japanese-American relations."

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3407:JAP:A]

LAOS

A. **Death Of Prince Souvanarath:** The Vice-President of the Royal Laotian Cabinet, Prince Souvanarath, died in Vientiane on June 27.

After studying in Pnom Penh, in Cambodia and in France, Prince Souvanarath had entered the French administration in Laos and had a brilliant career. On March 15, 1947, he formed the first Laotian Government when Laos became independent. Since 1949, he had been a member of the Royal Cabinet. He was a half-brother of Prince Souvanna Phouma.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

NEPAL

A. **Mr. B. P. Koirala On Proposed Second Plan:** The Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, told a news conference in Khatmandu on June 26 that Nepal's proposed Rs. 196-crore Second Five-Year Plan was estimated to lead to a 30 per cent increase in national income and would have less reliance on foreign aid than the First Plan.

The Rs. 33-crore First Five-Year Plan, he said, still had 1½ years to run and only half the total outlay for it had yet been spent. The Government planned to spend the remaining half in the next 18 months.

The Second Plan would create 500,000 more jobs. Emphasis would be on gradual industrialization, intensification of agriculture and provision of adequate social services.

It would also aim at a gradual reduction in inequality of incomes.

Its total capital requirement for agricultural sector alone was estimated at Rs. 44.9 crores and for non-agriculural sector at Rs. 151 crores. Out of a total investment of Rs. 196 crores, Rs. 152 crores was slated for the public sector and Rs. 44 crores for the private sector. The order of priorities mentioned in the Plan was: industrial projects, road-building and agricultural production.

The main objective of the Second Plan was to build an economy for the "take-off" stage.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2844:NEP:B]

PAKISTAN

A. **Second Five-Year Plan Approved:** A message from Murree dated June 21 said that the Pakistan Economic Council which met under the chairmanship of the President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, considered the final draft of the Second Five-Year Plan (1960-65) prepared by the Planning Commission and recorded its general approval to the principles, objectives and programmes of development contained in it.

The Economic Council also considered the question of creating special machinery to ensure the successful implementation of the development programmes incorporated in the Plan.

The Plan, as now approved, superseded the Outline which was released in December, 1959. Several calculations and targets included in the Outline had been revised.

The following is an official summary of the Plan:

"It appears that in financial terms the Plan targets will be fulfilled to the extent of about 90 per cent. The total development expenditure during the Plan period is estimated at Rs. 970 crores; Rs. 630 crores in the public sector and Rs. 340 crores in the private sector. The Plan target in the private sector will be surpassed; but the target, it now seems, was based on an under-estimation of the pre-Plan level of investment so that the net increase in private investment during the Plan period will be inconsiderable. Against the Plan expectation of a 15 per cent increase in national income, the actual achievement will be of the order of 11 per cent. Because of the increase in population, however, the rise in *per capita* income is unlikely to exceed 3 per cent, as compared with the increase of 7 per cent envisaged in the Plan.

"In general terms, the conclusion to be drawn from the experience of the First Plan is that while progress has been a good deal less than was hoped, there has been a significant improvement in the climate for economic growth, making accelerated development possible during the Second Plan period. Conditions are now ripe for taking a decisive step forward in the advance towards a self-reliant and self-sustaining economy.

"While, despite the progress made in the First Plan period, the country is still in a serious state of under-development, the possibilities for future growth of the economy are very considerable. The country has some excellent natural resources, and the people are hardy and willing to learn. Many conditions favourable to development have been created in the past few years; social overheads have been built; external economies from past investment are emerging; new development organizations have been created; and the out-turn of technical personnel is increasing. Given political stability and sound leadership there are good prospects of economic progress at an accelerated pace. The path, however, will be long and hard.

"Shortage of foreign exchange has been, and continues to be, a serious impediment to development. To increase export earnings, various devices, including an export bonus scheme, have been launched in recent months. As a result, there has been a remarkable increase in export earnings. During 1959, for instance, the value of exports of commodities which come under the purview of the export bonus scheme rose to Rs. 57 crores as against Rs. 22 crores during 1958.

"The balance of payments position also has shown a great improvement after 1957-58. As against a deficit of Rs. 27 crores in 1956-57 and of Rs. 34 crores in 1957-58, there was a current account surplus of Rs. 4 crores in 1958-59 and further improvement in 1959-60. Gold, dollar and sterling reserves stood at about Rs. 130 crores in March, 1960, compared with Rs. 90 crores in June, 1958. Recent improvement in the balance of payments, however, has been due as much to the restriction of imports as to recovery of exports; and the increase in reserves was partly the result of extraordinary surrenders of illegal private holdings abroad.

Principal Targets:

"The principal goals of the Second Five-Year Plan are:

"(i) To increase national income by 20 per cent. After allowing for the increase in population, this will mean a 10 per cent increase in the *per capita* income.

"(ii) To increase the production of foodgrains by over 20 per cent. This will make the country self-sufficient in food by the end of the Plan period.

"(iii) To increase industrial production by about 50 per cent.

"(iv) To improve the balance of payments position by about Rs. 45 crores. At the same time, the level of imports of industrial raw materials and spare-parts of machinery will be substantially increased.

"(v) To achieve substantial progress towards the target of 3,000,000 new job opportunities.

"(vi) To accelerate the economic growth of relatively less developed areas in East and West Pakistan.

"(vii) To re-orientate and expand educational, health and social welfare facilities.

"(viii) To increase housing facilities, particularly for lower income groups.

"The development programme included in the Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 1,900 crores as against Rs. 1,080 crores in the First Plan. The definition of development expenditure used in the Second Plan is, however, different from the one used in the First Plan: all recurring expenditure except on a very limited class of schemes is excluded from the Second Plan. If the recurring expenditure is included, the size of the Second Plan will be Rs. 2,050 crores. On the new definition of development expenditure, the Second Plan is about 63 per cent larger than the First

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Plan. The Indus Basin replacement works have not been included in the Plan.

"The First Five-Year Plan comprised two sectors—public and private. In the Second Five-Year Plan, a third sector, namely, the semi-public sector, has now been introduced.

"This sector includes public corporations, such as the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, the Pakistan International Airlines, the Karachi Port Trust, the Karachi Development Authority, the Inland Water Transport Authority of East Pakistan and the West Pakistan Road Transport Board. These corporations rely partly on funds provided by the Government and partly on their own resources as well as the resources provided by private investment and loans. They also differ from the public sector agencies in that they enjoy a much greater degree of administrative autonomy.

"In a strict sense, therefore, they belong neither to the public nor to the private sector. A distinction has been made between the expenditure to be directly incurred by the Government, which is the public sector proper, and the expenditure to be incurred by public corporations, but to be financed by the Government. The estimated expenditure on development programmes by local bodies has been included in the public sector in the Second Plan.

"Out of a total of Rs. 1,900 crores, Rs. 1,150 crores will be financed by the Government. This will be over 90 per cent larger than the Government-financed programme in the First Plan.

Financial Allocations:

"The allocations proposed for different sectors are as follows:

(Crore Rupees)

	Public sector	Semi-public sector	Contributions from Government, from own resources, private investment & loans	Private sector	Total
Agriculture	168	..	..	88	254
Water and Power	314	..	19	6	339
Industry	13	104	50	238	405
Fuels and minerals	12	18	..	55	85
Transport and Communications	199	11	42	83	335
Housing and settlements	90	42	39	113	284
Education & training	89	..	..	10	99
Health	35			5	40
Man-power and social services	9			2	11
Village AID	48			..	48
Total	975	175	150	600	1900

"The large increase in the case of agriculture, education and training reflects the high priority assigned to these sectors in the Plan. The increase in the case of health, social services and man-power is much greater, as the performance in these sectors in the First Plan was particularly low. In the Second Plan, particular importance has been given to the development of human resources and to the provision of various social services for the community. It should also be noted that the proposed allocations for education, health and social services are in addition to the substantial normal expenditure provided for these sectors under the revenue budgets of the Central and Provincial Governments. The expansion in water and power allocations is in line with the growing needs of agriculture and industry. The allocations to industry, transport and housing have been substantially increased, but the acceleration in these sectors is much higher if the private sector allocations are also taken into account.

"The public-financed programmes under the Second Plan will be about twice as much as the actual performance under the First Plan as shown below:

(Crore Rupees)

	First Plan estimated expenditure	Second Plan allocations	Percentage increase over expenditure under First Plan
Agriculture	85	166	152
Village AID		48	
Water and Power	177	314	77
Industry, fuels & minerals	81	147	82
Transport & Communications	145	210	45
Housing and Settlements	74	132	78
Education and training	23	89	279
Health, social services and man-power	10	44	368
Total	595	1150	93

"The resources required for development expenditure under the Plan will need to be raised as follows:

Domestic savings	Rs. 1,100 crores
Foreign aid, loans and investments	Rs. 800 crores
Total	Rs. 1,900 crores

"The average rate of savings was about 6 per cent of gross national product during the First Plan. It is estimated that the current potential rate of saving is about 7 per cent. Domestic savings amounting to Rs. 1,100 crores can be mobilized if the rate of saving is increased from 7 per cent in 1960-61 to 8.6 per cent in 1964-65.

"The foreign aid loans and investments required for the Plan are intended partly to meet the foreign exchange costs of the development schemes in the Plan, which are estimated at Rs. 650 crores and partly to serve as balance of payments support of Rs. 150 crores for increased supplies of raw material and spare parts needed for effective utilization of industrial capacity.

Resources:

"The resources for the programme to be financed by the Government will need to be raised as follows:

Surplus on revenue account	Rs. 80 crores
Capital receipts	Rs. 150 crores
Resources of local bodies	Rs. 20 crores
Counterpart funds on account of US defence support and agricultural commodities aid	Rs. 250 crores
Custom duty on commodity aid imports	Rs. 50 crores
Project aid	Rs. 100 crores
Additional taxation	Rs. 100 crores
Deficit-financing	Rs. 100 crores
Total	Rs. 1,150 crores

"It should be pointed out that the Plan does not assume that the resources required for its implementation will be easily forthcoming. The mobilization of these resources will require very determined efforts on the part of all concerned. Additional taxation and a higher level of savings will be needed to raise internal finance and economies in non-development expenditures will need to be rigorously enforced. The volume of foreign assistance, already considerable, will have to increase very substantially if the requirements of the Plan are to be adequately met.

"It is the aim of the Plan to maintain financial stability in the country. It is for this reason that the Plan relies principally on orthodox means of financing, such as taxation and borrowing from the genuine savings of the people. The Plan envisages the use of deficit-financing to a very limited extent. Also, it advocates a decisive switch-over from direct economic controls to a policy of regulation of the economy through suitable fiscal and monetary policies, and greater dependence on market mechanism.

Highest Priority To Agriculture:

"In the Plan, the highest priority is accorded to the development of agriculture. Public and private investment in Agriculture and Village-AID, and in water and power programmes directly benefiting agriculture, amounts to about Rs. 425 crores which is over 22 per cent of the total expenditure in the Plan.

"This is a much more ambitious programme than was provided in the First Plan.

"About 2,500,000 acres of land will be newly irrigated, and over 7,000,000 acres will be provided with improved irrigation, drainage, flood control and reclamation facilities. With greater use of fertilizers, improved seeds and plant protection measures, it is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains by 1965 and to increase substantially the output of cotton, jute, tea and other agricultural products.

"The production of wheat is expected to increase by 17 per cent and of rice by 22 per cent. The total production of foodgrains including wheat, rice and other grains is expected to increase by over 20 per cent from 13,200,000 tons in 1959-60 to about 16,000,000 tons by 1964-65. The production of sugarcane is expected to increase by 35 per cent.

"A production target of about 2,300,000 bales of cotton has been set for 1964-65, compared with the expected production of about 1,700,000 bales in 1959-60. For jute, the proposed target is 7,300,000 bales in 1964-65, compared with the estimated production of 6,000,000 bales in 1959-60.

"The Plan recommends the establishment of suitable organizations for the expeditious colonization of new lands.

"The production of fish will be increased by about 25 per cent. This should help to improve the diet of the population.

"The programme for afforestation, regeneration and extraction of forest resources will be intensified, with a view to increasing timber production by about 25 per cent.

"The Second Plan, like the First Plan, regards Village-AID as the principal instrument for the enrichment of village life. Development in this field will be closely integrated with the structure of Basic Democracies.

Water And Power:

"The growth of agriculture and industry is closely linked with the development of water and power resources.

"In West Pakistan, 58 per cent of land under cultivation depends upon irrigation; and in East Pakistan, although rainfall is plentiful during certain parts of the year, lack of irrigation facilities during the dry months precludes double-cropping of vast areas in the Province. Other essential needs are: flood regulation, measures to combat water-logging and salinity in West Pakistan and to protect and reclaim tidal lands in East Pakistan and electric power for industrial use as well as for operating tube-wells and pumps for drainage and lift irrigation.

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"The Plan recommends a long-range programme, the objectives of which are to raise the productivity of existing agricultural lands through rational and increased application of water, control of salinity and waterlogging, and sound land management practices. It provides for a steady increase in farm acreage through irrigation, drainage and flood regulation. It also recommends the provision of cheap and abundant power to accelerate and strengthen agricultural and industrial development.

"The water and power development programme is the largest in the public sector with an allocation of Rs. 314 crores.

"In East Pakistan, about 3,000 miles of coastal embankments will be remodelled, raised and strengthened, and some 600 miles of new embankments constructed. A barrage with head regulators will be built on the Teesta river. This will give East Pakistan a modern gravity irrigation system for the first time. A similar, smaller scheme will be completed on the Tangon river. Areas outside the command of these schemes will be irrigated by tube-wells and surface pumps for which provision has been made. The Ganges-Kobadak-Kushtia Scheme will be completed and extended to the districts of Khulna and Jessore. A large number of minor irrigation and flood control schemes are contemplated, spread over the whole Province. A number of schemes will be comprehensively surveyed and will include resuscitation of old Brahmaputra, development of the Halda, Sangha and Mathamuhari basins and reclamation of some areas. The dredger fleet will be provided greater repair facilities and be more fully utilized.

"In West Pakistan, the Kotri, Gudu, Taunsa, Thal and Warsak canals and Bolon dam projects will be completed. The Rechna Doab will be served by more than 2,000 tube-wells to depress the water table and to control salinity, and by such means as more rational and improved water applications and crop rotation.

"The programme of tube-wells will be extended to other areas.

"In the field of power, there will be a shift in priority from investment in electricity generation in the First Plan to transmission and distribution in the Second Plan period. The Plan provides for a net increase of 40 per cent over power capacity available in 1960. The total capacity by 1965 will be 1,272,000 kw. A considerable part of the generating capacity which uses imported fuels or which is uneconomical will be retired.

"The transmission line mileage of 11 kw and above will increase from 5,000 at the end of the First Plan to about 15,000 during the Second Plan.

"To increase industrial production, reliance is placed essentially on private enterprise. Conditions now exist for increased private investment, both national and foreign. Price and distribution controls have been relaxed. Incentives have been provided to stimulate production and exports. In particular, the incentives offered to the foreign investor have been liberalized. Investment treaties and double taxation avoidance agreements calculated to promote foreign private investment have been concluded with a number of countries. Local private enterprise has now acquired a measure of experience and 'know-how' which qualifies it to expand its operation either independently or in collaboration with foreign investors.

"The Plan specifically states that there should be no public sector in the sense of exclusive reservation of industries for public enterprise. It further stipulates that if at any time, private enterprise is found ready and capable of undertaking any or all of the industrial investment indicated in the Plan for the public sector, there should be no hesitation in allowing the private sector to do so.

"The Plan emphasizes the need for the production of basic metals, of machinery and equipment and of basic chemicals, and the utilization of natural gas for developing a wide range of petro-chemical industries. Fifty-six per cent of the proposed investment in the Plan relates to producer goods industries and 44 per cent to consumer goods industries.

"Investigations into the setting up of an integrated steel plant based on indigenous ore and coal will be vigorously pursued. A beginning will be made with the production of steel from indigenous ore and a pilot plant will be established to produce 16,000 tons of luppens a year. Since the completion of investigations and the setting up of an integrated steel plant may take some years, the Plan recommends the early establishment of two steel plants of an initial production of 350,000 tons of steel based on imported pig iron and scrap, which could be later integrated with the production of steel from imported or indigenous ore. The plant in East Pakistan will produce 100,000 tons, which will make that Province self-sufficient in steel during the Plan period. The plant in West Pakistan will meet part of the requirements of West Pakistan and Karachi. Domestic production of steel will accelerate the development of engineering industries.

Other Targets:

"Amongst other important physical targets are the following:

"An additional 550,000 cotton spindles will be installed. The production of cotton yarn is expected to increase from 380 million lbs. in 1959-60 to 520 million lbs. in 1964-65. Domestic consumption of cotton cloth should reach 14.5 yards *per capita* annually by the end of the Plan period. This means a 10 per cent increase in *per capita* consumption of cloth.

"The capacity of the jute industry is planned to reach a total of 12,000 looms in 1965 against 8,040 looms at the beginning of the Plan period, and production should increase from 250,000 tons to 380,000 tons a year.

"The production of sugar industry is planned to increase from 150,000 tons to 300,000 tons a year.

"The production of vegetable oils will increase from 150,000 tons to 250,000 tons, and of vegetable ghee from 22,000 tons to 50,000 tons a year.

"Tea production will rise from 57 million lbs. to 64 million lbs. a year by 1965.

"The production of cigarettes will increase from 9,000 million to 15,000 million a year during the Plan period.

"The production target for cement has been set at 3 million tons a year by 1965.

"The planned increase in the production of fertilizers is from 42,000 tons in 1960 to 550,000 tons in 1965.

"A net-work of small industries services will be set up all over the country supplemented by extension services including mobile extension units to give technical and management advice. Production facilities and supply and marketing services will be provided and credit services organized in co-operation with the banks.

"The cost of the programme during the Plan period will be about Rs. 50 crores, of which Rs. 16 crores will be in the form of a revolving fund for short-term credit for supply of raw materials, as well as for marketing and long-term loans for the hire purchase of equipment. Private investment in these industries is estimated at another Rs. 25 crores.

"The Plan objectives in respect of the development of mineral resources are to reduce the country's dependence on imported fuels, to exploit the known deposits of other minerals and to accelerate investigations to determine the nature and extent of minerals not presently proved to exist in adequate quantities.

"The Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 85 crores on the development of fuel and mineral resources. Considerable public investment is proposed in the coal industry with the objective of increasing coal production from the present rate of 750,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons a year. It is expected that the annual use of natural gas will increase during the Plan period from 22,500 million to 100,500 million cubic feet. The search for oil will continue in East and West Pakistan, with Government participation. In East Pakistan, the possibilities of utilization of peat will be explored. Full exploration of mineral resources will be undertaken and the possibilities of their exploration will be pursued.

Railways:

"A provision of Rs. 96 crores has been made mainly for replacement and additional equipment for existing lines. The programme stresses the rehabilitation of track, remodelling of bridges, replacement of obsolete and worn-out rolling stock and improvement of terminal facilities and operating practices.

"The traffic on the railways is expected to increase by about 40 per cent in the case of goods and by about 25 per cent in the case of passengers. Some of the important schemes already in progress, like the Karachi Circular Railway, will be completed during the Second Plan period.

"An investment of Rs. 15 crores is proposed for completing the reconstruction and modernization of the ports of Karachi, Chittagong and Chalna. Rs. 10 crores has been allocated for shipping.

Inland Water Transport:

"Considerable importance is attached to the development of waterways in East Pakistan. The Plan proposes an investment of Rs. 8 crores in the public sector and Rs. 10 crores in the private sector for the development of inland water transport.

"By the end of the Plan period, the length of effective waterways will have increased from 2,800 to 4,000 miles.

"An allocation of Rs. 55 crores is made for the construction and improvement of roads and bridges. In East Pakistan, the programmes concentrates on arterial and connecting roads in the Province. The road mileage in the country in respect of high type roads will be increased by about 40 per cent.

Road Transport:

"An investment of Rs. 64 crores is contemplated in road transport. The bulk of this investment will be privately financed, Government investment being less than Rs. 3 crores. The number of buses and trucks will be increased from 25,000 in 1960 to 36,000 in 1965.

Posts And Telegraphs:

"An investment of Rs. 32 crores is proposed for Posts and Tele-communications. The programme provides for an increase of 60 per cent in the number of telephones, 13 per cent in the number of post offices and 30 per cent in the number of telegraph offices.

"The trunk net-work in and between the two Provinces will be strengthened and a limited number of additional tele-communication circuits will be provided.

"The development programme for broadcasting envisages that Rawalpindi, Dacca and Lahore stations will be equipped with 100 kw short and medium-wave transmitters, while Hyderabad, Quetta, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Multan, Bahawalpur, Sylhet and Rangpur will be provided with 10 kw transmitters.

Housing:

"The Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 284 crores for housing

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and settlement, of which Rs. 170.5 crores will be in the public and semi-public sectors and Rs. 113.5 crores in the private sector.

"In case of rural areas, the Plan recommends the initiation of pilot projects for village planning and housing. The urban programme provides for the development of 300,000 residential plots with a limited number of nucleus houses. All shelterless displaced persons will be settled during the Plan period.

Education And Training:

"An allocation of Rs. 89 crores has been provided for education and training, compared with an actual expenditure of Rs. 24 crores in the First Plan.

"In addition, a sum of Rs. 51 crores will be spent as a recurring cost of the completed development schemes. The very substantial increase in the Plan allocation for education and training reflects the conviction that rapid acquisition of knowledge and skills is of fundamental importance to the future of the country. The allocation would have been still higher had the available resources so permitted, and if the supply of competent teachers were not so limited and the time required to train them not so limited and not so long.

"The programme for primary education seeks to improve the quality of education and to increase the primary school enrolment by about 2,540,000 children, which will raise the percentage of school-going children at primary level from about 42 in 1960 to nearly 60 in 1965. The increase in percentage will be from 48 to 63.0 in East Pakistan, and from 36.0 to 56 in West Pakistan.

"It is estimated that under the secondary education programme, about 430,000 additional pupils will be accommodated in the secondary schools, which will mean an increase of 40 per cent in the number of pupils as compared with 1959-60.

Man-power And Employment:

"An allocation of about Rs. 5 crores has been provided for the man-power and employment programme.

"The Plan provides for the establishment of a National Man-power Council, the reorganization of the existing employment exchanges and the opening of 12 new ones. A National Training Board will co-ordinate the various training programmes.

Health:

"The Plan provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 40 crores for Health, of which Rs. 35 crores will be in the public sector.

"Higher priority has in general been given to preventive as compared with curative services. Roughly, 60 per cent of the proposed allocation for health is for preventive services and the balance for curative services. Emphasis has been placed on combating malaria and tuberculosis, which are responsible for a quarter of a million deaths annually. Campaigns will be carried out also against small-pox, leprosy and trachoma. The greatest single barrier to an effective health programme is the shortage of qualified doctors and nurses; for this reason, additional training facilities have received priority attention. Family planning is indispensable to curb the high rate of increase in population and to off-set the effect of reduced mortality rate brought about by the enforcement of more efficient health measures in recent years.

Social Welfare:

"The objectives in this sector are: to encourage communities to take the initiative in mobilizing resources to meet social needs, and to provide help and guidance to individuals and families in making adjustments to their environment.

"The total cost of the programme is estimated at Rs. 8.5 crores.

"The Plan recognizes that the economic growth of certain areas in East Pakistan and West Pakistan has lagged behind the rest of the country. It, therefore, provides for an accelerated development of such areas. It attaches importance to extension of facilities and services for surveys, investigations, research and pilot projects and to the rapid creation of the economic and social overheads needed to lay the foundation for accelerated growth, such as power, transport and communications, and irrigation, and flood control in these areas.

"It would be unrealistic to expect that all the assumptions and targets of the Plan will be exactly fulfilled.

"Alterations may be induced by changing social and economic conditions, by unexpected expansion or contraction of resources, by emergence of ideas or facts calling for better programmes or improved techniques, or by success or failure in Plan implementation. Certain factors such as the weather, the terms of trade and the availability of foreign capital and assistance are clearly unpredictable. Also, a large part of the development programme lies in the private sector, which can be influenced to a considerable extent by public policy but which nevertheless functions on the basis of numerous unco-ordinated individual decisions. All these uncertainties emphasize the need for preserving some flexibility in the Plan."

Mr. G. Ahmad's Statement:

The Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. G. Ahmad, said in Murree on June 21 that the Second Five-Year Plan constituted "a bid, under severely limiting conditions, to liberate the people from the cursing burden of poverty."

It had been drawn up, he said, with the compelling consideration that the country's economy must grow at a rate faster than the increase in its population and that its future growth must be such as to lead with expedition towards a modernized and self-sustaining economy.

"No doctrinaire assumptions underlie the Second Plan and neither an exclusively capitalist nor an exclusively socialist economy could be postulated. The approach throughout is pragmatic."

Outlining its broader aspects, Mr. Ahmad listed three dominant strains which run through the Plan: (1) a vigorous attack on the stubborn problem of agricultural production, low productivity and inability of the country to feed itself; (2) an industrial push forward through encouragement to private enterprise in all practical ways and by freeing the economy from superfluous restraints; and (3) an effort to expand education at all levels as fast as the required institutions and personnel can be provided.

In a number of ways, however, he said, the Plan represented investment in the future with benefits maturing over a period of time. Nevertheless, he foresaw a fair increase in goods of mass consumption like more food, more crops and some increase in manufactured goods. Though housing difficulties could not ease very much, the citizens have more of what is more valuable—improved education and improved health.

F-M Ayub Khan's Broadcast:

In a broadcast on June 21, the President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, said:

"I present to you, the people of Pakistan, the Second Five-Year Plan which has been prepared by the Planning Commission under my direction and which your Government has approved today. We shall be launching the Plan on July 1, and it shall constitute the basis of our economic and social development for the next five years.

"The broad objectives of the Plan are well known to you. As I said when I spoke to you a year ago, in a country such as ours, the least that we must aim at is to ensure that everyone of us has two square meals a day, sufficient clothing to meet essential needs and reasonable shelter. The Plan seeks to promote the welfare of the people and to raise their standard of living.

"But there can be no improvement in standards of living unless there is an increase in production. The emphasis in the Plan, therefore, is on expeditious agricultural and industrial development.

"In agriculture, we are aiming at self-sufficiency in food. Before five years are over, we must see that we are able to produce enough food for our growing population and to do without food imports from abroad.

"Full development of our water and power resources is vital, if agricultural and industrial production is to make real headway. We have a number of major water and power projects in progress. These will be pushed forward, and others will be taken in hand. Several of these projects will be completed in the next five years, and the country will benefit from them considerably.

"In industry, we have already come a long way since Independence. Some important industries, notably cotton textiles, jute manufactures, paper, sugar, leather and cement have since been established on a sound footing. These will be further expanded and will give us larger quantities of goods we need for use within the country as well as for export.

"Two steel plants are to be established, one in each Province, to enable us to meet the greater part of our steel requirements. Heavy and light engineering will be developed, as also a variety of chemical and petro-chemical industries.

"Private enterprise in industrial development will be encouraged and will have the opportunity—and the responsibility—to make its full contribution to national prosperity.

"At present, a large number of our people are unemployed. The rise in population will bring about a further increase in the number of those seeking employment. As the Plan goes into effect, opportunities of employment for our growing labour force will be steadily and substantially increased.

"Technical education, in particular, will receive strong encouragement. Six new universities will be established; four of these will be technical.

"The health programme in the next five years will include a country-wide campaign for the eradication of malaria and tuberculosis. New hospitals, clinics and dispensaries will be established, and health services will be expanded generally.

"The economic gains of the First Plan were largely consumed by the increase in populations. We cannot afford a repetition of this experience.

"The Plan recommends a programme of family planning, which will assist in dealing with the problem of population growth; but the problem will never be solved unless each one of us realises his personal responsibility for its solution.

"The Second Plan is not an exercise conducted in isolation. It has grown out of the First Plan, and much of it will be reflected in future Plans. It is a workmanlike plan, an action programme, which the country needs. It reflects our national aspirations for economic and social betterment, and it sets out the strategy of our battle to realize those aspirations. We must win this battle.

"I am addressing you, the people of Pakistan, to seek your dedicated co-operation in the great task of building our country's future. The responsibility for the successful implementation of the Plan rests upon you."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3147:PAK:A]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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PAKISTAN

A. **Mr. M. Qadir On Kashmir And Neutralism:** Addressing the Pakistan Islamic Council for International Affairs in Karachi on June 14, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, said that Pakistan's membership of the Commonwealth was a hurdle in the way of referring the Kashmir dispute to the International Court of Justice for a decision in the face of India's refusal to agree to such a reference.

Pakistan, he said, had not been able to "draw out" India to refer the dispute to the International Court.

He added: "I am not going to give any details as to how we want to tackle the Kashmir question—and when, because whatever I say in public is always communicated to the other side through the Press."

He defended Pakistan's participation in regional defence pacts and mutual military alliance with USA and described the "neutralist" attitude of some countries as "unwise tactics which will not ultimately succeed." Some of the "neutralist countries" might well be sure of their protection because they were also shielded by defensive arrangements entered into by certain other countries in the region such as CENTO and S-EATO. They might not see the danger now, but it would manifest itself later. "There are neutrals who hold their own and remain so by their own strength. But, there are also neutrals who run to both. Some exploit their neutralism and run to one camp for help just because some hilly tracts of theirs had been occupied by another powerful nation." Some of the neutralists, even if they had to choose between one or the other camp ultimately, would, however, like to keep everybody guessing by sitting on the fence. This is not wise. Ultimately such a policy will not succeed."

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3241:INI:A]

B. **New Envoy To United Nations:** It was announced in Rawalpindi on June 23 that the Chairman of the Pakistan Insurance Corporation, Mr. Said Hassan, had been appointed as Pakistan's Permanent Representative at United Nations, in succession to the late Prince Aly Khan.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3359:PAK:F]

C. **Import Policy For July-December, 1960:** On June 25, the Pakistan Government announced a comparatively liberal import policy for the July-December, 1960 shipping period, under which the major sector of the economy was freed from rigid import controls.

By it, 28 items were put on virtual open general licence, in addition to drugs and medicines, to increase the supply of essential consumer goods, stabilize the prices at a reasonable level and provide adequate raw materials to recognized effective industrial capacity.

The 28 items, which came under automatic licensing from July 10, included iron and steel, explosives, raw rubber, including synthetic rubber and lubricants.

The Chief Controller of Imports, Mr. Altaf Gauhar, said in a broadcast on June 25 that with the placing of "these industrial raw materials" on automatic licensing, some 130 industries, including major industries engaged in the manufacture of consumer goods, would be provided with essential raw materials adequate to feed 100 per cent single-shift effective capacity.

Other items placed under automatic licensing were tractors and their spares, books and tyres and tubes.

The new licensing list consisted of 188 items as against 200 items which were on the licensable list in the first shipping period of 1960. Eleven items, regarded as luxury items, were eliminated from the licensable list.

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3147:PAK:B]

D. **Hindu Temple Discovered:** According to a Karachi message dated June 24, a Hindu temple, in a very sound condition, belonging to the pre-Muslim period, had been discovered during archaeological excavations at Bhambore, about 40 miles from Karachi.

Although the exact date of the temple could not be determined, it was estimated that it belonged to the 6th century.

An attached lime-plastered pedestal, probably for a large deity and votive Siva Linga, and a stone pedestal recovered from the temple area strongly suggested the religious character of the shrine.

Bhambore was the scene of very interesting discoveries during the year 1959 of early Arab civilization in the Indus Valley and also of a flourishing sea-port which existed in the area in the early 6th century.

Evidence of Hindu and Buddhist culture, which existed in this region nearly 1,500 years ago, was also discovered by the archaeologists.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3068:PAK:I]

SINGAPORE

A. **Mr. Ong Eng Guan Relieved Of Cabinet Post:** The *Yang de Pertuan Negara* (Head of State), Inche Yusof Bin Ishak, on the advice of the Cabinet, relieved Mr. Ong Eng Guan from his post as Minister of National Development on June 22.

Earlier, he was expelled from the ruling People's Action Party (PAP).

The Chairman of the Party, Dr. Toh Chin Chye, who is also Deputy Prime Minister, said that Mr. Ong Eng Guan was being expelled "for attempting to destroy party solidarity."

The Party Executive offered to re-consider the expulsion if Mr. Ong Eng Guan admitted his mistakes and apologized, but he declined to do so.

[Mr. Ong Eng Guan shot into prominence when he was elected Mayor of Singapore City. Later, he secured the biggest majority in the first General Elections under the new Constitution and was given the largest number of portfolios in the PAP Ministry. Gradually, however, the rift between the moderates led by the Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, and the extremists, mostly former detainees led by Mr. Ong Eng Guan, became apparent and eventually Mr. Ong Eng Guan was shorn of almost all his Ministerial powers. Recently, he was also dropped from the powerful Internal Security Council.]

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2739:SGP:A, 2824:SGP:B]

B. **Shipment Of Animals And Birds Banned:** The Government promulgated an Order on June 15 banning the export of wild animals and birds from Singapore by sea.

This followed a report from London of a case of hundreds of monkeys dying on board the ship between Singapore and Europe after they had been trapped and sold for vivisection or experiments in USA.

The ban was sought by the Singapore branch of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was fighting constantly against the neglect and misuse of animals in Asia.

In three successive shipments around October 24, 1959, 120 monkeys died out of 300 in one ship, 222 died out of 440 in another, and 50 out of 300 were reported to have died by the time a third ship reached Aden.

(*The Times*, London)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Col. G. A. Nasser's Visit To Greece And Yugoslavia:** The President of UAR, Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, arrived in Piraeus on June 7 on a three-day visit to Greece.

He was welcomed by King Paul, Queen Frederika, members of the Greek Royal family, the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, and others.

This was Col. Nasser's first visit to a Western country covered by the NATO Treaty.

He was accompanied by Madame Nasser and their four children. The UAR Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, the Minister for Presidential Affairs, Wing-Commander Ali Sabri, and the President of the Syrian Region's Executive Council were also in the Presidential party.

His programme included visits to museums and shipyards, as well as to the Acropolis and Delphi, the ancient oracle.

The Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, and President Nasser discussed the international situation and matters concerning the two countries in Athens on June 7.

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Speaking to newsmen after their meeting, Mr. Karamanlis said that the talks were held in a spirit of cordiality and were useful for both the countries.

This was the first of a series of meetings held between the two Heads of Governments during President Nasser's three-day visit to Greece.

The talks were continued the following day (June 8).

The second round of talks was devoted largely to the question of Greek residents in the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic.

An informed source told newsmen that the two leaders also discussed West Asian problems of interest to both countries, recent events in Turkey and the Cyprus issue.

With about 80,000 Greeks residing in Egypt —most of them traders and artisans—the Greek Government wished to avoid their mass departure to Greece, whose re-employment in Greece would then pose a problem. It was stated that President Nasser himself appeared to be willing to keep the Greek residents in Egypt.

Joint Communique:

In a joint *communique* issued in Athens on June 9, President Nasser and Mr. Karamanlis underlined the necessity of aiding under-developed countries in order to safeguard international peace and security.

It emphasized that the deep friendship between the two countries and their fruitful co-operation on all matters concerning Greece and the Arab world constituted an important factor for peace and stability in the area. The solid bonds that united Greece and the United Arab Republic were not weakened by their respective international positions.

President Nasser, the *communique* concluded, expressed his satisfaction with the unreserved loyalty of the Greek community in the United Arab Republic and with its contribution to the country's economic development.

Replying to questions at a news conference in Athens on June 9, President Nasser said he hoped that all African countries would be independent in five to 10 years.

Visit To Yugoslavia:

President Nasser arrived in Yugoslavia on June 13 from Greece. On his arrival in Pula, he was received by the Yugoslav President, Marshal Tito.

President Tito said in a statement that the Col. Nasser's visit had special significance, because it came at a time when all efforts were necessary to prevent the renewal of tensions and to support peaceful measures.

Speaking at a luncheon given in honour of Col. Nasser on Brioni Island on June 13, President Tito said that the 'Summit' Conference failure had shown that the Big Powers were unable to solve world problems.

He, therefore, urged greater activity by uncommitted nations. Uncommitted countries could no longer passively watch the trend of events. The 'Summit' Conference failure had disappointed and disturbed the entire world.

President Nasser and President Tito began formal talks on Brioni Island on June 14. They were continued for the next few days.

It was stated that among the subjects they discussed were the possibilities of strengthening the political and economic ties between Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic.

On June 16, Col. Nasser and President Tito arrived at Plitvice Lakes, in western Yugoslavia, after a drive through the western Yugoslav State of Croatia.

The two leaders spent two days touring Croatia and Slovenia before returning to Brioni Island, where they prepared their joint *communique*.

Joint Communique:

In their joint *communique* released on Brioni Island on June 20, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic declared that all nations, not just Big Powers only, were responsible for maintaining world peace and security and that uncommitted nations as well as those not directly implicated in the 'cold war' could play an increasingly useful part in keeping the peace.

Both the statesmen endorsed the latest Soviet disarmament proposals which, they said, "opened the way to agreement."

They also welcomed the attainment of independence by African nations.

The *communique* called on United Nations to assume fully its prerogatives and its responsibilities.

It said that the 'Summit' Conference failure was received by the world with profound disappointment.

They expressed their joint conviction that an end to the Algerian war through negotiations based on the Algerians' right to self-determination would be a vital contribution to world peace.

They condemned the *apartheid* policy followed by the South African Government and hoped that it would be dropped without delay.

They agreed to set up a joint Ministerial Committee to organize increased co-operation between the two countries in the economic, technical and commercial fields.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2565:UAR:B, 3368:UAR:B]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: 'Summit' Conference—State Of Alert For US Armed Forces—Conference Begins—Opening Speeches—Failure—Post-Conference Statements—Mr. H. Macmillan Reports To House Of Commons—Mr. N. Khruschev In East Berlin—Mr. D. Eisenhower Reports To The American Nation—Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld's Statement — China Supports Soviet Stand—NATO Support For Western Stand —Mr. Nehru's Comment; S-EATO Ministerial And WHO Assembly Meetings.

A. **'Summit' Conference In Paris:** The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, arrived in Paris on May 14 for the 'Summit' Conference, which was to begin on May 16.

The last 'Summit' Conference was held in Geneva in 1955.

On landing at Orly airport, Mr. Khruschev declared: "Though all the peoples desire the strengthening of peace and a detente in international relations, it is common knowledge that, particularly of late, influential quarters who are seeking to revive the 'cold war' and hinder the invigoration of the international atmosphere, have noticeably intensified their activities in certain countries. Let us hope their efforts will yield no success."

He said he was expecting three results from the 'Summit' Conference: (1) General and complete disarmament; (2) Liquidation of the aftermath of World War II and the conclusion of a German Peace Treaty; and (3) Improved relations between East and West.

The Soviet Government, he said, would do all in its power to make the Conference a success and relieve tensions in the world.

He added that the 'Summit' meeting would be of extreme importance for peace. "We shall have to examine problems of an urgent nature for peace and we will examine them carefully and fully."

Mr. Khruschev led what was described as "a very strong" Soviet delegation to the Conference.

It was composed of the Defence Minister, Marshal Rodin Malinovsky, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the First Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. V. V. Kuznetsov, and the leader of the Soviet delegation to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Mr. Valerian Zorin (which was adjourned for the duration of the 'Summit' Conference).

The following day (May 15), the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, and the American President, Mr. D. Eisenhower, flew into Paris.

Both of them made statements on landing at the airport.

Mr. Eisenhower's Statement:

The following is the text of the statement of President Eisenhower:

"Once again I am privileged to come to France, to beautiful France, to salute a great people and their leader. I have come here to join with the leaders of France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union in discussions of historic importance.

"The American Government's participation is undertaken not to seek any advantage at another's expense; rather it hopes to prove equally with any other its sincere dedication to peace with justice.

"Mankind knows that the effects of nuclear war would be not only horrible but universal. Mankind expects the participants in this 'Summit' meeting to work honestly and intelligently for measures towards genuine peace.

"The hopes of humanity call on the four of us to purge our minds of prejudice, and our hearts of rancour. Too much is at stake to indulge in profitless bickering.

"The issues that divide the 'free world' from the Soviet bloc are grave and not subject to easy solution.

"But, if goodwill exists on both sides, at least a beginning can be made. The West, I am sure, will meet Mr. Khruschev half-way in every honest effort in this direction.

"It will be a pleasure to meet again with my old friends, President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan. I hope to meet another friend, Chancellor Adenauer (of West Germany).

"I have talked with all these three leaders in recent weeks, and we have had opportunity to discuss the issues before us. Unity on great principles and purposes strengthens the Western Powers.

"As the eyes of the world turn towards Paris, I pray that the grace of God will be with us to direct our efforts so that progress towards a just peace may be achieved."

Mr. Macmillan's Statement:

The following is the text of Mr. Macmillan's statement:

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"I am always glad to visit Paris. It is here that some of the most eventful and stimulating pages of history have been written.

"Now we have the opportunity to write yet another.

"There are compelling reasons why we should not fail. Today, mankind cannot afford misunderstanding, suspicion, hostility.

"Errors of judgment based on ignorance, or anger, could lead with dreadful speed to the extinction of civilization. All that man has striven to achieve through the centuries could be obliterated almost overnight.

"That alone must compel us to do our work with care and thoroughness.

"Yet, at the same time, as science offers us self-destruction, it also offers opportunities for a life fuller and richer than we have known before.

"It would be madness, indeed, if we threw away a future so rich with promise.

"Of course, the problems are difficult, immensely difficult. We cannot expect to solve them in one meeting. What we have to do is to set in motion an orderly process of discussion and negotiation.

"If that is done and if we continue to meet and negotiate in full recognition of the magnitude of the responsibility resting on us, then I think that over a period of time we may well find that the difficulties are less innumerable than perhaps they now seem to be.

"The thing to do is to make a good start here in Paris. If we do that the meeting may well be acclaimed by history."

Mr. Khruschev called on Mr. Macmillan at the British Embassy on May 15 for a pre-'Summit' talk.

The Macmillan-Khruschev meeting came shortly after Mr. Macmillan had met President Eisenhower, General de Gaulle and Dr. Konrad Adenauer (West German Chancellor) for what were described as "strategy talks" at the Elysee Palace.

Mr. Khruschev also called on President Charles de Gaulle on May 15 for a private talk.

Test 'Alert' For US Armed Forces:

The US Defence Department announced that a state of alertness test, in which the United States armed Forces around the world took part on May 16 was ordered from Paris by the US Defence Secretary, Mr. Thomas Gates.

Mr. Gates was at the 'Summit' meeting as President Eisenhower's principal Military Adviser. News of his special 'alert' order from Paris aroused immediate speculation in Washington that the Exercise and the 'Summit' meeting were linked in some way.

Mr. Gates' order gave no details and US Defence Department officials declined to say why the 'alert' was ordered at that time.

They only said that Mr. Gates had ordered the 'alert' only in general terms, leaving it to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington to decide the precise form it should take.

The 'alert' was set in motion by guarded messages from the Joint Chiefs to senior Commanders in the field, both at home and abroad. Efforts to keep it a secret broke down when some Commanders in USA asked television and radio stations and police wireless net-works to recall personnel from leave.

Once back at their bases, these personnel were placed in various degrees of readiness —some on five-minute stand-by duty.

Even the Defence Department's leading Information Officers were not informed at first of the 'alert' which was later officially described as a "world-wide communications readiness exercise."

Defence officials said that the Joint Chiefs, in their messages, also authorized local Commanders to use their discretion as to how far they should carry out the 'alert' practice.

In Washington, an Army spokesman said that no key personnel were actually recalled to their duty stations, but that they were called on the telephone to warn them that they should hold themselves available.

A Navy spokesman said that US shore stations were not involved in the Exercise but that appropriate fleet units participated by reviewing recall procedures and checking communications channels. The Strategic Air Command was reported to have ordered additional bomber crews to some bases.

'Summit' Conference Begins:

The 'Summit' Conference began on May 16 after a "surprise" postponement by one hour at Mr. Khruschev's request.

The meeting opened in an atmosphere of formality, with the full delegations of all the "Big Four" present, including the Foreign Ministers.

Shortly before the start, a Western Conference source said that Mr. Khruschev, in private talks with President de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan on May 15, insisted on obtaining an undertaking from President Eisenhower that USA would send no more spy-planes over Russia.

According to French sources, Mr. Khruschev was demanding at least a semi-official apology from Mr. Eisenhower for the spy-plane incident.

[Official translations of Mr. Khruschev's various speeches in Paris and elsewhere used the expression "regret" and not "apology".]

Mr. N. Khruschev made the following statement at the preliminary meeting of the 'Summit' Conference on May 16:

"As is known, a provocative act has been committed recently with regard to the Soviet Union by the American Air Force. It consisted in the fact that on May 1 a US reconnaissance aircraft invaded the Soviet Union while executing a specific espionage mission to obtain information on military and industrial installations on the territory of USSR. After the aggressive purpose of its flight became known, the plane was shot down by units of the Soviet rocket troops. Unfortunately, this was not the only case of aggressive and espionage action by the US Air Force against the Soviet Union.

"Naturally, the Soviet Government was compelled to give appropriate qualification to these acts and show up their treacherous nature which is incompatible with the elementary requirements of the maintenance of normal relations between States in time of peace, not to speak of it being in gross contradiction with the task of lessening international tensions and creating the necessary conditions for the fruitful work of the 'Summit' Conference. This was done both in my speeches at the session of the Supreme Soviet of USSR and in a special Note of protest sent to the US Government.

"The US State Department at first gave the ridiculous version that the American plane had violated the frontier of USSR by chance and had no espionage and sabotage assignments of any kind. When irrefutable facts clearly proved the falsity of this version, the US State Department, on May 7 and later US Secretary of State on May 9, declared on behalf of the US Government that US aircraft intruded into Soviet territory on military espionage missions in comformity with a programme endorsed by the US Government and the President personally. Two days later, President Eisenhower himself confirmed that American flights over Soviet territory had been and remained the calculated policy of the United States.

"The same was declared by the US Government in its Note to the Soviet Government dated May 12. Thereby, the US Government is crudely flouting the generally accepted standards of international law and the lofty principles of the UN Charter, which has also been signed by USA.

"The Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people met with indignation these statements by leading statesmen of USA as did every honest person in the world who displays concern for peace.

"Now that the Heads of Governments of the four Powers have come to Paris for the Conference, the question arises as to how it is possible to fruitfully negotiate and examine the questions confronting the Conference, when the US Government and its President personally, far from deploring the provocative act—the incursion by an American military plane into Soviet territory—on the contrary, declared that such actions will continue to be the national policy of USA towards the Soviet Union. How can agreement be sought on the various issues which require a settlement with the object of reducing tensions and eliminating suspicion and distrust between the States, when the Government of one of the Great Powers bluntly declares that its policy is intrusion into the territory of another Great Power with espionage and sabotage purposes, and consequently, aggravation of tension in international relations? It is obvious that the proclamation of such policy, which can be carried through only when the countries are in a state of war, dooms the 'Summit' meeting to complete failure in advance.

"We, naturally, take note of the declaration of such a policy by the US Government and state that in case of repeated intrusion by American planes into the Soviet Union, we shall shoot such planes down.

"The Soviet Government reserves the right to take appropriate retaliatory measures in all such cases against those who violate the State sovereignty of USSR and engage in espionage and sabotage regarding the Soviet Union. The Government of USSR declares once more that appropriate measures will be taken also with regard to those States which, by permitting American military bases to be set up on their territory, become accomplices in aggressive actions against USSR, not excluding a blow against these bases.

"In this connexion, it is impossible to ignore President Eisenhower's statement that he could not take part in the 'Summit' meeting under the threat of the conclusion of a Peace Treaty with the German Democratic Republic, though what he called a threat was merely a statement by the Soviet Government of its firm determination to do away with the vestiges of the war in Europe and to conclude peace, thus, to bring the situation, especially in West Berlin, in line with the requirements of life and the interests of safeguarding peace and security of the European peoples. How then can the Soviet Government take part in discussions under conditions of an actual threat, made by the US Government which declared that it would continue to violate the frontiers of USSR and that American planes had flown and would fly over Soviet territory? The US Government has thereby expressed its intention to continue the unheard-of and unprecedented actions directed against the Soviet Union's sovereignty, which is a sacred and immutable principle in international relations.

"It follows from the above that to make the Conference a success, the Governments of all Powers represented at it should follow an open and honest policy and solemnly declare that they would not undertake any actions against one another which amounted to violation of the State sovereignty of the Powers. This means that if the US Government is indeed prepared to co-operate with the Governments of the other Powers in the interests of maintaining peace and consolidating confidence between the States, it must, first, denounce the impermissible provocative actions of the American Air Force with regard to the Soviet Union and, secondly, refrain from continuing such actions and such policy against USSR in future. It goes without saying that in this case the US Government cannot fail to call to strict account those directly responsible for the deliberate violation of the State frontiers of USSR by American planes.

"Until this is done by the US Government, the Soviet Government sees no possibility of fruitful negotiations with the United States Government at the 'Summit'. It cannot be among the participants in the talks where one of the parties bases its policy with regard to the Soviet Union on treachery.

"If, under the obtaining conditions, the Soviet Government were to participate in negotiations clearly doomed to failure, it would thereby become a party to the deception of the nations, which it has no intention of becoming.

"It stands to reason that if the US Government were to declare that in future USA

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will not violate the State borders of USSR with its aircraft, that it deplores the provocative actions undertaken in the past, and will punish those directly guilty of such actions, which would assure the Soviet Union equal conditions with other Powers, I, as the Head of the Soviet Government, would be ready to participate in the Conference and exert all efforts to contribute to its success.

"As a result of provocative flights by American military planes and, mainly, as a result of these provocative flights being declared for the future as the national policy of USA against the socialist countries, new conditions took shape in international relations.

"It is but natural that under such conditions we cannot work at the Conference. We cannot work because we see the position from which they want to talk to us—under the threat of aggressive espionage flights. Espionage flights are known to be carried out for intelligence purposes in order to begin war. Therefore, we reject the conditions created for us by USA. We cannot participate in any talks and even in the solution of questions which are quite ripe; we cannot do so because we see that USA has no desire to come to agreement.

"The United States is regarded as the leader in the Western countries. Consequently, a Conference at present would be a waste of time and deception of public opinion in all countries. I repeat, under the obtaining conditions, we cannot take part in the talks.

"We want to participate in negotiations only on the footing of equality, with equal opportunities for both sides.

"We deem it necessary that the peoples of all countries of the world should understand us correctly. The Soviet Union does not abandon efforts to achieve agreement, and we are certain that reasonable agreements are possible, but apparently not now but at some other time.

"However, to make this possible it is necessary, first, for USA to declare that it deplores the provocative policy which it called *a policy of 'free' flights over our country, to abandon this policy, to admit* that aggression was committed and express regret.

"The Soviet Government profoundly believes that if not the present Government of the United States, then the next one, and if not the next one, then the one after that, will understand that there is no other alternative but peaceful co-existence between the capitalist and socialist systems—either peaceful co-existence or war which will bring disaster to those now carrying through an aggressive policy.

"Therefore, we believe that some time must be allowed to elapse for the new questions to crystallize and for those shaping the political line of the country to analyse the responsibility they have assumed by proclaiming an aggressive line in the relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Therefore, we would think that there is no better way out than to put off the Heads of Governments Conference for some six or eight months.

"The Soviet Union, for her part, will not relax her efforts to achieve agreement. I think that public opinion will understand our position correctly, will understand that we have been deprived of the possibility to take part in these talks.

"However, we firmly believe in the necessity of peaceful co-existence, because to lose faith in peaceful co-existence would mean that mankind is doomed to war, would mean to accept the inevitability of war, and in present conditions, it is well known what calamity war would bring to all peoples on earth.

"I should like to address the people of USA. I visited USA, met there with the representatives of various sections of the American people and I profoundly believe that all sections of the American people want no war. The only exception is a small fanatic group in the Pentagon and the militaristic circles backing it which line their pockets on the arms race, make tremendous profits and which ignore the interests of the American people, in general ignore the interests of the peoples of all countries and carry through an adventurist policy.

"We express gratitude to President de Gaulle for his hospitality and opportunity to meet in Paris. We also appreciate the effort of the Government of Great Britain and Prime Minister Macmillan personally.

"We regret that this meeting has been torpedoed by the reactionary quarters of USA as a result of the provocative flights of American military aircraft over the Soviet Union.

"We regret that this meeting failed to yield results awaited by the peoples of the world.

"Let disgrace and responsibility for this rest with those who have proclaimed the piratic policy *vis-a-vis* the Soviet Union.

"It will be recalled that President Eisenhower of USA and I agreed on an exchange of visits. In September, 1959, I paid such a visit to the United States. I was very gratified by that visit, by the meetings and conversations which took place in the United States, and I expressed my gratitude for this.

"The US President was to return the visit. We agreed that he would come to the Soviet Union on June 10 and we prepared a hearty welcome for this distinguished guest.

"Unfortunately, the provocative aggressive actions against USSR have now created such conditions which deprive us of the possibility to receive the US President with the proper cordiality which the Soviet people accord their welcome guests. Now, we cannot display such a cordiality towards the US President since the provocative flights of American military reconnaissance planes have created conditions obviously unfavourable for this visit. The Soviet people cannot and do not want to be hypocritical.

"That is why I believe that the visit to the Soviet Union by the US President should now be postponed and a date for this visit should be fixed when conditions are ripe for it. The Soviet people will then be able to display proper cordiality and hospitality with regard to the distinguished guest representing a Great Power with which we sincerely want to live in peace and friendship.

"I believe that Mr. Eisenhower and the American people will understand me rightly.

"The Soviet Government declares that, on its part, it will continue to do its utmost towards a relaxation of international tensions, the solution of problems which still divide us; in doing so, we will be guided by the interests of strengthening the great cause of peace on the basis of peaceful co-existence between States with different social systems."

After the preliminary meeting had lasted more than three hours, the Conference adjourned indefinitely.

The opening session began with President Eisenhower and Mr. Khruschev accusing each other of torpedoing the Conference.

But, Mr. Macmillan and President de Gaulle worked quietly to save the Conference from disaster.

Mr. Khruschev himself considered that the Conference had not even begun, but that the first meeting was a preliminary one to determine whether it would take place.

Mr. Macmillan noted that Mr. Khruschev had not proposed that the Conference should be abandoned and appealed to his colleagues to proceed with their work now.

After Mr. Eisenhower's speech, Mr. Macmillan and President de Gaulle expressed the hope that the US spy-plane incident would not prevent the Conference from going forward.

President de Gaulle, as host, suggested that all the four leaders take a day off to reflect and that he would be at their disposal to get matters started again.

The "Big Four" then separated without saying any good-byes and without setting a date or time for the next meeting, but without actually ending the 'Summit' Conference.

Mr. D. Eisenhower's Statement:

After the preliminary meeting of the 'Summit' Conference ended, Mr. Eisenhower issued the following statement:

"Having been informed yesterday (May 16) by General de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan of the position which Mr. Khruschev has taken in regard to the 'Summit' Conference during his calls on them, I gave most careful thought as to how this matter should best be handled. Having in mind the great importance of this Conference and the hopes that the peoples all over the world have reposed in this meeting, I concluded that, in the circumstances, it was best to see if at today's (May 17) private meeting any possibility existed through the exercise of reason and restraint to dispose of this matter of the overflights, which would have permitted the Conference to go forward.

"I was under no illusion as to the probability of success of any such approach, but I felt that in view of the great responsibility resting on me as the President of the United States this effort should be made.

"In this I received the strongest support of my colleagues—President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan. Accordingly, at this morning's (May 17) private session, despite the violence and inaccuracy of Mr. Khruschev's statements, I replied to him on the following terms:

'I had previously been informed of the sense of the statement just read by Premier Khruschev. In my statement of May 11, and in the statement of Mr. C. A. Herter of May 9, the position of the United States was made clear with respect to the distasteful necessity of espionage activities in a world where nations distrust each other's intentions. We pointed out that these activities had no aggressive intent but rather were to assure the safety of USA and the free world against surprise attack by a Power which boasts of its ability to devastate the United States and other countries by missiles armed with atomic warheads. As is well known, not only USA but most other countries are constantly the targets of elaborate and persistent espionage of the Soviet Union.

'There is in the Soviet statement an evident misapprehension on one key-point. It alleges that USA has, through official statements, threatened continued overflights. The importance of this alleged threat was emphasized and repeated by Mr. Khruschev. The United States has made no such threat. Neither I, nor my Government, has intended any. The actual statements go no further than to say that USA will not shirk its responsibility to safeguard against surprise attack. In point of fact, these flights were suspended after the recent incident and are not to be resumed. Accordingly, this cannot be the issue.

'I have come to Paris to seek arrangements with the Soviet Union which would eliminate the necessity for all forms of espionage, including overflights. I see no reason to use this incident to disrupt the Conference.

'Should it prove impossible, because of the Soviet attitude, to come to grips here in Paris with this problem and the other vital issues threatening world peace, I am planning in the near future to submit to United Nations a proposal for the creation of a UN aerial surveillance to detect preparations for attack. This plan I had intended to place before this Conference. This surveillance system would operate in the territories of all nations prepared to accept such inspection. For its part, USA is prepared not only to accept UN aerial surveillance but also to do everything in its power to contribute to the rapid organization and successful operation of such international surveillance.

'We, of the United States, are here to consider in good faith the important problems before this Conference. We are prepared either to carry this point no further, or to undertake bilateral conversations between USA and USSR while the main Conference proceeds.'

"My words were seconded and supported by my Western colleagues who also urged Mr. Khruschev to pursue the path of reason and commonsense, and to forget propaganda. Such an attitude would have permitted the Conference to proceed. Mr. Khruschev was left in no doubt by me that his ultimatum would never be acceptable to the United States.

"Mr. Khruschev brushed aside all arguments of reason, and not only insisted upon

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this ultimatum but also insisted that he was going to publish his statement in full at the time of his own choosing. It was thus made apparent that he was determined to wreck the Paris Conference.

"In fact, the only conclusion that can be drawn from his behaviour this morning (May 17) was that he came all the way from Moscow to Paris with the sole intention of sabotaging this meeting on which the hopes of the world have rested.

"In spite of this serious and adverse development, I have no intention whatsoever to diminish my continuing efforts to promote progress toward a peace with justice. This applies to the remainder of my stay in Paris as well as thereafter."

Despatches from Paris on May 17 said that it looked as if the East-West 'Summit' Conference was almost still-born—or dying a lingering death despite all efforts to save it.

A French *communique* issued on May 17 said that the three Western leaders had accepted an invitation for a meeting of the Conference, but Mr. Khruschev was absent.

The three Western leaders met at the Elysee Palace in accordance with President de Gaulle's invitation, but Mr. Khruschev did not attend.

A statement issued by the three Western leaders stated that in view of the absence of Mr. Khruschev, President de Gaulle noted that the proposed discussions could not take place.

Mr. N. Khruschev Refuses To Attend:

A Soviet statement said that on his return from a trip outside Paris, Mr. Khruschev had sent President de Gaulle a message stating that he agreed to attend the proposed meeting on condition that it had only a preliminary character.

In reply to this message, General de Gaulle said that the planned meeting aimed at examining questions on the agenda of the Conference and should have the character of a first session of the Conference.

The Soviet statement said that this reply from General de Gaulle "caused astonishment" and that since President Eisenhower had not publicly condemned the "provocative actions of the US Air Force, it was clear that there could be no question of opening the 'Summit' Conference.

On May 17, the Soviet delegation issued to the Press a statement under the heading "Clumsy manoeuvre of the leaders of the Western Powers in Paris".

It read as follows: "As agreed following the preliminary meeting of the Heads of the four Big Powers in Paris, the day of May 17 was, at the suggestion of the host President, President Charles de Gaulle, to have been a day of reflection on the statements made by the Heads of Governments.

"Taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them, the President of the Council of Ministers of USSR, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, and Marshal of the Soviet Union, R. Y. Malinovsky, paid a visit to the village of Pleurs Sur Marne, situated more than 120 kilometres (75 miles) from Paris.

"In this village, during the years of World War I was stationed a Russian military unit in which served soldier R. Y. Malinovsky, who had taken part side by side with the French in the battles for France, and who had shed his blood on French soil in the combat against the common enemy—German militarism.

"As Mr. N. S. Khruschev and Marshal R. Y. Malinovsky were in the village of Pleurs Sur Marne having friendly conversations with peasants who remembered the days of the common struggle, there came news from Paris, through the intermediary of the police and journalists, that a meeting had been fixed for 1500 hours at the Elysee Palace between the Heads of Governments of the four Powers.

"On his return to Paris, a letter from President de Gaulle was handed to Mr. N. S. Khruschev, confirming the intention to hold such a session. However, it was not clear from the letter whether what was intended was a new preliminary conference following on the day of reflection, or whether this was an attempt to convene, unilaterally, the 'Summit' Conference. Mr. Khruschev asked the French delegation to specify the type of conference proposed, and this request was sent immediately by telephone.

"There was no reply to this request. Meanwhile, the Heads of the three Western Powers arrived at the Elysee Palace. Having received no reply to his request, Mr. Khruschev sent President de Gaulle the following:

'Monsieur le President, with reference to your letter of May 17 addressed to Mr. Khruschev, the following doubt arose, which was not answered in your letter. It is not stated in your letter whether the intention is to assemble the Chiefs of States of France, USSR, Great Britain and the United States for a preliminary meeting with the object of ascertaining whether conditions exist which would enable the 'Summit' Conference to begin, or whether it is planned to start on the work of the 'Summit' Conference itself.

'I am ready to take part in the 'Summit' Conference if the Government of the United States eliminates the obstacle which prevents me taking part in it. This obstacle would be eliminated if the President of the United States announced that the US Government condemns the provocative actions which the American Air Force had carried out against the Soviet Union, expresses its steps to punish those responsible and gives an assurance that in the future such actions against the Soviet Union will not be tolerated.

'It goes without saying that I am ready, as the Director of your Cabinet has been informed, to take part in the meeting, if it is of a preliminary nature.'

"In reply to this letter, President de Gaulle, at the end of the unilateral conference of the three Heads of the Western Powers assembled at the Elysee Palace, sent his reply in which he said:

'In reply to the questions contained in your letter, I should like to make it clear that the object of this session was to begin an examination of the problems which we agreed to examine at the 'Summit' Conference and which, therefore, was to take on the character of a first session of this Conference.'

"This declaration can only give rise to astonishment, since, as everyone knows, the President of the Council of Ministers of USSR, Mr. Khruschev, in his statement at the preliminary meeting, indicated, with all possible precision, the conditions in which the Soviet Government is ready to take part in the 'Summit' Conference. Since President Eisenhower, after the preliminary meeting, has made no public declaration on the condemnation of the provocative acts of the American Air Force against the Soviet Union, on the punishment of the guilty persons and on the fact that such actions with regard to the Soviet Union will not be tolerated in future, it is perfectly clear that, in the circumstances, there could be no question of opening the 'Summit' Conference on May 17.

"The significance of all these unilateral acts by the Western Powers became clear as a result of the declaration made on the evening of May 17 during a news conference by the US President's Press Assistant, Mr. James Hagerty, according to which the 'Summit' Conference was to have begun its work today (May 17) but did not take place on account of the absence of the USSR representative and that the US President considers that the 'Summit' Conference is ended.

"However, whatever diplomatic effort the US Government may undertake to deceive public opinion, it cannot absolve itself from its responsibility for the failure of the 'Summit' Conference. Everyone knows that it is precisely the US Government which, through its aggressive actions against the Soviet Union on the eve of the 'Summit' Conference and through its obstinate refusal to assume responsibility for its acts, has torpedoed the present Conference, to which the peoples of the entire world were looking forward with so much hope.

"The Press Service of the USSR Premier's office is authorized to announce that the Soviet Government, confirming its unshakeable will for peace and its desire to settle outstanding international questions by means of negotiations, again announces that the Soviet Union, as in the past, is ready to take its place at the round table of the 'Summit' Conference, if the United States eliminates the obstacles which were created through its fault at the opening of the work of this Conference."

Communique On Collapse Of Conference:

The failure of the 'Summit' Conference was officially announced by the three Western Powers on the night of May 17.

The following is the text of the *communique* issued on May 17 after a meeting between President Eisenhower, President Charles de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan:

"The President of the United States, the President of the French Republic and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom take note of the fact that because of the attitude adopted by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union it has not been possible to begin, at the 'Summit' Conference, the examination of problems which it had been agreed would be discussed between the four Chiefs of States or Governments.

"They regret that these discussions, so important for world peace, could not take place. For their part, they remain unshaken in their conviction that all outstanding international questions should be settled not by the use or threat of force but by peaceful means through negotiations. They themselves remain ready to take part in such negotiations at any suitable time in future."

President Eisenhower, President de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan met for the last time in Paris on May 18 and "drew their conclusions" from the resulting situation.

The meeting lasted 75 minutes.

An official French spokesman said after the meeting: "The three leaders have passed in review the entire situation arising from the events of the past few days. And they have drawn their conclusions."

Mr. N. Khruschev's Statement To Newsmen:

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, called newsmen to the Soviet Embassy in Paris on May 17 to tell them that he was ready to meet President de Gaulle at the Elysee Palace but repeated that he would not attend a 'Summit' meeting as such unless President Eisenhower expressed regret over the U-2 spy-flight.

The United States, he said, should condemn "the treacherous incursions of American military aircraft," punish those guilty and give an assurance that such incursions would not be repeated. Only under these conditions, he said, would he take part in a 'Summit' Conference.

The written declaration was handed to a small group of correspondents selected by the Soviet Press officials and invited inside the Embassy following Mr. Khruschev's return from his country tour.

Mr. N. Khruschev Takes Leave:

On the morning of May 18, Mr. Khruschev took leave of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, and the French President, General Charles de Gaulle.

Mr. N. Khruschev's News Conference:

After his round of farewell calls, Mr. Khruschev addressed a news con-

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ference on May 18 at which he declared that he had not issued any ultimatum and that he was prepared to take part in the 'Summit' Conference under certain conditions.

More than 2,000 correspondents were present.

Mr. Khruschev denounced what he called the aggressive actions of USA in sending a spy-plane over the Soviet Union on the eve of the 'Summit' Conference and said that the Americans had been caught "with their hands in the cookie jar."

The US Government had apologised to Cuba when one of the American planes had flown over Cuban territory and that, he said, was a precedent.

In his prepared statement, Mr. Khruschev denied having provoked the failure of the 'Summit' Conference and blamed USA for the failure.

If one listened to President Eisenhower, no disarmament agreement could be concluded because it would become invalid as soon as one individual left his post in office as President. Mr. Eisenhower appeared to claim that the flights over the Soviet Union depended only on him which was "presumptuous."

Because the Pentagon had now understood that the air-space over the Soviet Union was barred to American planes, USA had decided to send planes under the guise of the United Nations.

He added that UN was not a department of the US Government nor a branch of the Pentagon and would not accept this humiliating role. Mr. Eisenhower could order or ban such flights, but if they took place, Russia would know how to greet them and destroy them as well as to smash the bases from which they came.

A 'Summit' Conference could meet in six or eight months. The Four Powers could meet when the Western nations fulfilled the *necessary conditions. That moment might come soon.*

He re-iterated that the Soviet Union wanted peaceful co-existence, talks and agreements acceptable to everyone. The Soviet Union was going to work to that end and hoped that the other Powers would do the same.

Mr. Khruschev was greeted by shouts of a crowd gathered outside the Palais de Chaillot entrance, (where the news conference was held). The reception was mingled as some seemed to acclaim the Soviet Prime Minister while others booed.

Raising his voice, first provoking boos and then applause, Mr. Khruschev shouted: "Those who boo us, those Germans, Germans who cry out against us, we did not sufficiently wipe you out at Stalingrad, and if you continue, we will, if necessary."

He made the charge that West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, had sent hostile elements to the news conference, and he uttered the warning that if the Germans tried again "to invade the Ukraine and go to Stalingrad as they did, they would meet their fate."

He shouted vehemently as he heard the boos from a part of the audience.

Mr. Khruschev, interrupted by boos as he called the hecklers "riff-raff", said that his listeners must remember that he represented the great Soviet people and his attackers represented a small group and not the true German people who would regret these attacks.

He said that when he was booed by enemies of the working class, he knew he was on the right road.

He added: "I like coming to grips with the enemies of the working class. The Soviet Union would march forward until the victory of communism."

Mr. Khruschev compared those who were interrupting him to Hitlerites and said that they were 'bastards' and not representatives of the German people.

He warned them they could meet the same fate as those who had wanted to make a fuss in Stalingrad.

This statement was greeted with both boos and applause. "You represent a group of which the German people will be ashamed. Your noise gives me courage."

Replying to a question by a London newspaper correspondent about the talks on disarmament and on a nuclear test ban in Geneva, he said that if the Americans understood the situation, an agreement would be possible and he would continue to negotiate, but he did not see the possibility of an agreement. If Mr. Eisenhower resumed nuclear tests, the Russians might do the same. "We often have the impression that the West did not want disarmament but wanted control of armaments which meant collection of espionage information. The Soviet Union was for full disarmament with control measures. What was going on in Geneva was procrastination, and if it went on the Russians would ask the UN General Assembly to take up the issue."

An American correspondent asked whether even if Mr. Khruschev's allegations on the U-2 were true or even worse, did he not think that as a great leader of a great nation with truth on his side, the 'Summit' Conference should go forward now, and not in six months.

Mr. Khruschev, in an impassioned tone, said he was in Paris for a 'Summit' Conference, but USA had to recognize that it had committed an aggressive intrusion and pledge not to resume it. "How can we hold a conference with an aggressor who has not admitted his aggression?

"We all have mothers. We all do; otherwise you would not come into the world. When I was a poor boy it was rare when my mother could buy cream. But sometimes we had cream. Sometimes my mother would find the cat who would steal the cream. My moth r would shake the cat and rub its nose in the cream. That is the only way the cat would learn. Isn't it necessary to take the US imperialists by the scruff of the neck and teach them that they must not do it again?"

Asked by an American correspondent which President he would prefer in the coming US Presidential campaign, Mr. Khruschev replied that it was a difficult question, but he would try to reply.

In this connexion, he said, he remembered one "great American, Franklin D. Roosevelt." But Roosevelt was dead and "his policy died with him."

He avoided a direct answer on whom he preferred of living candidates, but said he knew from his trip that most of the Americans he met wanted peace sincerely and still did. Differences over socialism or capitalism were no reason for quarrels or war.

He did not want to mix in the political campaign in the United States. The people would choose "the candidate who most deserved election and one day, leaders would come to power with whom we can establish not only good but friendly relations."

"We have waited a long time and we can wait longer. If the next President doesn't understand, maybe, the next one will. We are in no hurry."

Mr. N. Khruschev In East Germany:

Mr. Khruschev arrived in Berlin (Eastern Sector) from Paris on May 19.

Welcoming him, the East German Communist Party leader, Mr. Walter Ulbricht, said he was convinced that Mr. Khruschev's visit would strengthen East Germany as a bastion of peace.

He added: "All people had hopefully watched preparations for the 'Summit' Conference, but USA had shown by their challenge that they thought they could do what they liked. You went to Paris to meet the American President to restore the basis for understanding. You have told the truth to the peoples about the malicious intentions of the aggressors.

"The German people are deeply alarmed that West Germany is being turned into the main base of American aggression in Europe. They try to misuse West Berlin as advance point for their intentions."

In reply, Mr. Khruschev, reading from a prepared script, said: "We are very glad to be back on socialist territory with our old friends to talk to them and to meet the farmers, workers and intelligentsia of our peace-loving country.

"The important negotiations in Paris did not take place because USA made this impossible.

"Obviously, those circles in USA have had the upper hand again who do not want an understanding. They should have known that such practices were impossible even in former times when the Soviet Union was the only socialist State.

"Obviously, there were people in the United States, who wanted to torpedo the 'Summit' for which the peoples had waited and on which they had put their hopes."

Addressing a mass rally at the Sports Stadium in East Berlin on May 20, Mr. Khruschev re-iterated that USA had wrecked the 'Summit' Conference.

He blamed President Eisenhower's immediate *aides* for putting pressure on him to abandon the "Camp David spirit".

He said that the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, the US Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Douglas Dillon, and the US Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon, had applied pressure on Mr. Eisenhower. The American Pentagon (Defence Department) feared favourable results in 'Summit' negotiations and did its utmost to sabotage them. The Pentagon provoked the spy-plane incident.

Reviewing events leading up to the 'Summit' failure, he said that American imperialists did everything possible beforehand to torpedo the 'Summit'.

He accused the United States Government of breach of faith and repeated the term several times.

He said that he would not wait long for concluding a German Peace Treaty and settling the West Berlin issue.

"If we don't meet with understanding, we shall have to sign a German Peace Treaty with the socialist States.

"He who laughs last laughs best.

"Backed up to the wall, Mr. Eisenhower half-confessed in Paris. But, in such serious circumstances, half-measures are not enough."

Mr. Khruschev said that a Peace Treaty must be signed with both Germanies—East and West. "If the Western Powers refuse to sign a Peace Treaty with Germany, we and the other socialist States will find a way to sign one with the German Democratic Republic.

"We shall discuss the question with friendly Governments, but we will do nothing to worsen the international situation.

"The Soviet Government will continue its efforts towards a more wholesome international atmosphere.

"Disarmament remains the first of all international problems to be settled and the Soviet Government will spare no effort to reach an agreement in that field."

He announced he had "thorough discussions" with East German leaders on the conclusion of a Peace Treaty.

"If the Western Powers do not show willingness to sign a Treaty then we shall seek a solution with those most interested in keeping the peace and willing to conclude a Peace Treaty.

"But our patience must not be tried. Peaceful States will never let Berlin's occupation status run on indefinitely."

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He insisted that it was abnormal for allied troops to be stationed in West Berlin—"right in the heart of the German Democratic Republic."

Mr. Macmillan Back In London:

On his arrival back in London on May 19, Mr. Macmillan said: "This is, naturally, a moment of disappointment and regret. In all parts of the world, people had begun to hope for a new and better relationship between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers.

"The developments of recent months, the many contacts made by leading statesmen of both sides, gave reasonable grounds for such a belief. We cannot yet see the pattern of the future. We must be, and will be, prepared for difficulties and dangers.

"The Western allies were right to seek the path of peace with justice. In spite of the disappointments of the last few days, President Eisenhower, President de Gaulle and I joined on May 17 in issuing a declaration which ended with these words: 'We remain unshaken in our conviction that all outstanding international questions should be settled not by the use, or threat, of force, but by peaceful means of negotiation'.

"We remain ready to take part in such negotiations at any suitable time in the future. It is our hope that the events of the last few days are an episode, an unhappy episode, and not the first step towards a serious deterioration in the situation. At the same time, in company with our allies, we must be ready to face any new difficulties firmly and bravely."

Mr. H. Macmillan Reports To House Of Commons:

Mr. Harold Macmillan reported to the House of Commons on the failure of the 'Summit' Conference on May 20.

He said that what had happened was a serious set-back, but added: "I do not think we want to deal with this matter as a great crisis. We have got to keep quite calm and take anything that is good if it comes our way, and be prepared for anything that is bad."

He pointed out that as early as May 15 at the meeting he and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, had with Mr. Khruschev and others of the Russian delegation, Mr. Khruschev read the terms of a strongly-worded document which he had handed a little earlier to President de Gaulle of France. This said that the Soviet Government was not prepared to negotiate under threat of further flights of US aircraft over Soviet territory...unless USA was first prepared to condemn the action that had been taken, to undertake not to repeat it, and to call those responsible to account.

At the first meeting of the four Heads of Governments on May 16, after Mr. Khruschev had re-iterated these terms, he added, President Eisenhower's statement in reply contained a categorical assurance that aircraft flights had already been suspended and were not to be pursued.

He emphasized that this assurance by Mr. Eisenhower "was the most categorical and definite which any President of the United States could constitutionally give".

He went on: "It is not easy to assess the exact significance of these events—still less to guess the course of the future.

"Mr. Khruschev and his colleagues, in the meetings which Mr. Selwyn Lloyd and I have had with them, have declared that it is still their policy to try to secure constructive solutions of the many difficult problems which face us, by means of real negotiations.

"Mr. Khruschev's statement envisaged resumption of the 'Summit' discussions after some months. The period he mentioned may or may not be realistic, but that, we are assured, was still their policy. If so, I find it hard to account for the Soviet attitude in Paris. President Eisenhower's assurance, made public, removed grounds for any suggestion that the 'Summit' negotiations would be held under a threat.

"I cannot help being disappointed by Mr. Khruschev's re-iteration, without any amendment, of further conditions which it was hardly possible for a Head of Government to accept. Despite Mr. Khruschev's attitude, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd and I continued to do our best, by maintaining the necessary contacts and by engaging in our separate discussions, to work for some satisfactory way of getting the 'Summit' negotiations to begin.

"In the end, all that we and our American and French allies could do was to pledge ourselves to be ready to take part in peaceful negotiations of all outstanding international questions at any suitable time in the future.

"I cannot conceal from the House that there may be grave implications in what has happened. During recent months, I had some reason to hope that there was a real desire, on both sides, to try to negotiate mutually satisfactory solutions to the problems which divided us. I had not expected, nor had any of us, that these solutions could be found quickly or easily.

"I have not given up this hope. It would be wrong to do that, and we will try, as opportunity develops, to seize it. The path to the 'Summit' has been, as I said a week ago, slow, painful and subject to many disappointments. There is no doubt that what has happened is a serious set-back. But, in our final declaration, we and our allies have made it clear that we are ready to continue our efforts. I am sure that is right.

"On the other hand, we must face the fact that the immediate future is bound to be difficult, and the period ahead may be one of retrogression instead of progress. We must be prepared for the international outlook to become more stern. We may have to meet new threats and new dangers.

"Is this rupture an isolated episode—or does it indicate a deliberate change in Russian policy? It is too early to say. In either case, we must be ready."

Mr. Eisenhower Leaves Paris:

President Eisenhower left Paris for Lisbon on May 19.

Just before leaving, he expressed his disappointment at the failure of the 'Summit' Conference.

But, he said, the allies were joined even closer than before in determined pursuit of peace with justice in the world.

The text of his departure statement was:

"Again I have the opportunity to say *adieu* to France. I share the disappointment of my colleagues that because of our inability to convene the 'Summit' Conference, we could make no progress for easing the tensions that so plague mankind.

"But I equally share their confidence that because of this set-back, we of the Western allies and particularly France, Britain and USA, both through their Governments and through their people, are joined even closer than before in our determined pursuit of peace with justice in the world."

Mr. Eisenhower's Broadcast To Nation:

In a broadcast to the people of America on May 25, President Eisenhower reviewed the failure of the 'Summit' Conference and discussed the future of America's international relations.

The following is the text of his broadcast in part:

"Our safety and that of the 'free world' demand, of course, effective systems for gathering information about the military capabilities of other powerful nations, especially those that make a fetish of secrecy. This involves many techniques and methods. In these times of vast military machines and nuclear-tipped missiles, the ferreting out of this information is indispensable to 'free world' security.

"This has long been one of my most serious pre-occupations. It is part of my grave responsibility, in the overall problem of protecting the American people, to guard ourselves and our allies against surprise attack.

"During the period leading up to World War II, we learned from bitter experience the imperative necessity of a continuous gathering of intelligence information, the maintenance of military communications and contact and alertness of command.

"Moreover, as President, charged by the Constitution with the conduct of America's foreign relations, and as Commander-in-Chief charged with the direction of the operations and activities of our armed forces and their supporting services, I take full responsibility for approving all the various programmes undertaken by our Government to secure and evaluate military intelligence.

"It was in the prosecution of one of these intelligence programmes that the widely publicized U-2 incident occurred.

"Aerial photography has been one of many methods we have used to keep ourselves and the 'free world' abreast of major Soviet military developments. The usefulness of this work had been well established through four years of effort. The Soviets were well aware of it. Mr. Khruschev has stated that he became aware of these flights several years ago. Only last week, in his Paris news conference, Mr. Khruschev confirmed that he knew of these flights when he visited USA in September, 1959.

"Incidentally, this raises the natural question—why all the furore then concerning one particular flight? He did not, when in America in September, 1959, charge that these flights were any threat to Soviet safety. He did not then see any reason to refuse to confer with American representatives.

"This he did only about the flight that unfortunately failed, on May 1, far inside Russia.

"Now, two questions have been raised about this particular flight; first, as to its timing, considering the imminence of the 'Summit' meeting; and second, our initial statements when we learned that the flight had failed.

"As to the timing, the question was really whether to halt the programme and thus forgo the gathering of important information that was essential and that was likely to be unavailable at a later date. The programme went forward.

"The plain truth is this: when a nation needs intelligence activity, there is no time when vigilance can be relaxed. Incidentally, from Pearl Harbour we learned that even negotiation itself can be used to conceal preparations for a surprise attack.

"Next, as to our Government's initial statement about this flight—this was issued to protect the pilot, his mission and our intelligence processes, at a time when the true facts were still undetermined.

"Our first information about the failure of this mission did not disclose whether the pilot was still alive, or was trying to escape, or was avoiding interrogation, or whether both the plane and the pilot had been destroyed.

"Protection of our intelligence system and the pilot, and concealment of the plane's mission, still seemed imperative. It must be remembered that over a long period, these flights had given us information of the greatest importance to the nation's security. Their success has been nothing short of remarkable.

"For these reasons, what is known in intelligence circles as a 'covering statement' was issued. It was issued on assumptions that were later proved incorrect. Consequently, when later the status of the pilot was definitely established and there was no further possibility of avoiding exposure of the project, the factual details were set forth.

"I then made two facts clear: (1) our programme of aerial reconnaissance had been undertaken with my approval; and (2) this Government is compelled to keep abreast, by one means or another, of military activities of the Soviets, just as their Government has

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for years engaged in espionage activities in our country and throughout the world. Our necessity to proceed with such activities was also asserted by our Secretary of State who, however, had been careful—as was I—not to say that these particular flights would be continued.

"In fact, before leaving Washington I had directed that these U-2 flights be stopped. Clearly, their usefulness was impaired. Moreover, continuing this particular activity in these new circumstances could not but complicate the relations of certain of our allies with the Soviets. Furthermore, new techniques, other than aircraft, are constantly being developed.

"I wanted no public announcement of this decision until I could personally disclose it at the 'Summit' meeting in conjunction with certain proposals I had prepared for the Conference.

"At my first Paris meeting with Mr. Khruschev, and before his tirade was made public, I informed him of this discontinuance and the character of the constructive proposals I planned to make. These contemplated the establishment of a system of aerial surveillance operated by United Nations.

"The day before the first scheduled meeting, Mr. Khruschev advised President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan that he would make certain demands upon the United States as a pre-condition for beginning the 'Summit' Conference.

"Although USA was the only Power against which he expressed his displeasure, he did not communicate this information to me. I was, of course, informed by our allies.

"At the four-Power meeting on May 16, he demanded of the United States four things: (1) condemnation of U-2 flights as a method of espionage; (2) assurance that they would not be continued; (3) a public apology on behalf of USA; and (4) punishment of all those who had any responsibility respecting this particular mission.

"I replied by advising the Soviet leader that I had, during the previous week, stopped *these flights and that they would not be resumed. I offered also to discuss the matter with him in personal meetings, while the regular business of the 'Summit' might proceed.*

"Obviously, I would not respond to his extreme demands. He knew, of course, that by holding to those demands, the Soviet Union was scuttling the 'Summit' Conference.

"In torpedoing the Conference, Mr. Khruschev claimed that he acted as the result of his own high moral indignation over alleged American acts of aggression. As I said earlier, he had known of these flights for a long time. It is apparent that the Soviets had decided even before the Soviet delegation left Moscow that my trip to the Soviet Union should be cancelled and that nothing constructive from their view-point would come out of the 'Summit' Conference.

"In evaluating the results, I think we must not write the record all in red ink. There are several things to be written in black. Perhaps this Soviet action has turned the clock back in some measure, but it should be noted that Mr. Khruschev did not go beyond invective—a time-worn Soviet device to achieve an immediate objective.

"And now, and most importantly, what about the future?

"All of us know that, whether started deliberately or accidentally, global war would leave civilization in shambles. This is as true of the Soviet system as of all others. In a nuclear war, there can be no victors—only losers. Even despots understand this. Mr Khruschev has also stated that he well realizes that general nuclear war would bring catastrophe for both sides. Recognition of this mutual destructive capability is the basic reality of our present relations. Most assuredly, however, this does not mean that we shall ever give up trying to build a more sane and hopeful reality—a better foundation for our common relations.

"To do this, here are the policies we must follow, and to these I am confident that the great majority of our people, regardless of party, give their support:

"(1) We must keep up our strength and hold it steady for the long pull—a strength not neglected in complacency nor overbuilt in hysteria. So doing, we can make it clear to everyone that there can be no gain in the use of pressure tactics or aggression against us and our allies.

"(2) We must continue businesslike dealings with the Soviet leaders on outstanding issues and improve the contacts between our own and the Soviet peoples, making clear that the path of reason and commonsense is still open if the Soviets will but use it.

"(3) To improve world conditions in which human freedom can flourish, we must continue to move ahead with positive programmes at home and abroad, in collaboration with 'free' nations everywhere. In doing so, we shall continue to give our strong support to the United Nations and the great principles for which it stands.

"As to the first of these purposes—our defences are sound. They are tailored to the situation confronting us.

"Concerning the second part of our policy —relations with the Soviets—we and all the world realize, despite our recent disappointment, that progress toward the goal of mutual understanding, easing the causes of tensions and reduction of armaments is as necessary as ever.

"We shall continue these peaceful efforts, including participation in the existing negotiations with the Soviet Union. In these negotiations, we have made some progress. We are prepared to preserve and build on it. The Allied Paris *communique* and my own statement on returning to USA should have made this abundantly clear to the Soviet Government.

"The zigs and zags of the Kremlin cannot be allowed to disturb our world-wide programmes and purposes. In the period ahead, these programmes could well be the decisive factor in our persistent search for peace in freedom.

"To the peoples in the newly-developing nations urgently needed help will surely come. If it does not come from us and our friends, these peoples will be driven to seek *it from the enemies of freedom.* Moreover, those joined with us in defence partnerships look to us for proof of our steadfastness. We must not relax our common security efforts."

President Eisenhower's Letters To 20 Heads Of States:

A letter written by Mr. Eisenhower to General Franco of Spain was made public in Madrid on May 21.

In that letter, Mr. Eisenhower said that a chain of events within the Soviet Union, which at the moment was not clear to him, led to the failure of the 'Summit' Conference. Those events led Mr. Khruschev to conclude before going to Paris that progress at the 'Summit' meeting would be either undesirable or impossible.

He added that Mr. Khruschev had embarked on a calculated campaign to ensure the failure of the 'Summit' Conference and to see that the onus of it fell on USA. Mr. Khruschev seized upon the shooting down of the U-2 spy-plane over Soviet territory as a device.

Government officials in Washington revealed on May 22 that President Eisenhower had written similar letters to more than 20 Heads of Governments accusing Mr. Khruschev of using the spy-plane dispute in a calculated campaign to wreck the 'Summit' Conference.

The American Administration decided not to make any of the letters public in Washington.

Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld's Statement:

At a news conference at UN Headquarters on May 19, the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, referred to the failure of the 'Summit' Conference and said he regretted that efforts to negotiate certain issues at the level of Chiefs of States had failed.

A major problem which would have been considered in Paris, he said, was one for which UN carried a special responsibility—disarmament.

He said: "I hope and expect that the discussion of the 10-Nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva will be taken up again and pursued with all energy, unhampered by the failure at the 'Summit'."

He warned of the risk of war by accident and urged that the full potentialities of United Nations should be called upon to meet the current crisis. He believed that such a risk existed and added: "This is based on the assumption which you know very well, that nobody in the present world with open eyes goes to war. I know one thing and that is that an accident or an incident is infinitely more dangerous in a heated atmosphere than in a cool atmosphere and, for that reason, our efforts and my efforts have had to consist in getting the temperature down so that accidents and incidents, which are more or less unavoidable in our world, at least are likely to be contained in their effect on the public mind.

"We have to do what we can to avoid even an accident, the first initial spark, but I think that a more constructive work in the long run is one that aims at creating situations in which even occasional sparks do not lead to fire".

He referred to the "present war risk", but said he did not feel that the present degree of emotion and frustration was such that "we must be more on the alert against the spreading of accidental war than we were before".

Chinese Support To Russia:

The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, said in Peking on May 19 that China fully supported the Soviet Union's stand at the 'Summit' Conference.

He said that encroachment of any Socialist country would be an encroachment on China and on the entire Socialist camp.

He strongly condemned American espionage flights over Russia.

Report To NATO Meeting On 'Summit' Failure:

The Permanent Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met in Paris on May 19 to hear a report on the abortive 'Summit' Conference from the French Foreign Minister, M Couve de Murvile.

The session lasted 85 minutes.

After M Couve de Murville's report, most of the delegates expressed their solidarity with the Atlantic Alliance and the Western "Big Three".

The US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, told the Council that USA was determined to continue with the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and on a nuclear test ban, as planned before.

Mr. Nehru's Comment:

Mr. Nehru told newsmen in Cairo on May 18 that he was very unhappy at the failure of the 'Summit' Conference.

Advising calm in facing world problems, since an angry approach did no good, he said that the "Big Four" would have to try again in better circumstances.

Asked if he would suggest another 'Summit' Conference, he said: "Who am I to make this proposal at this moment?"

He said that he definitely did not expect the abrupt end of the 'Summit' Conference. Not to make another attempt, perhaps in better circumstances, would be an admission of mankind's ultimate failure. People the world over had keenly looked forward to the Conference.

He refused to comment on the US spy-plane incident, and added: "Even if we have an opinion, we refrain from expressing it, unless that is going to be helpful."

He also denied that unauthorized Soviet aircraft had ever flown over Indian territory.

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History Of 'Cold War':

The following are the broad events of what has come to be known as the 'cold war' since the end of World War II:

1945: At Potsdam (August 2) the 'Big Three' divided Germany into zones of occupation, established four-Power rule for Berlin. But, Soviet refusal to talk Balkan peace terms with France and China brought about the first clash.

1946: The atom bomb was the big issue. The Baruch Plan proposing international control was blocked by Soviet Russia.

1947: The lines of struggle began emerging with the Truman Doctrine for "containing" communist imperialism (March 5) and the Marshall Plan (June 5).

1948: The Czech *coup* (February 24) and the Berlin blockade (April 1) gave impetus to the Vandenberg resolution in the Senate, ending the US tradition of "no foreign entanglements," thus paving the way for the formation of NATO.

1949: Russia tested an atom bomb (September 22), ending the US atomic monopoly.

1950: The Korean War (June 25) brought the first joint UN defence of a free nation against aggression. It also brought NATO's decision (September 25) to re-arm West Germany.

1951: The fighting in Korea ended. Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet representative at UN, issued the call for a cease-fire. Armistice talks (July 10) were to go on for two years.

1952: The communists decided to arm East Germany (May 21) and tipped the atomic balance by testing the first hydrogen weapon (November 16).

1953: With Mr. D. Eisenhower inaugurated (January 20) as US President, and Marshal Stalin's death (March 5), the way seemed open for new leaders to seek new solutions. Mr. Churchill proposed a "meeting at the summit" and Russia balanced the atomic scales by testing her first hydrogen bomb (August 12) again.

1954: The focus turned to the Far East—the communist victory in Indo-China, the US decision to defend Taiwan.

1955: The year was marked by Mr. Khruschev's emergence as the Soviet boss with Mr. Malenkov's down-fall (February 3), the Austrian Treaty (May 14), the Big Four 'Summit' meeting in Geneva, Mr. Eisenhower's aerial inspection proposal, West Germany in NATO (May 6) and the rejection of aerial inspection by Mr. Khruschev (December 29).

1956: Stalin was denounced by Mr. Khruschev at the Soviet Communist Party's 20th Congress (February 14-15). De-Stalinization followed in the Soviet satellite countries. Then came the Poznan riots in Poland (June 28), the Hungarian revolt (October 23-November 4), the attack on Egypt by Israel, France and Britain and the Soviet entry into the Middle East.

1957: Mr. Eisenhower's Middle East Doctrine (March 9) brought Soviet warnings of "dangerous consequences". Russia shocked the West with the first satellite (December 17). NATO moved (December 19) to stock nuclear weapons.

1958: Marshal Bulganin launched a campaign (January 9) for a 'summit' meeting, but tensions were heightened by crises—uprising in the Lebanon (May 10), revolt in Iraq (July 14) and the landing of US Marines in the Lebanon (July 15). Attacks on Quemoy and Matsu brought US decision to convoy the nationalist Chinese vessels to off-shore islands. Mr. Khruschev launched the Berlin crisis (November 27) by calling on the West to get out of West Berlin.

1959: Jockeying toward 'summit' talks was resumed by Russia (January 10) during Mr. A. Mikoyan's tour of USA. Negotiations led to a Foreign Ministers' meeting. The Foreign Ministers' talks ended without agreement (August 5) two days after Mr. Eisenhower announced an exchange of visits with Mr. Khruschev.

Chronology Of Events To 'Summit':

The following is a chronology of the major events in the approach to the 'summit' since November, 1958, when Mr. N. S. Khruschev challenged the Western position in Berlin:

1958:

November 10—Mr. Khruschev, in a Moscow news conference, said that the Western status in Berlin was out-dated.

November 27—Mr. Khruschev, in Notes to Western Powers, demanded that the West negotiate new status for West Berlin within six months.

December 14—Western Powers, at a NATO meeting in Paris, rejected Mr. Khruschev's implied ultimatum on Berlin.

1959:

January 4—Mr. A. Mikoyan visited USA in the first of a series of high-level exchange of visits.

February 16—West proposed that a Foreign Ministers' meeting be held on the issue of Germany and Berlin.

February 21—Mr. H. Macmillan went to Moscow to test the value of face-to-face talks with Mr. Khruschev on major issues.

February 24—Mr. Khruschev proposed a 'summit' meeting rather than a Foreign Ministers' Conference.

March 2—Mr. Khruschev agreed to a Foreign Ministers' meeting.

March 26—West accepted the idea of a 'summit' meeting provided progress was made by the Foreign Ministers.

May 11—A Foreign Ministers' Conference was held in Geneva.

June 19—The Foreign Ministers' Conference recessed without an agreement on Berlin but with Soviet time-limit eased.

June 28—Mr. F. R. Kozlov arrived in USA.

July 23—Mr. R. Nixon's visit to Russia gave impetus to the idea of direct East-West contacts.

August 3—Mr. Khruschev accepted the invitation to USA.

August 26—Mr. D. Eisenhower went to Europe to consult Western allies before meeting Mr. Khruschev.

September 18—Mr. Khruschev took the initiative on arms issue with "general and complete disarmament" plan at UN.

September 26—Mr. Khruschev, in Camp David talks in USA, dropped the Berlin time-limit to get Mr. Eisenhower's agreement to 'summit'.

December 21—Western Big Four, in Paris, agreed to a 'summit' meeting and re-affirmed their stand on Berlin.

December 30—Mr. Khruschev agreed to May 16 as the date for the 'summit' meeting in Paris.

1960:

January 18—Western working parties began to prepare 'summit' positions.

February 14—Mr. Khruschev put propaganda pressure on the West over disarmament with a promise to cut Soviet armed forces by one-third unilaterally.

February 29—Mr. Khruschev renewed his threat to turn control of Western access to Berlin over to East Germany if the West did not come to terms with Soviets on the future status of the city.

March 12—Dr. K. Adenauer arrived in USA seeking assurance of tough Western stand on West Berlin.

March 15—West and Russia offered arms plans at the opening of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva.

March 19—Soviet concessions at Geneva talks on nuclear test ban generated hope of agreement in the long-drawn-out negotiations.

April 8—Agreement to recess the Disarmament Conference made it clear that the arms would go to the 'summit' unresolved.

April 13—Western Foreign Ministers agreed on a plan for unified Berlin to be offered at the 'Summit' Conference.

May 1—U-2 plane incident, which broke the 'summit' meeting.

(*The Times*, London, *The New York Times*, *The Hindu*, Madras, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3133:AOA:A]

B. S-EATO Council Of Ministers' Annual Conference: Opening the S-EATO annual Conference of Council of Ministers in Washington on May 31, the US Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon, gave a broad hint that America had practically ruled out another 'Summit' Conference in the near future.

He said: "While we do not rule out any meeting which might contribute to the cause of peace, certainly the world will now have greater confidence in the traditional methods of diplomacy and in discussions at United Nations rather than in summitry on which Mr. N. Khruschev has in the past insisted.

"The Western nations should be guided by one all-important principle in the years ahead if we are to keep our differences from resulting in war. That principle is firmness without belligerency.

"Mr. Khruschev must now be beginning to realize that he made a major propaganda blunder not only in shattering the world's hopes for peace by scuttling the 'Summit' Conference but in using the U-2 plane incident.

"Mr. Khruschev's conduct since the 'Summit' has been somewhat ambiguous. His words have been bellicose, intemperate and ill-mannered, but his deeds have been restrained.

"To respond in kind to Mr. Khruschev's insulting remarks would serve no useful purpose. Trading of insults would only result in a war of words which might raise the temperature of world conflicts to the igniting point which would set off nuclear destruction.

"This does not of course mean that retreat or appeasement should be our course. If one fact has become clear in international relations, it is that peace cannot be purchased by weakness and concessions on the part of free nations."

He re-iterated President Eisenhower's statement that, despite the disappointment of the 'Summit' meeting, they must continue to explore every possible avenue for negotiating outstanding differences with the communist nations.

The French Foreign Minister, M Maurice Couve de Murville, said: "The failure of the 'Summit' Conference will naturally have some bearing on our findings. We know from experience how inter-dependent are today the various parts of the world, how rapidly a crisis or an easing of tensions may become universal.

"Asia is not less concerned than America or Europe with disarmament and East-West relations."

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, said it could be claimed with confidence that S-EATO had exercised a strong influence in the cause of peace.

He added: "If our defensive organization did not exist and had not been in existence over the years, there is no doubt that the situation in South-East Asia would give much more cause for anxiety than it does today."

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The US Secretary of State, Mr. C. A. Herter, said: "S-EATO is a tangible demonstration of the determination of its members to maintain their own independence through collective security".

He added: "The existence of S-EATO has given to the general geographical area south-west of mainland China—to S-EATO members and non-members alike—a greater sense of security behind which they, the Governments and peoples concerned, have been able to cope with their problems of internal progress and development in greater confidence.

"America is convinced that S-EATO has made sound contributions to the cause of peace and freedom and is determined to continue to carry out its responsibilities in concert with the other members."

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Walter Nash, said he believed that S-EATO must be prepared to deal with the world-wide repercussions of the break-down of the 'Summit' Conference and this meeting of S-EATO was, therefore, timely and important.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, said that while there was reason for being satisfied with what S-EATO had achieved in the past, there was no room for complacency about the present or the future.

He added: "In September, 1959, a situation developed in Laos which might have taken a very different course had it not been for the timely intervention of United Nations and the firmness of S-EATO's stand.

"In March, 1960, gratuitous support was extended by a mighty world Power to a spurious territorial claim against Pakistan.

"Threats of attack and warning are being given to some of the member-States in order *to put pressure upon them so as to break up the alliances of the 'free world.' Aid on a large scale is being offered to those who* agree to remain outside the alliances in order to make 'neutralism' attractive."

[Mr. Qadir did not identify the world Power, but was taken to refer to the Soviet Union's backing of Afghanistan's claims over the disputed territory of Pakhtoonistan.]

Thailand's Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanat Khoman, urged full implementation of S-EATO's Charter, including its economic provisions, with whole-hearted co-operation from every member; otherwise S-EATO might "fall into decay."

The US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, addressed the Conference again on June 1 and called communist China an "outlaw" and as being responsible for the collapse of the 'Summit' Conference because she opposed any *detente* between East and West.

He said that America had no intention of recognizing the communist Chinese *regime*. She was still an "outlaw" and wanted to absorb the smaller nations along her perimeter.

According to American officials, Mr. Herter said, there was a likelihood for probing actions on the part of the Chinese communists in the Far East, even though there seemed to be no likelihood of Soviet action against Berlin.

A S-EATO spokesman announced after a three-hour closed session of the Council that the S-EATO Foreign Ministers had completed their review of developments in the Treaty area during the past year and had also approved a report by the Military Advisers.

He said: "They have noted with some degree of gratitude and satisfaction that there has been no case of armed aggression in the Treaty area since they last met in Wellington, New Zealand, in April, 1959.

"They believe that the existence of S-EATO and the firmness it has shown in the past year is one of the factors in keeping the stability in the Treaty area.

"But the S-EATO Ministers did not regard the situation in any way with an air of complacency.

"On the periphery of the Treaty area, the belligerence of the Chinese communists has been demonstrated a number of times in the past year.

"The continued truculence of the Chinese communist Press and propaganda media, in pushing and probing as far as they can go without bringing on armed conflict, is fair warning that without the Treaty countries standing firm we could expect trouble in the Treaty area.

"The general feeling is that there is no cause for complacency.

"The Council of Ministers welcomed the report of the Military Advisers, which reviewed and adopted plans for the defence of the Treaty area. The Ministers noted that the Combined Military Exercises which had been held during the year had been on a larger scale and had been more complex than previously.

"The amount of co-operation between our armed forces is still increasing.

"The Foreign Ministers also approved an increase in the staff of S-EATO's military planning office in Bangkok.

"They agreed to the appointment of Major-General John G. Wilton (Australia) as the new Head of the Military Planning Office in succession to Brigadier-General L. W. Thornton (New Zealand) who is to take up his appointment as Chief of Staff of the New Zealand Army in June, 1960."

According to diplomatic sources, the question of communist China's admission to United Nations caused a minor split in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization's Ministerial Conference.

Differences were reported to have cropped up between the United States and New Zealand on the issue during a discussion of the international outlook in the wake of the 'Summit' Conference failure.

Informants reported that the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Walter Nash, who was leading his country's delegation, had suggested that agreeing to communist China's membership of United Nations might help to ease the tense post-'Summit' outlook.

The Communique:

In a *communique* at the end of the meeting on June 2, the S-EATO Council of Ministers declared that China was maintaining an "uncompromising attitude" following the 'Summit' Conference failure and they pledged to meet all forms of communist threat to the peace and security of the Treaty area.

The Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand and the Foreign Ministers of Britain, USA, France, Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines took part in the secret Council meetings.

They joined, in the 1,700-word *communique*, in placing the blame for the collapse of the 'Summit' Conference on Mr. Khruschev.

They noted that the S-EATO Conference in Washington had been held at a time when the international policies of the communist countries and their future relations with the rest of the world were questions foremost in the minds of Governments and peoples.

It said: "The Council recognized that the communist challenge posed not only a potential military threat to the independence of countries in the Treaty area, but also an immediate and direct threat to their cultures and ways of life.

"Only a few days earlier, the 'Summit' Conference in Paris, which many had hoped would result in some limited agreement from which further reductions in world tensions might be developed, had been prevented from meeting by Mr. N. Khruschev.

"The Council, therefore, did not meet in that improved international climate which had been hoped for.

"Moreover, the Council noted that the communist Chinese, who had not concealed their hostility to the 'Summit' Conference, continued their uncompromising attitude.

"In these circumstances, the S-EATO meeting took on special significance and the Council members gave particular attention to the intensification during the past year of communist subversion, insurgency and terrorism in several countries in the Treaty area, as well as to the potential threat of armed aggression."

Speaking of the communist threat to the area, the *communique* said: "The Council availed itself of this timely opportunity to re-emphasize the firm unity of purpose of the member-countries of S-EATO and the determination to maintain and develop, both individually and collectively, their capacity to meet all forms of communist threat to the peace and security of the Treaty area.

"S-EATO's military planning and joint exercises gave a re-assurance that the alliance will be able successfully to resist aggression."

However, the *communique* said, the Foreign Ministers concluded that the preferred communist tactics at this time were subversion and insurgency.

On the economic side, it said, it had been agreed that the Organization's Permanent Economic Committee in Bangkok should be entirely free to discuss problems of the member-countries, bearing in mind the established functions of other international agencies.

The Council also approved of a US proposal to study the possibility of establishing an Institute of Tropical Agriculture, which would seek the means of preventing diseases in the staple crops of member-countries as well as developing greater agricultural diversification.

The S-EATO Council decided to hold its next meeting in Bangkok in March, 1961.

Conference Of Military Advisers:

A three-day Conference of Military Advisers to the South-East Asia Treaty Organization opened in Washington on May 25.

[This military Conference was the forerunner to the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of all the S-EATO member-countries which began in Washington on May 31.]

In his inaugural address to the Conference, the US Secretary of Defence, Mr. Thomas Gates, gave the warning that the communists might resort to force in the Asian and Pacific areas if they believed that they would be successful.

He assured the delegates that USA would honour its defence commitments.

He said: "Our military forces have never been more powerful. They are capable of decisive action in a general war, if this should be forced upon us. Together with our allies, we can meet lesser military actions anywhere in the world."

He said that the Soviet conduct at the Paris 'Summit' Conference and at UN during the month "demonstrated that a difficult road lies ahead as we seek solutions to the most complex problems of our times. In short, we still intend to seek a relaxation of tensions by all means, short of impairing our common security. We must always negotiate from strength."

Lord Bandon (Britain) said: "To put S-EATO in its proper perspective one has to look back and see what was happening before the Treaty was signed—Chinese aggression all along the line.

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"Since that time, there has been no overt aggression in the Treaty area (India and Tibet were not members)—a no mean achievement.

"For this reason, it is terribly important that we stick together. If any member of S-EATO falls or leaves this club, I believe S-EATO fails.

"If S-EATO fails, I believe the whole of South-East Asia becomes communist."

Air-Marshal A. Khan (Pakistan) said that conditions in South Asia and South-East Asia required vigilance on the part of all S-EATO members.

He said that his country was conscious of the great responsibility it shared.

General Cabal (Philippines) said that his country stood four-square on the proposition that the solution of the communist world expansionism was progressive Asia.

General Surajit Charusreni (Thailand) said that his country's attitude towards S-EATO would not waver unless and until "we are confronted by circumstances which we find unbearable."

[He did not say what "circumstances" he had in mind.]

Admiral Dowling (Australia) said: "We threaten no one, but we do welcome every opportunity to make it abundantly clear to any would-be aggressor that S-EATO is no paper tiger but a force to be reckoned with."

General Weir (New Zealand) said that in order that S-EATO might provide the defensive shield, it was necessary for members to constantly appraise the communist threat, which could stem from the possibility of overt aggression or the more insidious form of subversion and infiltration."

A *communique* issued by Military Advisers on May 28 stated that the representatives of the eight member-countries had reviewed the existing S-EATO defence plans in the context of the current situation and stressed that consideration should be given to the dangers arising from communist insurgency in the Treaty areas.

It added that the long-term schedule of S-EATO military exercises to take place in the next several years was also considered. These combined exercises were designed to cover all aspects of military training and to further improve co-ordination and standardization of techniques among the armed forces of member-nations.

Annual Report Of S-EATO:

In its annual report released in Washington on May 22, the South-East Asia Treaty Organization said that the "threat of communist Chinese expansion" was a constant danger while the Peking *regime* maintained its "bellicose and aggressive role".

It said: "Communist violence reached its peak in 1959 with China's ruthless suppression of the rebellion in Tibet; but this and other events had a profound effect in South-East Asia.

"Countries having dealings with China showed signs of adopting a more cautious attitude in their dealings with Communist regimes."

The suppression of the uprising in Tibet, it said, was followed by China's incursions into the border areas of the North-East Frontier Agency of India and Ladakh. Inside the S-EATO area, communist support of the insurgent activities in Laos created a dangerous situation which, but for the prompt action of the UN Security Council and the firm attitude adopted by S-EATO, might have grown into a crisis of grave dimensions.

The report (which was prepared before the failure of the Paris 'Summit' Conference) said that while the Soviet Union had adopted a posture of peace and friendship, communist China had assumed a "bellicose and aggressive" role even at the expense of its publicly-announced 'good-neighbour' policy towards the Asian States.

Peking's economic offensive in South-East Asia had faltered not only because of internal economic difficulties in China but also because of the cautious attitude of many countries in the area. "Nevertheless, the probability that Peking will continue its efforts to undermine the stability and independence of free countries through the use of economic weapons remains a very real danger."

Dealing with S-EATO's own activities, it said that the member-countries had helped each other "to counter communist subversion" by exchanging detailed information on communist methods and activities.

Strong measures continued to be taken to suppress "communist subversive activities" in Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand, where communist parties were banned by law.

"The S-EATO member-nations have individually and collectively continued to improve their defence techniques and co-ordination of their forces, with emphasis on the building up of highly trained and mobile defence forces."

On the economic side, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand and the three States protected under a Protocol to the S-EATO Treaty, namely, South Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia, received more than $777,000,000 as aid under the various international programmes.

At the same time, S-EATO opened its Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok, continued projects aimed at improving the supply of skilled labour in the Asian member-countries and increased efforts into cholera research.

Mr. Pote Sarasin's News Conference:

On May 23, the Secretary-General of S-EATO, Mr. Pote Sarasin, told newsmen in Washington that "free countries" must co-operate more closely than ever because of the 'Summit' collapse.

He said: "I don't want to predict what will happen after the failure of the 'Summit' Conference. But the apparent idea of co-existence is not as easy as people expected."

He blamed Russia for not having aired her complaints at the Conference and for having boycotted it instead. "All free countries should be on the alert."

Asked whether he thought the break-down of the 'Summit' Conference would have a direct effect on China's policies, he replied: "No one can predict what the Chinese will do now, but the situation is no better than it was in September, 1959 during the Laos crisis."

He blamed the Peking Government for having failed to co-exist in the spirit of Bandung and stressed that China constituted a 'direct threat to the free nations of Asia'.

China's trouble-making policy in the past months, he said, had not gained her any friends and Peking was beginning to realize that people who had been friendly towards China now felt differently.

He believed, however, that China's Far East policy was not necessarily linked with the collapse of the 'Summit' Conference and that any action which China might take need not be dependent upon the crisis in Europe.

In reply to a question, he declared that there was no "lessening of Pakistan's role in S-EATO following that country's complaint to USA as a result of the U-2 incident."

He declared that S-EATO was as strong as it could be and that the degree of co-operation between member-countries was progressing quite satisfactorily.

He was also satisfied that US forces available in the Far East were sufficient at present to meet S-EATO commitments.

He referred to China's border dispute with India and the suppression of the rebellion in Tibet and said it was clear that the Peking *regime* was a threat to the free countries in Asia.

Asked whether there was likelihood of new Chinese action on Indian border at this time, he said that Peking's past moves against other countries had come about independently of the crises in Europe.

"So the Chinese communists might take action with or without the results that we have seen in Paris."

At another point, he said that the Chinese appeared to have their own "agenda" but no one in the non-communist world knew what it was.

He could not predict what moves the Chinese might make in the S-EATO area as a result of the failure of the 'Summit' talks.

(*Dawn*, Karachi, *The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2657:AOA:B]

C. **World Health Assembly:** The 13th session of the World Health Assembly opened in Geneva on May 3 under the chairmanship of Sir John Charles (Britain).

Representatives of 87 member-countries and three associate-members of the World Health Organization attended.

Mr. George Palthey, Assistant Director of the European Office of United Nations, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld.

Mr. H. P. Turbott, Director-General of Health in New Zealand, was elected President of the World Health Assembly to succeed Sir John Charles.

At the opening session, the Secretary-General of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, Mr. Meeki Abbas, stressed the importance of the Conference for the African continent.

He said that the world's conscience must be aroused to give more effective help to emerging nations in Africa.

The Assembly considered a planned $2,000,000 medical research programme by WHO in 1960 and a $3,000,000 programme in 1961. This would include research into the health problems of highly industrialized countries, cancer and cardiovascular diseases.

In the field of radiation hazards, it had before it a study on preventive measures prepared by WHO at the request of its Executive Board.

Mr. W. A. Karunaratne (Ceylon) told the Assembly on May 4 that the greatest danger facing the world at present was posed by ionizing radiations.

He said that WHO should make a bold approach to protect the health of the populations of the world and future generations.

India's Health Minister, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, told the Assembly on May 6 that WHO should take up the question of family planning "with as little delay as possible."

He declared: "This is a problem which my delegation feels we can neglect only at great hazard. Demographers have expressed an apprehension that the increase in population is likely to out-strip the world food supply in the near future.

"The Government of India has adopted a national policy and programme regarding family planning with four important activities—service, training, education and research.

"An attempt is being made to evolve an oral contraceptive with good promise of success.

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"I am happy to say that the programme has been accepted by our people. The problem has both medical and socio-economic aspects."

On May 12, the Assembly elected Argentina, Britain, Ghana, South Korea, Jordan and Thailand to the Organization's Executive Council for 1961.

The Council is composed of 18 members, one-third of whom are annually elected.

It also accepted India's invitation to hold the next session of the Assembly in New Delhi.

With the admission of two more members, the World Health Organization has now increased its membership to a total of 101. It admitted the Sheikhdom of Kuwait as a full member and the Federation of Mali as an associate-member.

Among the final actions taken by the Assembly was the adoption of a resolution defining the role of WHO in the task of protecting mankind from the dangers of atomic radiation.

For the operations of the Organization in 1961, the Assembly approved a budget of $18,975,354. The largest single item included was $410,000 for the eradication of communicable diseases. This was exclusive of WHO's Malaria Eradication Special Account, financed by voluntary contributions.

The Assembly also took the necessary legal action to authorize the construction of the new WHO Headquarters building near the Palais des Nations in Paris, where it has its present headquarters. The cost of the new building is not to exceed 40,000,000 Swiss francs.

The Assembly also decided upon the indefinite postponement of a World Health Year. It was considered that WHO could not afford to divert funds and personnel from urgently needed health campaigns.

The session ended on May 21.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3322:AOA:R]

D. **Progress Of Sputnik IV:** The Soviet official news agency *Tass* reported on May 20 that Sputnik IV had completed its programme of observations and that it had gone into a new orbit as a result of a fault in the instruments. The speed of the space vehicle had increased slightly instead of being reduced as planned, and it "slipped into a new elliptical orbit."

It also revealed that the space-ship's pressurized cabin had been detached and a number of highly important scientific and technical problems had been solved.

The space-ship's conditioning and heat regulation system functioned normally throughout the flight and ensured conditions necessary for future manned flights.

It added that the flight had furnished much data for controlled human flight into space and showed the correctness of the basic ideas underlying the space-ship's design. "The findings of this effort enable experiments to be taken a stage further."

The Paris Observatory said on May 20 that three objects now appeared to have become detached from the Soviet space-ship. One of them was continuing to give out radio signals.

The Astronomer at the Observatory, Mr. Paul Muller, said that only two objects had been registered since May 16. A third appeared on May 19, and he thought this meant that one of them had split in two.

He said he was puzzled about the nature of the other object which had just split away. He hazarded the guess that it might be the space cabin which was inside the Sputnik. In this case, it might contain a radio-transmitter also to help direct its return towards the Earth.

But, he added, radio messages from such a transmitter would be almost impossible for Western ears to hear since the radio frequency of any such signals had not been announced by Soviet scientists.

Scientists of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and New York observers said on May 17 that the Soviet space-ship seemed to be "revolving in space."

They observed its passage at 0617 hours GMT on May 17 above Washington and said that the satellite no longer appeared as a constantly shining star but as a light flashing on and off. This would seem to indicate that the space-ship was not continuing its normal flight but was "tumbling" even though staying in orbit.

Sputnik IV completed 134 orbits of the Earth (about 3,737,500 miles) by 1800 hours (Moscow Time) on May 23.

It was stated that the conditions in its cabin were still suitable for man's life.

Tass said that important data had been obtained on switching the satellite from one orbit to another, which confirmed the possibility of guiding satellites.

(*Tass* and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3378:AOA:B]

E. **UK Aircraft's Forward Flight From Vertical Take-off:** Britain's "Short-SC-1" experimental jet plane, which is believed to be the first in the world to achieve forward flight from vertical take-off, was demonstrated to the Press on May 31 at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Bedford.

The plane, a small delta-wing aircraft with no tail-plane, is 24 feet long. It was flown by the test pilot, Mr. Tom Brooke-Smith, of Short Brothers & Harland. He first used four Rolls-Royce engines centred in the belly of the plane which lifted it 40 feet straight off the ground, and then he brought the normal horizontal engine into power, and the aircraft swept forward to complete the circuit at about 180 knots. Coming to land, he reversed the procedure, hovering the plane and then manoeuvring backwards a few feet before setting it down. The whole operation lasted less than five minutes.

The plane first achieved its flying transition from vertical to forward flight on April 6, 1960. It has since flown almost daily.

Sir Matthew Slattery, Chairman of Short Brothers & Harland, said that his firm was ready to install a vertical-take-off-and-landing system in any aircraft a manufacturer cared to build.

He added: "It does away with the need for a conventional airfield and runway. The problem of noise from the battery of jets has, however, still to be tackled, but the noise irritation to big communities would be considerably reduced by this system because of the quick ascent."

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3382:AOA:H]

F. **Republic Of Mali Comes Into Being:** At midnight on June 19-20, the old French colonies of Senegal and French Sudan formally attained independence within the French Community as the Republic of Mali.

The fifth West African State to become independent—after Ghana, Guinea, the Cameroons and Togoland—Mali is the first independent State in the new Commonwealth-like French Community.

On the eve of independence day, the capital city of Dakar did not seem particularly excited.

Mr. Modiba Keita, President of the Federal Government, said that this was so because "our people have considered themselves independent since the law was passed."

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia formally recognized the newly-independent Republic of Mali.

China also decided to give recognition to the Government of Mali.

(*The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3317:AOA:C, 3380:AOA:D]

SPORT

A. **New 100 Metres Record:** Armin Hary (West Germany) became the fastest man in the world on June 21 when he set a new 100 metres record in 10 seconds in a seven-nation international athletics meet in Zurich.

The 10-second 100 metres has been as elusive a goal for sprinters as the 4-minute mile once was for distance runners.

The 23-year-old Hary set the new mark after having been clocked in one heat at 9.9 seconds—but he was said to have made a false start and it was decided to re-run the heat.

The previous record for the distance—10.1 seconds—was held by five Americans—Willie Williams, Ira Murchison, Leamon King, Ray Norton and Charlie Tidwell.

Hary, who set his new world mark only two months before the Olympic Games, has been credited once before with a time of 10 seconds for the 100 metres, but the record was disallowed because of a slight slope of the track.

Hary went into the track meeting on June 21 as a last-minute substitute.

Mathematically, Hary's new time is equivalent to 9.1 seconds for 100 yards, for which the world record stands at 9.3 seconds and his performance must rank as the greatest sprinting feat of all time.

The sprinters who set successive stepping stones to the 10-second barrier were:

10.6 secs D. D. F. Lippincott (USA) July 6, 1912 at Stockholm.

10.4 secs C. W. Paddock (USA) April, 1921 at Redlands (California).

10.3 secs P. Williams (Canada) August 9, 1930 at Toronto.

10.2 secs J. C. Owens (USA) June 20, 1936 at Chicago.

10.1 secs W. J. Williams (USA) August 3, 1956 at Berlin.

10.0 secs A. Hary (West Germany) June 21, 1960 at Zurich.

It was announced later that Hary's record-breaking run was timed by two judges at 10 seconds and by one judge at 10.1, the time of 10 seconds thus being taken as the official time.

The seven nations taking part in the meet were: France, Poland, West Germany, Austria, India, Italy and Switzerland.

(*The Times*, London)

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July 23—29, 1960

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INDONESIA

A. Agreement With USSR On Co-operation In Peaceful Uses Of Atomic Energy: The First Minister, Dr. Djuanda Kartawidjaja, who was then on a visit to the Soviet Union, and the First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, signed in Moscow on July 2 an Agreement on Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

Under the Agreement, the Soviet Union will render technical assistance to the Republic of Indonesia in the construction of an atomic research reactor and a nuclear "sub-critical" assembly for training purposes.

The Soviet Union will also supply Indonesia with the necessary equipment, materials, instruments and radio-active stable isotopes and will assist in the training of Indonesian personnel to run the installations and apply radio-active isotopes in industry, medicine, biology and agriculture.

Agreement was also reached on the construction in Indonesia of a steel plant with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons instead of the two 50,000-ton plants envisaged by the Soviet-Indonesian Protocol of January 3, 1959.

They also exchanged the Instruments of Ratification of the General Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation between the two countries signed on February 28 at the same time.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3226:IND:A]

B. Contract With West German Firm To Set Up Electric Power Plant: It was officially announced in Djakarta on June 15 that the Indonesian State Electric Company and the West German firm, M.A.N.-Siemens, had entered into a contract for the construction of a 25,000-kw power plant at Tandjung Priok, near Djakarta.

M.A.N.-Siemens will deliver a generator and a steam turbine costing 36 million German marks to be acquired from West German credits to the Indonesian Government.

A Government spokesman said that the credit would be repaid in five years from the date of the operation of the plant.

The plant will initially generate 25,000 kw. but its capacity will be raised later to 75,000 kw.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 914:IND:A, 1687:IND:C]

C. Strikes Banned: The President, Dr. Sukarno, in his capacity as Supreme War Administrator, issued a regulation on July 1 banning strikes and lock-outs in vital enterprises and services.

An explanatory note said that the ban was issued in the interest of national vigilance in connexion with the defence of the State and to prevent a stagnation in the economic life of the people.

It called on the workers to channel their demands through the War Administrator of the area.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3146:IND:A]

IRAQ

A. British Firm To Plan Iraqi Irrigation Scheme: It was stated in London on June 21 that a British firm's — Sir M. Macdonald & Partners — scheme for modernizing an irrigation system near Baghdad had been approved by the Iraqi Economic Planning Board. It was estimated that the work would cost £17,000,000.

The Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture was instructed to sign a contract with the firm.

The scheme is intended to improve the existing system of irrigation in the Diyala area, which extends north-east of Baghdad, by using water stored behind the Derbendi Khan dam, now under construction.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3194:IRQ:A]

ISRAEL

A. Argentina And Mr. A. Eichmann's Arrest: An Israeli *communique* issued in Tel Aviv on May 26 said that Mr. Adolf Eichmann, former Nazi leader responsible for the killing of thousands of Jews in Germany during or before World War II, had said that he was ashamed to accept the good treatment meted out to him by the Israeli authorities.

The *communique* briefly reviewed Mr. Eichmann's life after he had escaped from an international camp in the American Zone at the end of the War.

It said that he did not communicate with his family in Austria, who believed him to be dead. He went to northern Germany and stayed with a brother of one of his former fellow-internees at the camp. The brother gave him letters of recommendation and he found work in the region under another name, as a peasant and woodcutter. After three years, he went to another country—which is not identified—and from there he sent a message to his wife in Austria. His wife continued to play her role as a widow, even showing a certificate of her husband's death in Czechoslovakia. The Israeli Government discovered Mr. Eichmann living modestly, under a false name, in the same unnamed country.

The Israeli Police Department's "Sixth Bureau" had been appointed to check up on Mr. Eichmann. The Bureau finally tracked him down and took him into custody.

Buenos Aires' evening paper, *La Razon*, reported on May 28 that Mr. Eichmann was kidnapped by Israeli agents on May 11 from one of the suburbs of Buenos Aires.

Israeli Admission:

A Buenos Aires message on June 7 said that in reply to an Argentine request for clarification of reports that Mr. Eichmann had been kidnapped in Buenos Aires by Israeli secret service men, the Israeli Government told Argentina in a Note that Mr. Eichmann was taken from Argentina by Israeli "volunteers" after he had expressed his willingness to appear before an Israeli court.

The Israeli Note said that the "volunteers" had traced Mr. Eichmann after a 15-year world-wide search and asked him if he was prepared to face trial in Israel.

He asked for 24 hours to think it over, and then gave a note (signed "Adolf Eichmann") declaring that he would go of his own free will to give the fullest possible report of happenings in Germany under Hitler for future generations.

Mr. Eichmann's note added that by doing so, he might be able "at last to find peace of mind."

Argentina Demands Mr. Eichmann's Return:

On June 8, Argentina rejected the Israeli Note of explanation and demanded the return of Mr. Eichmann within a week.

Unless Israel returned Mr. Eichmann, the Argentine Government said, it would bring the matter up before United Nations.

The Argentine Note demanded punishment of the Israeli agents who violated Argentina's basic laws but made no reference to Mr. Eichmann's record.

It emphasized Argentina's "stern repudiation of the mass crimes committed by Hitler's agents" and took exception to the Israeli claim that large numbers of Nazis were living in Argentina. Although Israel had never made clear whether the Israelis who organized Mr. Eichmann's return to Israel had been agents of the Israeli State, "responsibility emerges from its approval of such action". "The Israeli Government sided with and congratulated publicly the authors of this action and, in such a way, seems fully to endorse their move."

It questioned the Israeli claim that Mr. Eichmann left Argentina of his own accord and added that the Israeli Government must admit that this point "may be subject to different interpretations".

Top Israeli officials indicated on June 9 that the question of returning Mr. Eichmann, as demanded by the Argentine Government, was not being considered.

They said that the wording and contents of the Argentine Note came as a "great shock" to the Israeli Government.

Mr. D. Ben-Gurion's Appeal To Argentina:

In a communication to President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina on June 10, the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, said that the Israeli "volunteers" had supreme moral justification for flying Mr. Adolf Eichmann out of Argentina.

He appealed to the Argentine President to consider "the deep scars left on the Jewish

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soul by the mass murder of Jews under the Nazis" and said that hundreds of Jews had made it their life's aim to "submit the man who was responsible for these crimes unparalleled in history to the judgment of the Jewish people—a judgment which could only take place here in Israel".

He said he had not misunderstood the gravity of the formal violation of international law, but he was sure that few people would fail to understand the motives of the Israeli "volunteers."

He expressed Israel's "sincere regret" for any breach of Argentine sovereignty and expressed the hope that Argentina would accept it.

President A. Frondizi's Reply:

In a communication to Mr. David Ben-Gurion on June 17, President Frondizi (of Argentina) expressed the hope that differences between the two countries over the Eichmann incident would be solved.

He said that he fully understood the feelings of the Jewish people and the acts attributed to Mr. Eichmann, but Argentina was "forced to protest against the violation of its sovereignty".

Argentina's Letter To Security Council:

On June 15, the Argentine Government asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider "the violation of the rights of sovereignty of the Argentine Republic resulting from the illicit and clandestine transfer of Mr. Adolf Eichmann from Argentine territory to the territory of the State of Israel."

In a letter to the Security Council President, the Argentine chief delegate to UN, Dr. Mario Amadeo, said that this act was "in violation of the norms of international law and the purposes and principles of the UN Charter." It also created "a climate of insecurity and distrust incompatible with the preservation of international peace."

An explanatory memorandum accompanying the letter said that the break-down of diplomatic efforts to obtain satisfaction from the Israeli Government in defence of "fundamental Argentine rights" had led to the request that the question be dealt with by the Council under Article 34 and 35 of the UN Charter.

The memorandum referred to the background of Mr. Eichmann's apprehension in Argentina and removal to Israel to stand trial for the execution of 6,000,000 European Jews while he was head of the Nazi Gestapo's Jewish Department.

It noted that the Argentine time-limit for Mr. Eichmann's return to Argentina which had been imposed in a letter to the Council on June 10 had expired and the Argentine Government had received no reply from Israel to its Note.

In view of the statements which had been made by the Israeli Government representatives, it said, the Argentine Government had come to the conclusion that Mr. Eichmann was not going to be returned to Argentina.

Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld's View:

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld, told a news conference in New York on June 16 that if Argentina believed that the removal of Mr. Eichmann from her territory constituted a threat to peace, she was justified in presenting her case to the Security Council, because the principal responsibility of the Security Council was to maintain peace.

He added: "If a country thinks that a rule of international law, which is essential to the maintenance of peace, has been violated and its violation endangers peace, it has the right to present its thesis to the Security Council."

Security Council Resolution:

The Security Council met on June 22 to consider Argentina's complaint that Israel had violated her sovereignty by abducting Mr. Adolf Eichmann from her territory.

After hearing the Argentine complaint that Israel had violated her sovereignty and an Israeli explanation that the Nazis had wiped out a third of the Jewish race, the Council adjourned.

The Argentinian resolution before the Council asked the Council to declare that acts like the abduction of Mr. Adolf Eichmann would, if repeated, endanger international peace and that Israel should give "adequate reparation".

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, said that Israel had apologized for certain infringements her nationals had committed — an adequate reparation.

Mr. Eichmann, she said, was not merely an important cog in the "monster-machine of death and torture" which reduced the Jewish nation from 18 million in 1939 to 12 million in 1945, but was the man in charge of Hitler's attempt to solve the Jewish question by liquidation. Modern history had not seen a monster like him. This was not a case of revenge but a matter of justice.

On June 23, the Security Council adopted the Argentine resolution asking Israel for "adequate reparation" for the kidnapping of Mr. Adolf Eichmann.

The Council passed the resolution by eight votes to nil, with the Soviet Union and Poland abstaining.

The Argentine resolution, as amended by the United States, declared that the repetition of acts which harmed the sovereignty of a member-State could threaten international peace and security and asked the Israeli Government to assure adequate reparation to Argentina in conformity with the UN Charter and the standards of international law.

It included two American amendments which were accepted by Argentina. One stated that the UN Security Council was aware that the persecution of Jews under the Nazis was universally condemned and that the people of all countries were anxious to see Mr. Eichmann brought to trial for the crimes of which he was accused.

The other amendment expressed the hope that the traditionally friendly relations between Argentina and Israel would improve.

The Argentine President, Mr. A. Frondizi, told a news conference in Paris on June 24 said that he was quite satisfied with the vote of the Security Council.

He added: "I am happy that the United Nations has approved the principle of International Law".

(*The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3388:ISR:A]

JAPAN

A. **Reply To Soviet Government On Treaty With USA:** The Foreign Minister, Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, handed to the Soviet Ambassador, Dr. Nicolai Fedorenko, in Tokyo on July 1 the Japanese Government's reply to the Soviet memoranda of April 22, May 20 and June 25 in connexion with the US-Japan Mutual Security Treaty.

The reply stated that the Treaty was defensive in nature and not militaristic or aggressive as alleged by the Russians.

It added that Japan believed in US assurances that any US aircraft taking off from Japanese bases had been and would be employed only for lawful purposes and that the Soviet charge that the Japanese Government had committed or joined in aggressive acts in violation of the UN Charter was a "slanderous one which has no basis in fact." That the Japanese Government had "expressed its agreement in advance to military operations from Japan conducted by foreign armed forces for a purpose having no relation whatever to the defence of Japan" was a complete distortion of facts. "It goes without saying that the US-Japan Security Treaty does not by any means allow Japan to be used as a base for illegal activities against any third country."

According to the reply, "the area in which Japan and USA have a common interest for the international peace and security in the Far East agrees with the concept of the old Security Treaty."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3430:JAP:A]

B. **USA Withdraws U-2 Planes:** The Foreign Minister, Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, told a news conference in Tokyo on July 11 that the US Ambassador, Mr. Douglas MacArthur II, had given him a formal Note from the US Government announcing the withdrawal of U-2 aircraft from Japan.

Mr. Fujiyama said that one U-2 aircraft had been withdrawn from Japan several weeks ago and that the remaining two were withdrawn recently following negotiations between Japan and USA.

A US Congressional report made public in Washington on July 10 said that the B-70 bomber now being developed in USA could be used more effectively for all types of surveillance without using foreign bases.

On July 10, about 10,000 people demonstrated against the U-2 planes at Atugi (US Naval station near Tokyo) apparently unaware that the controversial aircraft had been withdrawn.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3370:AOA:A]

C. **Liberal Democratic Party's Victory In Election:** The candidate of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Mr. Iwao Yamazaki, was returned to the office of Governor of Aomori Prefecture on July 3 in an election fought mainly on the issue of the Japan-US Mutual Security Treaty.

He polled 295,198 votes against the 186,263 votes obtained by his Socialist rival, Mr. Yuzo Awaya.

A Government spokesman claimed that Mr. Yamazaki's victory indicated a public vote of confidence in the Treaty.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3430:JAP:A]

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MALAYA

A. **Security Bill Passed:** The House of Representatives passed on June 22 a Government Bill providing for detention without trial.

The Bill was made possible by changes in the Federal Constitution approved by the two Houses of Parliament in April (see page 3343) and intended to come into force when the 12-year-old Emergency ends on July 31.

According to the Preamble of the Bill, any action prejudicial to the security of Malaya had been taken by a "substantial body of persons"—communists. The powers given by the Bill were meant to prevent subversion and to finish off as far as possible armed communists, of whom there were said to be about 583 along the Thai border. Of this, about 100 might be on the Malayan side of the border at any one time.

Meanwhile, parts of Peris, Kedah, northern Perak and Kelantan are to be declared as a border security area and a Border Security Council and War Executive Committee will be established. The Council will take the place of the Emergency Operations Council and will direct the overall policy under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The death penalty can be imposed for illegal possession of arms in the security area, where, at least for the time being, both Commonwealth and Federation land and air forces will still operate.

All Malaya is covered by the anti-subversion powers and the Minister responsible may detain a person up to two years if the Head of State has been satisfied that this is necessary. A person detained may make representations to an advisory board which shall consider them within three months and then make recommendations to the Head of State. If the detention order still stands, the case must, thereafter, be reviewed by the advisory board not less than once in six months.

As the Head of State acts on the advice of the Government, the Cabinet is in effect the final authority on detention.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3343:MAL:A]

B. **Tengku Abdul Rehman's Visit To West Germany:** On the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, paid a visit to West Germany from May 16 to 26.

During the visit he went to Bonn, Hamburg, Berlin and the Ruhr district. He inspected educational and industrial centres and had talks with West German leaders and businessmen.

On May 26, he and the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, signed a joint *communique* which noted the close friendship existing between the two countries.

The *communique* said that in their talks the two leaders exchanged views on the general international situation with special reference to the developments in Europe and South-East Asia.

It said: "In order to foster an even closer co-operation between the two Governments, it was agreed that the Federation of Malaya will in the near future be represented in Bonn by an Ambassador.

"For the purpose of further strengthening trade and economic relations between the two countries, the two Governments agreed to consider the possibility of entering into an Agreement on Commerce and an Agreement for the Mutual Protection of Investments.

"Recognizing the importance of technical and educational co-operation between the two countries, it was agreed to have an exchange of students and to make available the services of experts in technical administration and other fields.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed to assist the Government of the Federation of Malaya in its efforts to fight disease, particularly in rural areas and, to this end, the Federal German Government is making a contribution of one million Deutsch Marks. The amount is to be spent on medical equipment as may be required by the Government of the Federation of Malaya.

"The Prime Minister of Malaya invited the Federal Chancellor, Dr. K. Adenauer, to pay an official visit to the Federation of Malaya and the Chancellor has indicated his willingness to consider the invitation."

(*Malayan High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2528:PHI:C]

C. **Bank Rate Raised:** The Central Bank of Malaya announced on June 26 that the commercial banks in Malaya would raise their annual interest rates from five per cent to six per cent effective from July 1.

This increase, it said, was necessitated by the raising of the bank rate in Britain in the third week of June, 1960.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3186:AOA:N]

MONGOLIA (Outer)

A. **Mr. D. Tumurochir Replaced:** *Tass* announced from Ulan Bator on July 5 that the Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Mr. D. Tumurochir, had been relieved of his duties and had been replaced by Mr. D. Balzhiniam, a member of the Political Bureau.

The change was made by a plenary session of the Central Committee, which also relieved Mr. Tumurochir of his duties as a member of the Political Bureau.

At the same time, Mr. M. N. Zhagvaral was elected a member of the Political Bureau, and Mr. D. Maidar and Mr. N. Luvsonravdan were elected alternate members of the Bureau.

This is the first shake-up in the hierarchy of the Mongolian People's Republic since March, 1959, when six out of 14 full and alternate members of the Party's Politburo were dismissed in a spectacular purge.

Officials then dismissed included Mr. Dord Damba, Second Secretary of the Central Committee, who was accused of lack of principles, insincerity, profound ideological and political backwardness, conservatism, inertia, arrogance and absence of a critical attitude towards himself.

(*Tass*)

NEPAL

A. **Chinese Troops Attack Border Personnel At Mustang:** Nepal sent a strong protest to Peking on June 29—second in 20 hours—against an armed violation of her territory by Chinese troops and the killing of some of her unarmed border personnel at Mustang on June 28.

The Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, confirmed the Mustang incident and the protest, but beyond that, he would not comment on the Chinese "attack and undermining of Nepal's sovereignty."

He added that he would await further details and perhaps the Chinese reply to his protest also before making any comment.

A Nepalese Foreign Office statement said that 17 of Nepal's civil personnel had been missing after the Chinese raid on Mustang which an official spokesman described as "unprovoked."

The statement charged the Chinese with crossing into Nepalese territory to attack Nepalese civilian personnel and looting.

Nepal came to know of the Chinese attack in the evening on June 28 when four of the Nepalese civilian border party, who fled the place of the incident, came back to Nepal's nearest post to report.

This report came when the Nepalese Government was busy assessing a Note from Peking that the Chinese Army was now within 20 kilometres of the Tibetan-Nepalese border to "suppress Tibetan rebels" and drafting a strong Note of protest against this violation of the Border De-militarization Agreement between the two countries.

Since the Mustang incident, more reports reached Khatmandu about Chinese army "concentrations" at at least six points very close to the Nepalese border. The most dangerous of them was said to be at Kodari, which is three days' march from Khatmandu.

[Kodari is opposite the 6,000-ft.-high Rasua Pass, through which the Chinese had invaded Nepal in 1897.]

On June 30, the Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, had a series of talks with the leaders of political parties, including the communists.

Mr. Bharat Shamsher's Views:

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Bharat Shamsher, called the killing of a Nepalese official and the kidnapping of other Nepalese nationals by the Chinese troops on June 28 as a "calculated move."

He said: "I don't think it is an accident. I am not satisfied with a mere protest to Peking. The army should be sent to resist Chinese arrogance and aggression".

He said that he met Mr. B. P. Koirala on June 30 at the Prime Minister's request and verified each other's reports, which tallied on the details of the incident, but he added: "I completely differ with him on his mild interpretation of the affair."

However, he would not divulge what these differences were. He said: "The Prime Minister considers the incident as violation of Nepal's sovereignty. I say it is aggression."

He demanded that the Nepalese Government should immediately repudiate the Sino-Nepalese Border Agreement, declare a national emergency, build up the country's military strength by all means to defend its northern frontier and make a move to unite all countries of South-East Asia to fight Chinese expansionism.

He said that he had information of heavy Chinese troop concentrations opposite Wolangchungola in north-eastern Nepal, Rasugarhi

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north of Khatmandu and in the Limi and Lipu areas in north-western Nepal. The Chinese had deployed their army at these strategic points within 20 kilometres of Nepal's border.

He thought that the Mustang incident would be the forerunner of such incidents at several points along the border.

Answering a question, he said that there was no necessity of inviting Indian or foreign armies to defend Nepal's borders. "Our army is strong enough to cope with such small incidents."

Mr. Chou En-lai's First Reply On Incident:

On July 1, Mr. Koirala received a preliminary communication from the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, in reply to his protest over the Mustang incident.

Mr. Koirala said: "The tone of the letter is helpful. Further communication is awaited".

In it, Mr. Chou En-lai told Mr. Koirala that the Chinese Government would express deep regret if the "unfortunate killing of a Nepali national (at Mustang) is true" and that if any Nepalese nationals had actually been detained, they would be "released expeditiously".

The letter, however, made no mention of Nepal's earlier protest against Chinese troops operating within the demilitarized zone of 20 kilometres on either side of the border laid down in the latest Nepal-China Boundary Agreement.

Mr. Chou En-lai's letter was received by Mr. Koirala just before noon on July 1 and he placed it before his Cabinet immediately.

The following is the text of Mr. Chou En-lai's reply:

"Your Excellency, respected and dear Prime Minister,

"Your Excellency's letter of June 29, 1960 reached me at 10 a.m. on June 30. Before I received Your Excellency's letter, we had already learnt from foreign despatches the news that there had occurred on Sino-Nepalese border the killing of a Nepalese national by Chinese troops.

"The Chinese Government is much concerned about this and has immediately contacted the local authorities for finding out the truth of this matter.

"The Government of Nepal will be immediately informed as soon as a report is received.

"If the unfortunate incident of the killing of a Nepalese national referred to in Your Excellency's letter is true, the Chinese Government will express its deep regret. If it has actually happened that any Nepalese nationals have been detained, they will of course be released expeditiously.

"With my highest regards, Chou En-lai".

Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya's Statement:

Also on July 1, the Home Minister, Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya, told the Senate that the Government had received a report that the Chief of Mustang had fled the territory after the Chinese attack on June 28 and that the people, in panic, were fleeing to the south.

[The Chief of Mustang, locally called "Raja", has been in charge of the administration in Mustang.]

He said that the Government had decided to strengthen the border defences as it felt that no friendship was greater than "our independence and for the sake of friendship we cannot sacrifice our independence". The firing on and killing of Nepalese and violation of Nepalese territory had been the Chinese reply to "our Friendship and Peace Treaty".

He added that Nepal had known about the Chinese military build-up on her border and near it. The Government had received reports about it from time to time and was all the time taking the necessary steps and had drawn China's attention to these reports. "Every time we did that, the Chinese assured us that the Chinese troops would never cross into Nepal and always stressed their friendship for Nepal. When the Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, visited Peking earlier this year (1960), he had also talked about this build-up with Mr. Chou En-lai and the latter had given the same assurance. Then, Mr. Chou En-lai came to Khatmandu in April, 1960, and again this issue was discussed with him, and again the same assurance was given. And so, foreign bullets were fired upon unarmed Nepalese and killed one of them".

He refuted the propaganda that the reports of the Chinese attack had come from "Indian check-posts".

He made it "absolutely clear once more" that there were no Indian check-posts in Nepal; all the check-posts were Nepalese and reports of the incident came from Nepalese check-posts in Nepalese code. There might be Indian technicians working on the radio-communication system at the check-posts, just as there were foreign technicians and experts in other departments of the Government of Nepal.

He warned "certain elements in the country" against acts "that might be treason." There might be some elements in the country who would under-rate the incident but he would warn them that his Government would not tolerate such "treason".

He declared that Nepal demanded every satisfaction and reserved the right to claim compensation, the return of the body of the Nepalese official killed and those captured by Chinese.

He said that his report was that the 17 captured Nepalese and their horses had been taken to the Brahmaputra Headquarters of the Chinese Army. The body of the Subedar (officer) killed had been dragged to the Tibetan side of the border.

Mr. Chou En-lai's Two Other Letters—Incident Admitted:

In a second communication on the incident received by Mr. Koirala on July 3, Mr. Chou En-lai admitted the killing of one Nepalese and the taking of ten prisoners at Mustang on June 28.

He said: "A Chinese Army unit suppressing Tibetan rebel bandits within our territory near the Sino-Nepalese boundary discovered at about one kilometre (five-eighths of a mile) north of the Kore Pass a group of men with horses advancing towards it.

"Mistaking them for Tibetan rebel bandits, the Chinese troops opened fire, killing one man and capturing ten, one of whom was wounded.

"It was then found that they were not Tibetan rebel bandits but Nepalese. It could be seen from this factual account that it was an unfortunate incident resulting entirely from misunderstanding.

"The place of the incident was clearly within Chinese territory and Chinese troops had not entered Nepal.

"The Chinese Government expresses deep regret at this, apologizes to His Majesty's Government of Nepal and condoles on the unfortunate dead.

"The Government has ordered the local troops to look into the responsibility for the incident and to escort the ten detained Nepalese, with their horses and possessions, and the body to the Nepalese side on July 4."

Mr. Chou En-lai said that his Government was willing to accept the Nepalese demand for compensation.

He re-affirmed that China would continue to make "incessant efforts to maintain and develop the traditional friendly relations between the two countries."

It was noted in Khatmandu that Mr. Chou En-lai's letter, as reported by the *New China News Agency*, did not account for six or seven Nepalese citizens missing since the Mustang incident. The Nepalese Government had said that 17 Nepalese were missing, but Mr. Chou En-lai had said that only ten were captured.

[It was later ascertained from Nepalese sources that the seven others who were not accounted for had reported back to border outposts having fled from Mustang.]

Following it up in another letter on July 3, the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, told Mr. Koirala that the Chinese troops engaged in suppressing Tibetan rebels along the Nepal-Tibet border "have all pulled out to beyond ten kilometres from the border line."

The Chinese letter—the third in six days—was received in Khatmandu on July 4.

Mr. B. P. Koirala's Reply:

In his reply to Mr. Chou En-lai for his three letters sent on July 6, Mr. Koirala strongly protested against Chinese violation of the Sino-Nepal Border Agreement concluded in March, 1960 and demanded that Chinese troops should immediately withdraw from the demilitarized zone.

The letter referred to Nepal Government's serious concern over the reported Chinese military build-up in the demilitarized zone in contravention of the Border Agreement, where it was clearly laid down that no armed forces would be deployed within 20 kilometers of the Nepal-Tibet frontier and that no military patrols would be undertaken.

While appreciating the tone of the letters from Mr. Chou En-lai offering apologies for the Mustang incident, the letter said that there was absolutely no justification for the Chinese entry into the demilitarized zone without prior consent.

It re-affirmed Nepal's strict adherence to the Border Agreement and asked China also to scrupulously comply with its terms.

It rejected once again China's contention that the incident of June 28 resulting in the death of one Nepali and capture of ten others, took place within Chinese territory. This, it said, happened well within Nepal territory.

On July 12, surprise was expressed in official circles in Khatmandu at reports published in some papers that the Nepalese Government had surrendered a part of Nepalese territory to the Chinese in the Mustang area.

A Government spokesman denied the reports that the Nepalese had given an incorrect map to the Chinese during the Chou En-lai-Koirala talks in Peking in March, 1960 and said that, according to the Nepalese maps of 1909 on which Nepal's stand was based, Kore Pass lies about four miles north of Nepal's boundary.

It was Peking's claim that the Mustang incident took place one kilometre north of Kore Pass and that Kore Pass is in Tibet. "As far as the location of Kore Pass is concerned, even Nepalese maps show it as lying in Tibet. Thus, the dispute is over the site of the incident. Nepal's contention is that the incident occurred within Nepalese territory. One mile south of the border is a place called Korelah, which, according to old as well as new maps, is within Nepal. The Mustang incident evidently occurred north of Korelah but 300 yards within Nepalese territory."

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Mr. B. P. Koirala's Statement In Parliament: On July 4, Mr. B. P. Koirala told the Nepalese Parliament that he would keep on demanding Chinese compliance with the Demilitarization Agreement concluded with China.

He maintained that the Mustang incident took place in Nepal territory, 300 yards from the border.

He said that Mr. Chou En-lai's reply to the Nepali protest on the incident was "satisfactory" inasmuch as it accepted "all our demands" and had apologized for the incident. "We also did not expect more under the circumstances so far as satisfaction was concerned. It was a "friendly letter," full of concern for Sino-Nepalese friendship and after his "unqualified apology for the incident" and acceptance of all the demands which Nepal had made there was "no need to exaggerate the affair."

On July 12, Mr. B. P. Koirala told the Upper House of Parliament in a debate on a resolution moved by Mr. Shubh Shamsher of Gorkha Parishad that the Demilitarization Agreement between Nepal and China had been unilaterally violated by the Chinese.

Mr. Shubh Shamsher's resolution, while regretting the Mustang border incident of June 23 and the infringement of Nepal's sovereignty, called on the Government for greater preparations in defence of Nepal's northern frontier.

It said that it appeared that some irresponsible low-ranking Chinese army officer had misinformed the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, about the place of the incident. "The reality is that the incident took place on our soil and correspondence between the two Governments on this subject is continuing."

Mr. Koirala said that the Demilitarization Agreement could not be left to the Chinese sweet will and pleasure to keep or not to keep, to come whenever they liked to the border or within 10 kilometres of it.

He did not think that the Mustang incident was a fore-runner of any other Chinese action. "We believe it is a small border incident. Nepal has to be always vigilant not as a sequel to this incident but otherwise too. I do not accept that we have to be vigilant because of this incident, because I do not accept that it is indicative of any Chinese intentions against us."

While there was no large-scale influx of armed Tibetans into Nepal, he said, they would not be allowed to indulge in activities that go counter to the Government's policy towards China.

He said that China had not raised the question of Indian technicians employed on Nepal's check-posts. "These technicians are in our service and, whatever be the propaganda, we cannot surrender our right to employ any technicians we like."

He added that Chinese technicians were surveying areas near Nepal's border with India for the erection of factories. "On this logic, the Indian Government can also protest against their presence."

Communists' Attitude:

The Communist Party's General Secretary, Dr. Kesar Jung Raimajhi, told a news conference in Khatmandu on July 4 that he did not think the Chinese had any aggressive designs against Nepal and described Mr. Chou En-lai's letters to Mr. Koirala as "very friendly".

He said that like every Nepali he was sorry for the killing of a Nepali soldier, but he strongly condemned "the propaganda that China is expansionist", which, he said, had been launched by elements who wanted to drag Nepal into a particular Power bloc.

He asked: "Should we call China expansionist? Should we join the 'cold war' because a Nepali has been killed? The real traitors in Nepal are those in the Gorkha Parishad and the Nepali Congress who dubbed China as an aggressor."

He did not accept Nepal's version that the Mustang incident took place 300 yards within Nepal territory.

While admitting that Nepal's northern check-posts were exclusively Nepalese, he suggested that Indian technicians working there should be replaced by trained Nepalese. "We do not mind foreigners in other departments."

Since the Mustang incident, several communists went underground and some were detained for security reasons.

(*The Statesman, The Times of India* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3265:CHI:A]

B. **Budget For 1960-61:** Presenting Nepal's Budget for 1960-61 to the House of Representatives in Khatmandu on July 6, the Finance Minister, Gen. Subarna Shamsher (who is also Deputy Prime Minister), estimated foreign aid contributions (a main feature of the Budget) to the 1960-61 Development Budget at 88 per cent of the total Budget.

Justifying this reliance on foreign aid for Nepal's development, he said that countries far more developed than Nepal were also receiving foreign assistance for rapid developmental progress.

He submitted a Rs. 1.75-crore deficit Budget with the total revenue, including development capital, at Rs. 35.97 crores.

The total expenditure, including development outlay, was estimated at Rs. 37.72 crores.

Of this total expenditure, Rs. 11,80,50,000 was under revenue head and Rs. 25,91,54,000 would account for the development capital for the new year. Out of the total development capital, foreign aid would be Rs. 22.75 crores.

[The conversion rate for the Nepali rupee is 160 Nepali rupees to 100 Indian rupees.]

He added that 1960-61 was the last year of Nepal's Rs. 33-crore First Five-Year Plan. Since only Rs. 12.50 crores was spent in the four years of the Plan, Rs. 20.50 crores was being provided for on that account under the head "Development" in the Budget.

State trading in certain commodities of daily use was proposed to be introduced to hold the price line. Nepalese currency was becoming stabilized and its area of circulation was expanding.

[At present both Indian and Nepalese currencies are in circulation in the country.]

(*The Times of India* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2843:NEP:A]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Russia's New Note On U-2 Incident; CENTO Seminar On Planning And Development; Two New Ministers.

A. **Russia's New Note To Pakistan On U-2 Spy-plane Incident:** *Tass* reported on June 23 that the Soviet Union had told Pakistan in a new Note that if any aircraft made further provocative flights into the Soviet Union from Pakistan territory, the Soviet Government would be forced to take counter-measures.

The Soviet Note, handed to the Pakistan Ambassador in Moscow, was the second to the Pakistan Government on the subject of Pakistan lending her territory to USA for "aggressive actions" against Russia.

It said that the Government of Pakistan, in its Note of May 13, instead of giving a clear answer that it would not allow the Pakistani territory to be used by the American Air Force for aggression against the Soviet Union, attempted to escape the responsibility by referring to some assurances of the American Government.

It added: "The Government of USSR could only reach the conclusion that the Government of Pakistan under-rates the seriousness of this question.

"This emerges from the assertion by the Government of Pakistan in its Note of May 24 in reply to the Soviet Government that it did not know anything about the proposed flight of the American aircraft from Peshawar aerodrome.

"The Government of Pakistan has admitted the fact of the American *Lockheed* U-2 type aircraft having been based on Pakistani territory and of its flight into the interior of Soviet territory.

"As regards the stated wish of the Government of Pakistan to have good relations with the Soviet Union, it is necessary to note that the leading public figures of Pakistan have made similar statements before. However, the present state of Soviet-Pakistani relations does not reveal any urge by the Pakistani leading public figures to translate words into practical deeds."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3370:AOA:A]

B. **CENTO Seminar On Planning And Development:** The five-day CENTO Seminar, which concluded in Murree on June 17, recommended closer co-operation among the member-countries in planning and development and suggested that the industrially-advanced member-countries should help promote the free flow of capital to the developing countries.

The Seminar also recommended that regional representatives to CENTO Economic Council meetings should consult with their competent national authorities before making commitments concerning the proposed CENTO projects to avoid delays in implementing such projects after they had been finally approved.

Another recommendation of the Seminar was that maximum encouragement should be given to the development of the private sector, principally through normal operations of price and market mechanism.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3171:PAK:B, 3340:IRN:A]

C. **Two New Ministers:** On June 1, Mr. Akhtar Hussain was sworn-in as the 11th Minister of the Presidential Cabinet.

He gave charge of the West Pakistan Governorship on June 1 to Nawab Amir Mohammad Khan of Kalabagh, who was sworn-in at Lahore.

Mr. Akhtar Hussain was allocated the portfolios of National Reconstruction, Information and Kashmir Affairs.

The Nawab of Kalabagh has so far been Chairman of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.

Mr. Zakir Hussain, who was so far Governor of East Pakistan, was sworn-in as Minister of the Interior in the Presidential Cabinet on June 14.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3309:PAK:A]

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D. **Ordinance To Develop New Capital:** The President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, promulgated a new Ordinance on June 23 notifying certain specified areas in and around Rawalpindi for the purpose of development of Pakistan's new capital site and for setting up a three-member Capital Development Authority.

The Authority, which will eventually replace the Capital Commission, is headed by the Chairman of the Capital Commission, Maj.-Gen. Yahya Khan.

Under the Ordinance, the Authority has power to prepare a Master Plan and a phased Master Programme for the development of the Capital site and the rest of the specified areas.

All such plans, however, would have to be submitted by the Authority to Government for approval.

The Authority also has powers to acquire any land in the specified areas and prohibit the construction of buildings or suggest alterations to structures and installations.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3391:PAK:D]

E. **Prohibition Of Public Discussion Of Replies To Constitution Commission Questionnaire:** On July 2, the Martial Law authorities in Rawalpindi gave a stern warning to the people indulging in "mischievous and devious methods" to revive political activity by using the questionnaire of the Constitution Commission as an excuse.

A Press Note issued from the Headquarters of the Chief Martial Law Administrator said: "Activities of this nature will not be tolerated and the full force of the Martial Law will be brought to bear against them.

"The Constitution Commission appointed by the Government had sent out a questionnaire to elicit opinion from the people of Pakistan on the future Constitution of the country. The Martial Law authorities have noticed that certain persons have been playing politics, using this questionnaire as an excuse for reviving political activity by holding meetings and also publicizing their views through the medium of the Press and printed matter.

"These persons have even sought to convert the members of the public to their point of view. In doing so, they have laid themselves open to action under the Martial Law regulations. However, in deference to the position of the Constitution Commission, the Martial Law authorities have so far desisted from taking action against these persons.

"Adoption of such mischievous and devious methods to misuse a legitimate opportunity for expressing views on the future Constitution can do nothing but harm to the country.

"The Martial Law authorities, therefore, warn all such people that objectionable activities of this nature will not be tolerated and the full force of the Martial Law will be brought to bear against them."

The warning was issued within 24 hours of a statement by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, that publicity aimed at eliciting support for certain views on the future Constitution was tantamount to forming political parties and was, therefore, not in keeping with the Martial Law regulations.

Mr. Qadir had added that June 30 was the last date for submission of replies to the questionnaire issued by the Constitution Commission, and the Government had refrained from taking action against those persons responsible for such activities because it was the concern of the Commission.

The warning, however, came after the Commission had extended the time-limit for submission of replies.

Both private individuals and Government leaders had been giving publicity to their views on the future Constitution of the country.

While Government leaders favoured the Presidential system of Government, others had been urging the restoration of Parliamentary democracy in the country.

Religious Leaders' Views:

A Karachi message on June 26 said that 19 prominent Ulemas (religious leaders) from all over Pakistan, who had met a few days earlier at Lahore to discuss the future pattern of the Constitution, had suggested that Pakistan should "transfer power to the people, as in India."

The 19 Ulemas, who released to the Press on June 26 their reply to the questionnaire issued by the Constitution Commission, rejected the idea of the Presidential form of Government as envisaged by F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan and demanded free and impartial elections as a prelude to the re-establishment of democracy in Pakistan.

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3310:PAK:I]

F. **Austrian Team Climbs Disteghil Peak:** According to information received on June 22 by the Pakistan Government from Gilgit, Disteghil peak in the Karakoram Range was climbed on June 9 by a five-member Austrian Expedition led by Mr. S. Wolfgang.

Two previous expeditions, including the one led by the Swiss mountaineer, Mr. R. Lambert, had failed to conquer the peak.

Mr. Gunther Starker and Mr. Dether Marcher (who is probably the youngest climber in the history of mountaineering) reached the summit.

The Expedition claimed that no peak of equal height had been conquered before in such a short time.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2836:PAK:G]

SINGAPORE

A. **Formation Of Opposition Party:** A new party in opposition to the ruling Left-Wing People's Action Party (PAP) called the Singapore Congress was formed on July 3.

Addressing a conference called for forming the new party in Singapore on that day (July 3), Mrs. Leon Soh, who was elected President of Singapore Congress, said in a policy speech that the Congress would "present the people of Singapore a democratic socialist platform built on a realistic pattern of life."

She said that the new party's political platform would be based on respect for Malaya's special position as the "natural parent" of Singapore, security for minority groups and development of the language, culture and religion of all races in the Island.

The party's Organizing Secretary, Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, said that the fact that within two months of the party's registration it was able to establish 51 branches with a total membership of 2,000 proved its "vitality and potentiality for success."

The party will have the Malay words *ote hidup* ("Alive") as its slogan and its symbol will be a ladder with five rungs, presumably representing the five races inhabiting the Island.

(*The Straits Times*, Singapore)

[Prev. ref. 2739:SGP:A]

TURKEY

A. **Provisional Constitution And Other Developments:** A provisional Constitution for Turkey, prepared by a Commission of University Professors and published in Ankara on June 12, said that the Committee of National Union would exercise sovereignty in the name of the Turkish nation until a new Parliament was formed after the Elections.

It specified that the Elections should be held as soon as possible.

After a new Parliament was formed, it said, the Committee of National Union—created by the Army leaders who ousted the members of the Government by the coup on May 27—shall dissolve itself.

The Committee members should take an oath to serve the Turkish nation justly without expecting any recompense, and the Committee could expel Cabinet members.

The new Cabinet members could be appointed by the Committee Chairman as Head of State.

The Constitution was published in the form of a transition law providing for the abolition and modification of certain Articles of the 1924 Constitution.

It comprises four Headings and 27 Articles —the figures '27' having been selected to commemorate the revolutionary date of May 27.

The Constitution envisaged could not alter the essential characteristics of the Turkish State, which would be republican, nationalist, democratic, secular and revolutionary.

The Preamble constitutes a justification of the revolutionary action of the Turkish Army in view of the violation of the country's fundamental laws, violation of the rights of man and the dictatorship exercised by the former ruling party (Democratic Party) which had lost all legitimacy.

It also draws attention to Article 34 of the Army's internal regulations laying down that the Army had the task of protecting the Motherland and the Republic set up under the Constitution.

The provisional Constitution, which will cease to have legal validity when a definite Constitution and an electoral law have been promulgated, vests the legislative power in the Committee of National Union, which took upon itself the responsibility for organizing and carrying out the revolution.

The Committee consists of 38 members, listed alphabetically, without any indication of rank.

The executive power is vested in the Chief of State and the Council of Ministers. The Chief of State is simultaneously the President of the Committee of National Union and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

The polyvalent character of the Head of the State is offset by provisions for the promulgation of laws. These provisions lay down that a law adopted by a majority of the Committee of National Union should be submitted to the Chief of State. He is then obliged within seven days either to promul-

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gate the law or send it back to the Committee for second examination. If the law is again adopted by a majority of four-fifths of the Committee of National Union, it must automatically be promulgated by the Chief of State within five days.

The Committee of National Union is, at the Government's request, to nominate members to two exceptional bodies—a High Court of Enquiry consisting of a President and 30 members and six auxiliary members and another Court of Justice. Members of both the courts will be chosen from the civilian or military magistrature, and from the Council of State. Their respective functions are to decide and pass judgment on the responsibilities of the former President of the Republic, Mr. Celal Bayar, the former Premier, Mr. Adnan Menderes, the members of the former Government, the members of the former parliamentary majority and their supporters.

One provision requires all members of the Committee of National Union, the Government and the High Courts of Enquiry and Justice to declare the value of their assets and property on taking up and laying down their office.

In the event of the Chief of State being prevented by death, travel abroad or other reason from carrying out his duties, the oldest member of the Committee of National Union will take over his functions immediately.

In the event of death of the Chief of State, the Committee of National Union, meeting in a quorum comprising six-sevenths of its membership, will appoint his successor by a two-thirds' majority.

The provisional Constitution declared that the Committee of National Union would cease to exist the day the Turkish people elected a Parliament by means of free elections—which are to be held in the shortest possible time.

Investigation Commission To Inquire Into Activities Of Deposed Leaders:

On June 18, the Government published a law providing for a 36-member Investigation Commission to enquire into the activities of the country's deposed leaders.

The Commission will have the power to hand over the accused to the High Court if it decided that a case can be made out against them. The accused will not be allowed counsel when appearing before the Investigating Commission, but before the High Court they would be allowed up to three counsel.

They will not be allowed to see documents submitted before the Commission as evidence and there will be no right of appeal against the Commission's decisions.

The members of the Commission will be selected from a list of 100 professors, judges and public prosecutors.

Mr. E. Alican's Broadcast:

In a radio address from Ankara on June 17, the Finance Minister, Mr. Ekrem Alican, said that Turkey owed $354,000,000 to other countries.

He estimated that the nation's Budget deficit for 1960 would be met by cutting expenses and not by new taxes. The Provisional Government would reduce both internal and external spending.

Recall Of Ambassadors:

On June 22, the Turkish Foreign Ministry announced the recall of five ambassadors appointed by the former regime, including Mr. Turgut Bayar, son of the former President, Mr. Celal Bayar, who was Ambassador to Mexico.

The others were Mr. Suat Hayri Urguplu in Spain. Mr. Fahrettin Kerim Gokay in Switzerland, Mr. Faiz Yorukoglu in Libya and Mr. Muammer Baykan, Permanent delegate to UN in South Korea.

The Turkish Navy's Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Fahri Koruturk, was named as Ambassador to Moscow, a post at present vacant.

Provisional Government:

The names of 18 members of General Cemal Gursel's Provisional Government were announced on May 29. They were as follows:

President of the Republic, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence—General Cemal Gursel hitherto Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish land forces;

Minister of State—Dr. Amil Artus, a member of the Court of Appeal;

Minister of State—Mr. Sefik Inam, formerly Director-General of Statistics;

Justice—Mr. Abdullah Gozubuyuk, former *rapporteur* of the Court of Appeal and author of a number of law books;

Interior—Major-General Muharrem Imsan Kizilogluu, Commander of the 61st Army Division;

Foreign Affairs—Mr. Selim Sarper, hitherto Secretary-General at the Foreign Ministry and previously Turkish Permanent Representative at United Nations and the North Atlantic Council;

Finance—Mr. Ekrem Alican, Inspector of Finances and one of the founders of the Democratic Party in 1946—a strong personality and according to some people the *eminence grise* of the new Government;

Education—Prof. Fehmi Yavuz, Dean of the Faculty of Political Science in Ankara University;

Public Works—Mr. Danis Keper, former Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Public Works;

Commerce—Mr. Cihad Iren, Secretary-General of the Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry—recently resigned his post owing to differences with the Menderes Government;

Health and Social Assistance—Prof. Nusret Karasu, a well-known doctor;

Customs and Monopolies—Mr. Fethi Askin, previously Director-General of Customs;

Agriculture—Mr. Feridun Ustun;

Communications,—Brig. Sitki Ulay, Commandant of the Ankara War College, who was involved in the recent demonstrations of War College cadets;

Labour—Prof. Cahit Talas, a member of the Faculty of Political Science in Ankara University;

Industry—Mr. Muhtar Uluer, Director-General of Mining in the Ministry of Industry;

Press, Broadcasting, and Tourism—Mr. Zuhtu Tarhan;

Construction and Housing,—Mr. Orhan Kubat, former Chairman of the Agricultural Bank.

Mr. D. Eisenhower's Message To Gen. C. Gursel:

In a message to General Cemal Gursel on June 16, President D. Eisenhower expressed his good wishes for the success of the new Turkish Government in solving Turkey's problems.

He said that he had attentively followed General Gursel's statements to the Turkish people and had noted with satisfaction his intention to hold Elections and restore power to the elected representatives of the people.

He expressed the hope that Turkey's new Constitution and the Elections would open a new phase in the development of democracy in Turkey.

He said that the desire of the Turkish leaders to uphold Turkey's ties with NATO and CENTO had caused satisfaction in all free countries.

He pledged continued friendly relations between the United States and Turkey.

(*Ankara Radio* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3416:TUR:A]

B. Full Anglo-Cypriot Agreement On Cyprus Issue: A joint Anglo-Cypriot *communique* issued in Nicosia on July 1 stated that agreement had been reached on all outstanding questions on Cyprus independence.

The following is the text of the joint *communique*:

"Agreement has been reached between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders and the United Kingdom delegation on all outstanding questions.

"These are: (1) the text of the Treaty for the establishment of the new Republic; (2) boundaries of the sovereign base areas; (3) future of the sovereign base areas; (4) system of administration of the sovereign zones; and (5) financial aid to the Republic from Her Majesty's Government.

"Financial assistance to be made to the Republic by Her Majesty's Government will amount to £12,000,000 in the first five-year period. Additionally, there will be payments and commitments made by Her Majesty's Government for particular purposes amounting to £2,340,000, making a total of £14,340,000.

"The preparation of drafts is being completed as quickly as possible and the documents will be published shortly in a White Paper. The Greek and Turkish Governments have been kept informed on the negotiations at every stage, and the documents are being drawn up in agreement with them."

The announcement thus cleared the way for the independence of Cyprus—which was twice postponed since February 19.

The negotiations leading to the Agreement were long and arduous. The Agreement was based on the foundation of the Zurich and London Agreements of February 19, 1959 and represented the culmination of over 16 months' work since that date in London and in Cyprus as well as in Athens and Ankara.

In broad outline, the Agreement was the best accommodation it was possible to reach between the essential requirements of the United Kingdom and the national aspirations of the Cypriot people and their leaders.

Specifically, it provided:

(a) The sovereign bases to be retained by Britain would comprise an area of some 99 square miles. The villages of Ormidhia and Xylotymbou and the Dhekelia power station would be enclaves of Cypriot territory within the base areas, and there would be special arrangements for access to them. Akrotiri would be the only village under British sovereignty, and an offer would be made of financial compensation for any inhabitants who wished to re-settle in the Republic.

(b) On the future of the bases if Britain should ever decide to relinquish them, it was understood by all parties that they would be transferred to the Republic.

(c) Administration of the British bases would be covered in detail by a British declaration to be signed as part of the final settlement. In general, Britain assured the Cypriots of her determination to create a continuous and lasting system of administration founded on close co-operation.

(d) On financial aid, Britain would provide, over the next five years, a total sum of £14,340,000. This sum would include specific amounts for the resettlement of villagers who wished to move from the base areas, a special grant of £1,000,000 for the Turkish-Cypriot community and £500,000 for the construction of a civil airfield at Nicosia. Provision was also made for the question of further aid, to be discussed after five years and at five-yearly intervals thereafter.

The future association of the new Republic with the Commonwealth now remained the only major question to be settled. It is an issue on which the people of the Island will have to make up their own minds, freely and without pressure from any side. If they decide in favour of asking for further association with the Commonwealth, the British Government has undertaken to bring the matter before the other members of the Commonwealth.

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Independence Bill Passed:

The text of the Bill to grant Independence to the new Republic of Cyprus was formally laid before the British House of Commons on July 7, together with an explanatory White Paper containing all the documents formally agreed upon in Nicosia.

The White Paper comprised in draft form three Treaties, the Draft Constitution of the Republic and a declaration by Britain concerning the administration of the sovereign base areas she would retain on the Island as well as the various letters exchanged covering points which arose during the negotiations.

A parliamentary debate on the Bill—necessary before it could become law—began in the middle of July and the Bill was passed on July 21.

Elections to the Cyprus House of Representatives were held on July 31, and to the Greek and Turkish Communal Assemblies on August 7.

(*UK High Commission* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3420:TUR:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Egyptian Region's Budget For 1960-61:** The President, Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, approved on July 3 the Egyptian Region's 1960-61 Budget.

It estimated revenue at £ (E) 370,800,000 and expenditure at £ (E) 301,000,000.

The main items of expenditure were: Internal security and defence £ (E) 103,000,000; Aswan High Dam £ (E) 16,286,310; and Aid for the Syrian Region £ (E) 2,500,000.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2805:UAR:C]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. **ITSC Rejects North Viet-Nam's Complaint:** It was reported in Saigon on June 10 that the International Truce Supervisory Commission (ITSC) had rejected a complaint by the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (North) about the strengthening of the US Military Aid Advisory Group (MAAG) in the Republic of Viet-Nam (South).

In its reply to the North Viet-Nam Defence Minister, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, ITSC affirmed that it was not aware of any plan for the import of arms or military personnel to replace the French Expeditionary Force in South Viet-Nam.

However, it said, it had been informed by the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam that arrangements were being made with the US Government to increase the number of US military instructors in place of the French instructors who had left. But, the number of foreign military instructors would still be less than that recorded at the time of the cease-fire in 1954.

[Articles 16 and 17 of the Geneva Agreement which ended the Indo-China War in 1954 had authorized the replacement of military instructors but not re-inforcement of military equipment and man-power.]

Mr. Pham Van Dong's Complaint:

On June 24, the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Mr. Pham Van Dong, sent to the co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference of 1954 (Britain and the Soviet Union) a complaint on the alleged MAAG build-up in South Viet-Nam.

He wrote: "The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam regrets the lack of a resolute attitude and lack of measures by the International Truce Supervisory Commission to prevent in time such a situation. Recently, in spite of the Polish delegate's resolute opposition, the Commission approved the majority decision on the introduction of the US military personnel to strengthen MAAG.

"The Commission has thus gone beyond its rights and responsibilities. Its decisions have given more ground to USA to intensify its interference, prepare a new war and encourage South Viet-Nam to freely massacre the people."

He asked the co-Chairmen to re-consider their decision and abrogate their decision allowing the introduction of US military personnel into South Viet-Nam, to end US interference and to expel MAAG.

(*The Times of Viet-Nam*, Saigon and *The Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi)

[Prev ref. 3410:VND:B]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Security Council Resolution On U-2 Spy-plane Incident; Progress Of "Pioneer V"; International Tin Agreement; Communist Parties' Conference; UK Bank Rate Raised.

A. **UN Security Council Resolution On U-2 Spy-plane Incident:** On May 18, the Soviet Government called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to consider what it called "the aggressive acts by the US Air Force."

The request was cabled from Paris by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, to the Council President for the month of May, Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon).

Mr. Gromyko said that the US Air Force's aggressive acts 'created a threat to world peace.'

The following is the full text of the explanatory Note forwarded by Mr. A. Gromyko to the President of the Security Council:

"The Soviet Government raises before the United Nations Security Council the question 'On the aggressive actions of the United States Air Force against the Soviet Union, which create threat to world peace'.

"The Soviet Government raises this question before the Security Council as a body to which the main responsibility for maintaining international peace and security has been entrusted by 82 United Nations member-States. The Soviet Government already drew the attention of United Nations to the facts of gross and deliberate violation of the frontiers of the Soviet Union by US aircraft and warned of the dangerous nature of these actions. In the course of recent years repeated violations of Soviet frontiers by American planes took place. Hereby the Government of USSR officially informs the Security Council of new acts of provocative intrusions into the boundaries of the Soviet Union. These acts were committed by planes of the US Air Force on April 9 and May 1 of the current year, as was announced in the report of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, Mr. N. S. Khruschev, at the session of the Supreme Soviet of USSR.

"The United States plane which violated the Soviet frontier on the morning of May 1 was uninterruptedly watched by units of the Soviet anti-aircraft defence and when the aggressive nature of its intentions became evident it was shot down on the territory of the Soviet Union in the area of the city of Sverdlovsk over 2,000 kilometres away from the Soviet-Afghan border. The investigation of the wreckage of the plane, its equipment, special spy instruments and other data, as well as the testimony of the pilot who escaped with a parachute, made it possible to establish with full accuracy that this American plane of the *Lockheed* U-2 type had been sent to the air-space of USSR for the military reconnaissance of Soviet territory and, particularly, for collecting information on Soviet industrial and military installations. The plane was provided with special equipment for these purposes and was taking photographs of different objectives on Soviet territory while flying over it.

"The US State Department, which at first tried to deny the fact of the deliberate intrusion of the American plane in the air-space of USSR and alleged that this plane was conducting meteorological observations at high altitudes in Turkey, not far from the Soviet border, was compelled to admit on May 7, under pressure of irrefutable evidence, that the plane had been sent to penetrate within the boundaries of the Soviet Union in order to collect military intelligence over Soviet territory. On May 9, the US Secretary of State, Mr. C. A. Herter, confirmed this and declared further that such espionage and subversive flights were carried out on the instructions of the US President and in accordance with the programme which envisages 'broad aerial surveillance' including 'penetration' into Soviet air-space.

"On May 11, the US President, Mr. D. D. Eisenhower, confirmed this statement by the Secretary of State.

"On May 12, the US Government in its Note to the Soviet Government again declared that aggressive spy flights constitute a calculated policy of the United States.

"Thereby, the US Government actually recognized that the objectives of the flight of the plane were hostile to the Soviet Union and incompatible with the principles and aims of the UN Charter which carries, among others, the signature of USA as well.

"It is not difficult to understand how dangerous for the cause of peace are such actions of USA in view of the present international situation and in view of the present level of the development of military technique. In conditions when US bombers are known to make constant flights with the load of atomic and hydrogen bombs, in particular in the direction of the boundaries of the Soviet Union—to which fact the Soviet Government in its time drew attention of the Security Council—there can be no guarantee that American planes which appear over the territory of USSR do not have on board this deadly load. Under such circumstances the Soviet Union can, naturally, be confronted with the necessity to take reprisal actions for safeguarding its security and repulsing aggression. In this case, responsibility for the consequences will fully rest with the Governments of States committing aggression against other countries.

"Noteworthy is the fact that in sending its planes to penetrate within the boundaries of USSR for aggressive purposes USA unceremoniously violates the territorial integrity and sovereign rights of small countries which have no such possibilities for protecting their territories against the intrusion of US planes as big States have. Thus, on April 9 and May 1, 1960, American plane crossed the southern frontier of USSR, having at first violated the air-space of Afghanistan. The United States is known to have acted in the same way in 1958 with regard to neutral Austria, when it transported its troops to the Middle East, the fact which at that time drew forth the lawful protest of the Austrian Government.

"Thus, irrefutable facts prove that the United States of America commits deliberate and thoroughly prepared actions which not only constitute a most glaring violation of the elementary rules of international law and provisions of the UN Charter but also seriously endanger the cause of world peace.

"It follows from the aforesaid statements by the Department of State and the US Government that provocative actions of the US

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Air Force with regard to the Soviet Union had not only been ordered by the US military command, but represent a calculated policy of the US Government. Consequently, the repeated intrusions by US military planes within the confines of USSR, of which the Soviet Government informed UN in the past, were of a deliberate nature even though the US Government did try to deny this before.

"The Soviet Government hoped that at the meeting of the Heads of Governments in Paris, USA would condemn the aggressive actions of her Air Force, renounce such a policy, punish those responsible for the provocation made by the U-2 plane, give an assurance that there would be no repetition of such actions in the future, make up publicly for the insult caused to our country and thus put an end to actions aggravating the international situation and posing a threat to peace.

"The Soviet Government notes with regret, however, that the US Government did not follow this line. Instead, it is trying to shirk the responsibility for the aggressive acts which have been committed against USSR and, what is more, virtually justifies the policy of intrusion within the confines of other States and violation of their sovereignty, the integrity of which is a universally recognized and immutable principle of international relations.

"It follows from President Eisenhower's statement in Paris that the US Government does not intend to renounce this policy, but has been compelled by the resolute worldwide condemnation of its action to announce merely a temporary suspension of provocative flights over Soviet territory.

"Thus, this is not a renunciation of the US policy which runs counter to the basic principles of the UN Charter but merely a tactical manoeuvre of the US Government which has for its aim to deceive public opinion. This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the stubborn refusal of the US Government to condemn provocative acts of aggression against the Soviet Union and from President Eisenhower's statement that USA cannot undertake not to make reconnaissance flights over the territory of the Soviet Union after January, 1961.

"Thus, the threat of intrusion by American planes within the confines of other States is not eliminated, and the danger that such actions might lead to serious military clashes and the starting of a nuclear missile war with grave consequences for the whole of mankind remains.

"The Soviet Government considers that other States too and UN as a whole cannot and must not put up with the fact that USA, on the strength of groundless references to its security, openly threatens the security of other States and world peace.

"The Soviet Government regards as direct duty of the Security Council resolutely to denounce the actions of USA as dangerous for the cause of peace and to call for the discontinuation of intrusions of the US Air Force planes in the air-space of other States. United Nations would not be doing its duty to the peoples if an end were not put to the methods of arbitrariness and provocations in international relations. In this case passiveness of UN would not only greatly harm the prestige of this organization but would be taken as encouragement of the actions which undermine international co-operation and place peace in jeopardy.

"In view of all this the Soviet Government, concerned for the interests of preserving world peace, regards it as its duty to submit the question 'On the aggressive actions of the United States Air Force against the Soviet Union, which create threat to world peace' for urgent consideration by the Security Council and expresses the hope that the Security Council will, without delay, take measures for ending the US actions dangerous for the cause of peace."

Council Debate:

A session of the Security Council began in New York on April 23 to consider the Soviet charge.

The President of the Security Council for the month, Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon), in his opening remarks, urged an early resumption of Great Power negotiations in a renewed spirit of goodwill for easing world tensions.

He said: "It is my hope that our deliberations will also result in the formulation of a practical approach which will lead to the early fulfilment of the hopes of mankind.

"The Council has the opportunity to conduct its discussions in such a manner as will enable it to pave the way to an early resumption of international negotiations in the Council, within the United Nations, or outside, in a renewed spirit of goodwill."

Soviet Resolution:

The following resolution was introduced by the Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, on May 23:

"The Security Council, having discussed the question of aggressive acts by the Air Force of the United States of America against the Soviet Union, creating a threat to universal peace;

"Noting that the violation of the sovereignty of other States is incompatible with the principles and aims of the United Nations Charter;

"Considering that such actions create a threat to universal peace;

"Condemns the incursion of US aircraft into other States and regards them as aggressive acts;

"Requests the Government of the United States of America to take steps forthwith to put an end to such action and to prevent their recurrence."

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. A. Gromyko said that the Council was convened to consider aggressive acts by the United States Air Force against the Soviet Union which created a threat to world peace.

He referred to the "provocative" acts of the United States Air Force which could bring about serious consequences if the necessary measures were not taken to halt them.

On May 1, he said, an American Air Force plane, on direct instructions of United States officials, had penetrated Soviet territory and had been brought down by a Soviet rocket. This had not been a routine incident resulting from carelessness or lack of discipline. The pilot had acted under distinct instructions and this was a proven fact, brought out from the testimony of the pilot, Francis Gary Powers, and official United States statements.

Thus, they were confronted not with a border incident but with aggressive actions deliberately prepared and carried out on the instructions of the US Government—actions which were only conceivable when countries were at war with each other.

This, he went on, was not the first such case. In recent years, American war-planes, using bases deployed along the Soviet Union and other socialist States, had been seeking to penetrate Soviet territory by every means. There have been a number of violations of Soviet borders. The Soviet Union had asked that such violations should cease and had cited chapter and verse of the incidents.

The Soviet Union had not only warned USA but had also displayed restraint in not having its fighters open fire on the US aircraft first. Only when the Americans opened fire did Soviet airmen retaliate.

The Soviet Union had thus allowed for the possibility that there had been irresponsibility by the Pentagon, while the US Government, or at any rate, the US President was not involved. The US Government, however, had had the opportunity of putting an end to the intrusions had it so desired. The policy of the US President and his Government were exposed when they were compelled publicly to disavow the lying version they had launched and were forced to confess to pursuing a pirate-like policy of systematic intrusion into the air-space of the Soviet Union. This had been confirmed in a US Note of May 12.

The United States, without so much as batting an eyelid, had admitted that espionage was an integral part of its foreign policy and that President Eisenhower's administration had been pursuing this policy from the advent of its term of office. The United States had taken up a stand "unprecedented in its cynicism" in saying that its policy was justified and was personally endorsed by President Eisenhower.

Nevertheless, he said, the Soviet Government had made careful preparations for the Paris 'Summit' Conference and had drawn up plans for the settlement of key issues. The Soviet Government had approached the Conference with a feeling of great responsibility and in a sincere desire to build a stable peace with its partners. But, the aggressive actions of USA on the eve of the Conference really demonstrated that she wanted to torpedo the Conference before it began.

In the situation, the Soviet Government had more than enough grounds not to go to the Conference, since one of the participants had adopted a hostile and perfidious position towards the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union decided still to take part in a conference in which the world entertained great hopes. Mr. N. Khruschev had gone there in the hope that commonsense would prevail in Washington and USA would condemn the aggressive acts of its Air Force. Mr. Khruschev had "done everything to provide the United States President with an opportunity to find a way out of the deadlock created by the actions of the American Government and to make the holding of the Conference possible. But Mr. Eisenhower had "found nothing better to do than to advocate once again the espionage and sabotage activity which were allegedly necessary to USA, thereby violating the sovereignty of other States. USA had tried to set a new standard of international law or, to be more exact, international lawlessness. USA had hatched a plan for "open skies" as a move to collect information for the Pentagon.

Referring to Mr. Eisenhower's statement that any undertaking he might give could not be for a period beyond January, 1961 when he would leave office, he said that the Soviet Union dealt with States and not with a person who happened to occupy the White House for a certain period.

This was a case of US subterfuge, a tactical manoeuvre designed to evade responsibility and delude public opinion. The US Government had displayed perfidy to the Soviet Union and there were not many similar cases in history. One example came to his mind—the Japanese attitude towards USA prior to Pearl Harbour in 1941. He was not saying that USA had launched a war against the Soviet Union, but the parallel in perfidy was striking. Mr. Eisenhower had received Mr. Khruschev in the United States and talked of the need to strengthen mutual confidence even as the US Air Force was launching aggressive actions. He asked: "Is not that an example of perfidy?"

When the sponsors of espionage and sabotage were caught in the act, the whole world witnessed them start to twist and turn and fabricate stories before coming out with different statements, not being able to admit that they had committed an act of perfidy.

The question then arose as to how US policy could be trusted after this. One asked, how one could believe statements of the United States officials? It was not surprising that critical remarks were often expressed about this policy inside the United States itself. To those who argued that the Soviet Union over-emphasized the U-2 plane incident, he said: "Put yourself in our place." They should imagine that Soviet planes were violating United States air-space over Chicago or Detroit. What would the Americans say if the Soviet Union tried to justify this? Would the United States shrug this off as an insignificant incident? Hardly. One could imagine the outburst of indignation that would

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spread over the United States and this would indeed be legitimate indignation.

He gave the warning that the Soviet Union was a great and powerful State and nobody would be allowed to test its patience and, speculating on its peaceful disposition, continue provocations against Soviet territory.

He repeated Mr. Khruschev's earlier statement: "We shall shoot these planes down; we shall administer shattering blows at the bases from whence they come and at those who have set up these bases and actually use them."

Referring to the protests which had been lodged with USA by Norway and Pakistan in connexion with the use of their territories by USA for intelligence flights, he said: "If the Governments of these countries content themselves with just these protests and do not make any more serious and far-reaching conclusions, they may find themselves, even against their will, in a position when the territories of their States may become a springboard for aggression and consequently the object of a retaliatory blow."

The Soviet Government had submitted this question to the Security Council because, he said, this was the United Nations organ which should be the first to raise its voice and to take the necessary measures in all cases when peace was endangered, to say nothing of cases of committed aggression.

He added: "Facing the dangerous actions of one of its Permanent members the Security Council, if it is able to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it, should condemn the policy of aggression carried on by the US Government and say its weighty word for peace. The adventurist policy of a State, however big and influential, cannot be allowed to *jeopardize universal peace.*

"Least of all can this be allowed now when the rapid development of science and technology has overturned all previous concepts of time, space, speed and the destructive capacity of weapons."

Four-Power Resolution:

Before the Council adjourned for the day (May 23), a group of four countries—Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia—tabled a resolution recommending that the Governments concerned should seek the solution of international problems by negotiation and other peaceful means under the UN Charter.

The following is the text of the resolution:

"The Security Council, mindful of its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

"Noting with regret that the hopes of the world for a successful meeting of the Heads of Governments of France, United Kingdom, United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have not been fulfilled;

"Considering also that the resulting situation may lead to an increase of international tensions likely to endanger peace and security;

"Being convinced of the necessity to make every effort to restore and strengthen international goodwill and confidence, based on the established principles of international law;

"Being especially aware of the mounting danger of the continuation of the armaments race;

"Recommends to the Governments concerned to seek solutions of existing international problems by negotiation or other peaceful means as provided in the Charter of UN;

"Appeals to all member-Governments to refrain from any action which might increase tensions;

"Requests the Governments concerned to continue their efforts towards disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests under an international control system and their negotiations on the technical aspects of measures against the possibility of surprise attack, as recommended by the General Assembly in its resolution:

"Urges the Governments of France, United Kingdom, United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to resume discussions as soon as possible and to avail themselves of the assistance that the Security Council and other appropriate organs of UN may be able to render."

It was authoritatively stated on May 25 that this four-Power resolution did not represent the general Asian-African approach to the U-2 spy-plane incident, despite rumours to the contrary in UN lobbies. It was stated, however, that Ceylon and Tunisia, two of the four sponsors, were only acting in their individual capacity.

The general attitude of some of the leading Asian-African countries to the resolution which, according to lobby sources, was being strongly resented by Russia, was summed up as follows: "We have not taken any part in behind-the-scene efforts for the formulation of the resolution. We do not want to push ourselves in unless there is a desire on both sides to find common ground and seek the assistance of un-attached countries. At present such a desire is almost non-existent."

Mr. H. C. Lodge's Speech:

The US delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, said that the presence in Soviet air-space of a single-engined unarmed, one-man aeroplane was not aggression. Yet, just this one plane had caused all the fuss at the Paris 'Summit' Conference and now in United Nations.

As Mr. Lodge put it, the Soviet Union was applying a double standard in maintaining thousands of spies on the territory of other countries and protesting against "one harmless flight".

He said that USA could, had it wished, have cited examples of Soviet activity such as the presence off Long Island of a Soviet vessel which was "interfering" with US naval operations and the presence of numerous Soviet spies "on the ground space of the United States." Since the death of Marshal Stalin, some 350 Soviet spies had been arrested in various countries. Soviet violations of the UN Charter could not fail to make the "free world" concerned about its safety. In due time, USA would bring in proposals before UN which would get to the heart of the problem.

He recalled that Mr. Gromyko had said that flights over Soviet territory continued to be the policy of USA. This was directly and deliberately contrary to facts. Mr. Gromyko knew this very well because he was present when President Eisenhower had stated (in Paris) that the flights had ceased. The US President had said that not only USA but most other countries were constantly the targets of Soviet espionage. Mr. Eisenhower had also said that there was in the Soviet statement an evident misapprehension on one key point. It alleged that USA, in official statements, had threatened continuous over-flights. Mr. Eisenhower had said that USA had made no such threat. But, USA would not shirk its responsibility to guard against surprise attacks.

The flights of American planes over Russian territory, he said, had been suspended and were not to be resumed. The flights were halted before President Eisenhower left for the 'Summit' Conference in Paris. USA was prepared to negotiate an "Open-skies" Treaty with the Soviet Union and others, which would obviate for ever the need for such over-flights. While aggression had never been officially defined, commonsense showed that the presence of a single-engined unarmed one-man plane was not aggression.

He asked where Soviet concern for international law was when the communist forces invaded Korea, and Hungarian independence was "snuffed out" in 1956.

This, he said, was the heart of the matter and they would not get very far if they dwelt on the symptoms of the disease and neglected the disease itself. The disease was the danger of sudden death from surprise attack.

Other Speeches:

M Armand Berard (France) told the Council on May 24 that the threat of massive destruction, which nuclear weapons could cause, should be removed.

He said that there was a flagrant lack of proportion between the incident of May 1 and the consequences which the Soviet Union had drawn from this when, by causing the failure of the 'Summit' Conference, it had ruined the hopes held by all humanity of seeing a beginning of the *detente.*

France would wish that States abstained from intelligence activities, but in the present world situation, these activities were current practice. "Is the Soviet Union which today expresses indignation, is she sure of being more than any other, above reproach on this score."

Sir Pierson Dixon (UK) appealed to the Soviet Union to resume with the West the search for lasting solutions to world problems.

He felt that the reasons given for Russia's disrupting the 'Summit' Conference were not adequate. "However strong the feelings which the incident of the U-2 plane may have aroused, or have been whipped up in the Soviet Union, we cannot agree that the Soviet Union was justified in bringing to nothing a conference on which so much depended.

"It would be a great day for the peace of the world if the Soviet Union, which in many ways has made such great contributions to modern advances in science, could bring itself to show an imagination in the sphere of international relations equal to the inventiveness it has shown in the realm of science."

Dr. M. C. Chang (Formosa) urged the Council to reject the Soviet charges as unworthy of serious consideration.

The charges, if true, he said, were serious and entailed grave consequences. But the basis for them was a simple case of air reconnaissance or, if they liked, espionage. No country had previously tried to classify espionage as aggression. Ironically, the charge of aggression came from a country which had a long and "notorious record of aggression against sovereign independent States."

In this day and age, air sovereignty had become more or less a myth. That sovereignty has been violated right and left by man-made satellites. The Soviet Union had a number of them in orbit. No one had complained about them, nor had the Soviet Union complained about the American satellites.

On May 25, Mr. Jerzy Michalowski (Poland) said it was to be expected that further developments, particularly the attitude of the Council to the U-2 spy-plane case, would have serious political and military consequences.

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International law had never concerned itself with peace-time espionage. But the way USA had acted constituted a violation of that law.

He said that the principle of sovereignty over a State's air-space made over-flights a violation of that sovereignty, and it was a violation of the UN Charter.

Soviet Amendments To Four-Power Resolution:

On May 26, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. A. Gromyko, proposed a three-point amendment to the four-Power resolution.

The amendments made the following points:

(1) Aerial military incursions above the territories of other countries constituted a threat to peace;

(2) UN countries should not send military aircraft over the territories of other countries; and

(3) Governments should be requested to pursue their efforts towards general and complete disarmament as well as cessation of nuclear tests under an appropriate international control system.

Mr. Gromyko noted that the four-Power resolution did not mention "dangerous US provocations" against the Soviet Union. This, he said, was its chief fault.

Mr. Mongli Slim (Tunisia) described the four-Power resolution as "a solemn appeal."

Mr. Jose Correa (Ecuador) observed that UN could not ignore the aggravation of the present situation, and it should offer its services to the Great Powers to find once more the road to conciliation in the name of world peace.

Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon) hoped that the resolution, if adopted, would help towards a resumption of negotiations between the Big Powers.

Mr. A. Gromyko said he was aware that there were some bad judges in the Council, whose ideas of legitimate rules of law were similar to those of the aggressor himself. If these judges did not hand down a proper sentence, they would only be condemning themselves.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (USA) welcomed the initiative taken in the four-Power resolution and added that this resolution gave the Council the opportunity to restore the situation to its proper perspective.

Replying to Mr. Gromyko, he denied Soviet allegation of aggression and said that the Soviet Union had a vast net-work of spies throughout the world. USA had found in its embassies in many parts of the world well over 100 planted listening devices. He produced a wooden replica of the Great Seal of USA and announced that it had been a Soviet gift to the US Ambassador in Moscow and had hung on the wall of his office until it was found to contain a microphone. Thus, Soviet authorities had been able to listen in to the conversation in the US Ambassador's office as part of Soviet intelligence operations.

[In Washington, US State Department officials disclosed that it was removed from Moscow in 1952 and had been kept ever since as a reminder to US diplomats to be vigilant.]

Mr. Jerzy Michalowsky (Poland) said that he did not want to engage with Mr. Lodge in the "battle of the microphones" but could give the US delegate "some very interesting information about some of the microphones in our buildings in this country too."

Russian Resolution Rejected:

On May 26, the Security Council rejected Russia's charges of aggressive American spy flights.

Only Russia and Poland voted for the Soviet draft resolution. Tunisia and Ceylon abstained. The other members of the eleven-nation Council, including Britain and France, voted against it.

After the Council had adjourned for the day, Mr. A. Gromyko told correspondents that he would place the charge of US aggression before the UN General Assembly.

Four-Power Resolution Adopted:

The following day (May 27), the Security Council adopted the four-Power resolution, which urged the Big (four) Powers to resume as soon as possible their discussions on common problems, making use of United Nations.

The four-Power resolution, which was revised at the last minute, also appealed to all Governments to refrain from the use or threats of force in international relations.

Both Russia and Poland abstained on the final vote, while the other nine members voted in favour.

The Russian amendments seeking to re-introduce the question of spy flights were defeated by six votes to two. The positive votes were cast by Russia and Poland, while Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia abstained.

The adoption of the resolution wound up a week of debate.

Faced with a Soviet veto, Ceylon, Tunisia, Ecuador and Argentina, who had earlier tabled the resolution merely calling for the resumption of talks without taking any notice of the Russian complaint of aerial incursions, revised it to meet the Soviet Union part of the way.

The following is the text of the four-Power resolution as revised:

"The Security Council,

"Mindful of its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Noting with regret that the hopes of the world for a successful meeting of the Heads of Governments of France, United Kingdom, United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have not been fulfilled,

"Considering that these developments have caused great disappointment and concern in world public opinion,

"Considering also that the resulting situation may lead to an increase of international tensions likely to endanger peace and security,

"Being convinced of the necessity to make every effort to restore and strengthen international goodwill and confidence, based on the established principles of international law,

"Being especially aware of the mounting danger of the continuation of the armaments race,

"(1) Recommends to the Governments concerned to seek solutions of existing international problems by negotiation or other peaceful means as provided in the Charter of the United Nations;

"(2) Appeals to all member-Governments to refrain from the use or threats of force in their international relations, to respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and to refrain from any action which might increase tensions;

"(3) Requests the Governments concerned to continue their efforts to achieve a constructive solution of the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control in accordance with resolution 1378 (XIV) of the General Assembly and the discontinuance of all nuclear weapons tests under an appropriate international control system as well as their negotiations on measures to prevent surprise attack, including technical measures, as recommended by the General Assembly;

"(4) Urges the Governments of France, United Kingdom, United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to resume discussions as soon as possible and to avail themselves of the assistance that the Security Council and other appropriate organs of United Nations may be able to render to this end."

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi, *Tass*, *The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3370:AOA:A]

B. **America Launches Two Satellites With One Rocket:** America successfully launched from Cape Canaveral on June 22 two satellites from the same rocket. A *Thor-Able-Star* rocket carried the two satellites aloft, one riding piggy-back on the other.

Both the satellites went successfully into orbit. Springs ejected the two satellites simultaneously, but the satellites raced round the world separately, the smaller of the two just ahead of the other.

The larger satellite—the second Transit navigational satellite—would help navigation, while the piggy-back satellite would check solar radiation.

The Transit satellite was a 36-inch sphere weighing 223 lbs. It was an advanced version of the Transit satellite put into orbit on April 13.

The smaller sphere weighed 42 lbs. Both were intended to achieve a near circular orbit at an altitude of 500 miles.

The piggy-back satellite, 20 inches in diametre, was said to have been filled with instruments to measure solar radiation in the ionosphere.

The new Transit satellite was aimed to orbit at an inclination of 67.5 degrees from the Equator.

Most of Russia lies in this region.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3396:AOA:D]

C. **Progress Of "Pioneer V":** It was reported on June 21 that Britain's giant radio-telescope at Jordell Bank had communicated on that day across 20,000,000 miles with the US space satellite *Pioneer V*.

The satellite, launched in March, 1960, has been travelling round the Sun away from the Earth at 18,000 miles per hour.

A Jordell Bank spokesman said that the satellite showed no hesitation in responding to signals.

But, he added, the batteries of the satellite had deteriorated more rapidly than had been expected and they did not expect to track it for longer than another week, when it would be about 23,000,000 miles away.

The satellite's designers had estimated that radio signals from it could not be heard after it had gone 20,000,000 miles beyond the Earth.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3296:AOA:F]

D. **US Tele-guided Missile Destroys Another Tele-guided Ballistic Missile:** The US Army announced on June 10 that one of its tele-guided missiles had, for the first time, intercepted and destroyed another tele-guided ballistic missile in flight.

The intercepted missile was a *Corporal* rocket launched from a base in the White Sands Desert in New Mexico. An improved *Mike Hercules* missile, tele-guided and solid fuel-powered, intercepted and destroyed the *Corporal*. The *Mike Hercules* has a range of 120 kilometres and a ceiling of 45,720 metres.

The US Army also published a series of photos showing successively the launching of the *Mike Hercules* rocket, the *Corporal* flying

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at high altitude, a shot showing the former chasing the latter and finally, the interception and explosion of the two rockets.

No indication was given of the date of the successful test.

However, according to informed sources, the test was held on June 3.

(*The New York Times*)

E. New International Tin Agreement: In New York, on June 24, a United Nations-sponsored Conference of tin-producing and consuming countries unanimously approved a new International Tin Agreement after month-long secret negotiations.

The new Agreement would be effective for five years from July 1, 1961, following ratification by that date of the countries adhering to it.

It left unchanged the current floor and ceiling prices of £730 and £880 a ton of tin.

But, while the size of the buffer-stock in the new Agreement was set at an equivalent of 25,000 tons, it stipulated that it should amount to the equivalent of 20,000 tons (initially 12,500 tons in tin metal and equivalent value of 7,500 tons in cash).

It also stipulated that the International Tin Council should not declare the need for a period of export control unless it found that at least 10,000 tons of tin was likely to be held in the buffer-stock at the beginning of that period.

If a control period was declared, permissible exports of the producing countries should be on the basis of these percentages: Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi 9.25 per cent; Bolivia 18 per cent; Indonesia 19.50 per cent; Federation of Malaya 38 per cent; Federation of Nigeria 6.25 per cent; and Thailand 9 per cent.

These producing nations' percentages in the new Agreement were 9.05, 19.40, 18.90, 37.75, 6.10 and 8.80 respectively.

A minimum of 15 ratifications are required for the new Agreement to become effective, *including at least nine consuming countries.*

It will be held open for signature in London from September 1 to December 31, 1960.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3283:AOA:F]

F. British Bank Rate Raised: The Bank of England decided on June 22 to raise the Bank rate from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

The Government ordered the banks to deposit 2 per cent of their assets by August 17 with the Bank of England. Until now, they had to deposit only 1 per cent.

This meant that a total of £140 million would be "frozen" and this would not be available for lending to the public and to business.

[This applies to English banks. For Scottish banks the rate of deposit was doubled from half per cent to 1 per cent.]

A Bank of England spokesman said: "It is felt desirable to maintain the restraint on bank lending.

"It is also felt desirable to introduce stronger restraining influences on the further growth of domestic demand through the more general effects of a rise in Bank rate."

The measures were said to be directed to the domestic situation, but were also related to the effect which the domestic situation had upon the external situation.

Business and financial experts had anticipated for weeks past that the Government might be planning to tighten the credit squeeze to curb too much spending and borrowing.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3186:AOA:N]

G. Communist Parties' Conference In Bucharest: Twelve communist parties of the Eastern bloc met in Bucharest in the last week of June and exchanged views on the international situation and drew their conclusions during the third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

Communist leaders from all the East European countries, including the Soviet Premier, Mr. N. Khruschev, and a representative of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Peng Chen, made speeches during the Congress.

The parties, including those of the Soviet Union and of the Chinese People's Republic, issued a joint *communique* declaring that international developments confirmed the Declaration they had signed in Moscow in November, 1957.

[The 1957 Declaration had affirmed the principle of peaceful co-existence, the possibility of avoiding new wars and the need for remaining vigilant against the danger of war.]

The parties were agreed that "this Declaration of 1957 was still entirely valid in the present international situation."

It said: "The communist parties consider the fight for peace as a task of primary importance. With all the forces dedicated to peace, they will do all that is within their power to avoid a new war."

It also discussed the transition from capitalism to socialism in different countries and listed the "enormous" successes of the socialist camp in the economic and cultural fields and in the strengthening of the communist *regimes* and Governments in the Eastern countries.

It added: "The socialist camp is at the peak of its strength. It is having an ever-increasing influence on the development of all humanity.

"The participants at the Congress (of the Rumanian Party) declare that the communist parties and workers will re-inforce in the future, as in the past, the cohesion of the countries of the world socialist system and that they will safeguard their unity as the apple of their eyes in the fight for peace and security for all people and for the triumph of the great work of Marxism-Leninism."

The *communique* was signed by Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, North Viet-Nam, East Germany, the Chinese People's Republic, North Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

It confirmed that a 'summit' conference of Communist States was held as a parallel to the Rumanian Communist Party Congress at which Mr. N. Khruschev succeeded in getting his Chinese ally to admit that that policy of peaceful co-existence had produced positive results.

In the joint *communique*, both USSR and China recognized that it was possible to avoid new wars in our time (a point not accepted until now by the Chinese) and admitted that it was possible for the working class to "have the socialist revolution triumph by peaceful means."

On this point, the Chinese delegate scored a point by having Moscow recognize henceforth that outside peaceful roads for the socialist revolution, other means remain available, contrary to the statements by Mr. Khruschev at Bucharest, holding that a revolution could take place by social action alone.

They also re-affirmed that they held to principles contained in the Declaration signed in Moscow in November, 1957, a document constituting a form of "Charter of the International Communist Movement".

(*Tass* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1762:CHI:A]

H. International Conference On Safety Of Life At Sea: Provisions on the use of radar, safety of nuclear-powered vessels and modern types of life-saving equipment were contained in a new Convention produced by the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea which closed in London on June 17.

The Conference (which opened on May 17) was called to review and revise the existing Convention and collision regulations which date from 1948, the year of the last Conference.

The President of the Conference, Sir Gilmour Jenkins (who was also head of the United Kingdom delegation), said in his closing speech on June 17 that the Conference had produced agreements of which all could be proud. He hoped that they would be universally adopted and endure for many years.

The new Convention, he said, took full account of the lessons which experience had taught them and the scientific and technical advances which had been made in the last 12 years.

The collision regulations had been wisely left much as they were, but useful guidance about the use of radar had been added.

In addition to the Convention and collision regulation, the Conference adopted 56 other recommendations on subjects directly connected with maritime safety.

About half of these recommendations involved the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) which organized the Conference in co-operation with the United Kingdom.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3113:AOA:F]

I. Galaxies In Collision—Observations By US Scientist: An American astronomer, Dr. Rudolph Minkowski, told the Astronomical Society of the Pacific at Eugene (Oregon) on June 13 that, using the giant telescope at Palomar Mountain, he had observed the flight of an astronomical body at about 90,000 miles a second.

[It was stated that Dr. Minkowski's findings would allow scientists to test theories about the structure of the universe. The telescope enabled the reaching of 36,000 trillion (36,000,000,000,000,000,000,000) miles into space. This made the detection of two galaxies in collision possible.]

Dr. Minkowski estimated that the collision took place about 6,000,000,000 light years away. The galaxies were represented by a speck of light moving away from the Earth at about 90,000 miles a second.

This information, he added, might help in determining whether the Universe was born with a big bang and had been ageing ever since, or whether it was constantly renewing itself and had no beginning or end.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3285:AOA:R]

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July 30—August 5, 1960

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **Barter Agreement With Iran:** A Barter Agreement between Afghanistan and Iran was announced on June 26.

Under the Agreement, Iranian textiles, including velvets, would go to Afghanistan, and Iran would undertake to tranship and sell Afghan dried fruit overseas.

However, at present, it was said, there were no plans for a general Trade and Cultural Agreement between the two countries.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3251:AFG:A]

B. **Automobile Repair Works Set Up With Russian Aid:** The official opening of the Jangalak Automobile Repair Works near Kabul took place on July 2.

The ceremony was attended by King Zahir Shah, the Minister of Automobile Transport and Highways of Soviet Russia, Mr. F. V. Kalabukhov, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan, and other Afghan dignitaries.

King Zahir Shah thanked the Soviet specialists who had helped to build the Works and said that the Works featured prominently in the Second Five-Year Plan of the country's development and would train Afghan specialists.

The Afghan Minister for Mining and Industry, Mr. Mohammed Yusuf, also thanked the Soviet Union for the help it had rendered in building the Works. He described the Works as an important industrial undertaking.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3139:AFG:A]

BURMA

A. **First Session Of Joint Boundary Committee:** The Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee, constituted in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma on the Question of Boundary between the two countries held its first session from June 27 to July 5 in Rangoon.

It was inaugurated by the Foreign Minister of Burma, Mr. Sao Hkun Hkio.

A friendly and cordial atmosphere was stated to have prevailed throughout the session and the consultations were conducted in a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding.

As a result, it was said, the Committee reached unanimous agreement on the following aspects of its work: (1) Working procedure; (2) Specific tasks for the Committee in accordance with the Agreement; and (3) Organization and despatch of the joint survey teams and the joint investigation team.

It was agreed that these teams should begin their field operations in July, 1960.

The Committee agreed to hold its second session in Peking in the fourth week of July.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3151:CHI:A]

B. **Dam In Kayah State:** Work has begun on the construction of a reservoir to hold the waters of the Mese Chaung in Kayah State, close to the Thai border, and to utilize them for irrigation purposes.

The project, estimated to cost K600,000, will benefit 5,000 acres of land. It will be completed by the end of 1961.

Simultaneously, work is also in progress on the Ngwelaung Canal, about nine miles from the Kayah State capital of Loikaw. It will cost K16,00,000.

Shortage of water is the most serious problem in Kayah State where rainfall is scanty.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 1946:BUR:B]

CAMBODIA

A. **"Observer" Interview With Prince Norodom Sihanouk:** The *Observer* of London published on July 3 an interview with the Cambodian Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in which Prince Norodom expressed the view that Cambodia might accept arms from China and the Soviet Union unless the United States revised its policy in South-East Asia.

It said that Prince Norodom reproached USA for failing to prevent Thailand and South Viet-Nam from putting pressure on Cambodia.

He said that USA was excessively arming those two countries and was failing to take steps against "certain American elements" who were "actively aiding the Cambodian rebels with the goal of overthrowing the present *regime*."

It quoted him as saying: "We wish to remain strictly neutral and we have no aggressive designs against anybody. But, if by the end of the year, the United States does not modify its attitude, we may once again be forced to compromise our neutrality—but this time by turning to the Socialist camp for our arms.

"Our pilots may be trained on MIGs in Russia and our artillery may come from China.

"The Chinese leaders have been offering to equip our armed forces since my visit to Peking in 1958 and I am also sure that the Soviet Union would respond quickly to any appeal from us.

"I have no illusions about the communist bloc, but politics and not sentiments must prevail. One must consult national interests first."

He noted that Mr. Chou En-lai, during his visit to Pnom Penh in May, 1960, had suggested that their two countries sign a Friendship Treaty.

In a telegram published by *The Daily Mail* (London) on July 18, Prince Norodom said that his Government would negotiate a "Military Aid Agreement with our Chinese and Soviet friends only when we have exhausted all possibilities with the Americans."

He added: "My country is threatened first and foremost by the intrigues of traitors calling themselves 'free Cambodians'. These traitors are few in number, but they enjoy continued support from our neighbours, Thailand and particularly South Viet-Nam, and operate from their territory."

Comparative Military Strength:

This was the first time that Prince Norodom had bluntly threatened one Power bloc in such a manner.

The reasons were explained in an editorial article in *Neak Cheat Niyum*, a newspaper virtually directed by Prince Norodom.

This paper disclosed that the Cambodian Government was alarmed by the disproportion between the country's armed forces and those of the neighbouring States of Thailand, South Viet-Nam and Laos.

Compared with Cambodia's National Army of 28,000 men, Thailand has 101,000, Viet-Nam (RVN) 158,000 and Laos 30,000.

It said: "He regards these armies as a potential threat to Cambodia, because the Governments of these countries have taken up a hostile attitude to Cambodia's policy of neutralism. He believes that Cambodia's small army, equipped with weapons virtually unusable for military operations worthy of the name would not be able to resist an attack.

"Under its current Military Aid Agreement with the United States, Cambodia is bound not to accept arms from any other Power, especially not from the communist bloc. However, the Cambodian Government now declares that if the United States refuses to give us military aid sufficient to form a barrier to the territorial ambitions of our neighbours...we shall inform the American Government of our intention to accept modern arms from other Great Powers".

(*The Nation*, Rangoon and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3335:CHI:A]

B. *Correction*: On page 3335, under Cambodia, it was stated that a State banquet was given in honour of Mr. Chou En-lai by Prince Norodom Sihanouk on May 5. This was not correct. The banquet was given by the Council of Regency. The banquet at which Prince Norodom presided was held on May 6 and it was given by the Government. Besides, Prince Norodom's observations on a *rapprochement* among the Big Powers was not made at this banquet but in his welcome speech at the airport. The error is regretted. Editor—*AR*.

CHINA

A. **Chinese-African People's Friendship Association:** The establishment of an organization called the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association was announced in Peking on April 12.

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The Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Mr. Liu Changsheng, is the President of the Association. Its Executive Council consists of over 130 members representing various circles in China.

The purpose of the Association, as laid down in its rules, "is to back the just struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism and foster friendly relations and economic and cultural exchanges between the Chinese and African peoples."

The Association was sponsored by 17 public bodies, including the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Youth Federation, the National Women's Federation, the China Peace Committee, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the China Islamic Association.

In another move towards strengthening relations with the newly-independent African countries, it was announced in Peking on April 11 that the Chairman of the People's Republic, Mr. Liu Shao-chi, had invited the President of the Republic of Guinea, Mr. Sekou Toure, to visit China and that Mr. Toure had accepted the invitation.

China's first Ambassador to Guinea, Mr. Ko Hua, presented his credentials to President Sekou Toure in Conakry on April 11.

After the ceremony, Mr. Ko Hua declared that China and Guinea were linked in "profound friendship in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and that with the attainment of independence and liberation, friendly co-operation between them has grown greatly."

Mass Rally In Peking:

On July 3, a mass rally was held in Peking to celebrate the independence of the Cameroons, the Federation of Mali, Togo, Malagasy, the Congo and Somali and the founding of the Republic of Ghana.

In his opening speech, Mr. Liu Changsheng said: "The securing of independence by the African countries is a brilliant victory of the African people who have waged unremitting and prolonged struggles against imperialism and colonialism. It shows that the colonial system will certainly be smashed by the vigorous national independence movement."

He said: "All the schemes of imperialism to undermine the national independence movement in Africa are doomed to failure so long as the African people strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle. No force on earth can prevent the African people from marching forward to full liberation."

The Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, Mr. Liao Cheng-chih, condemned what he called "US imperialism for infiltrating into Africa under the cloak of sympathy for the African people's independence and sweet talk of friendship and mutual benefit" and said:

"US imperialism has set up military bases on many important strategic parts of Africa and is plundering the African peoples' strategical resources, attempting to take the place of the old British, French, Belgian and Portuguese colonialism. Recently, US imperialism has gone further in plotting to set up rocket bases in Zanzibar in the guise of a so-called tracking station for Project Mercury for the purpose of scientific research. It is also trying to turn east and middle Africa into bases for H-bombers.

"These facts show US imperialism as not only enemy No. 1 of the people of Asia and Latin America but also as the most vicious and dangerous enemy of the national independence movements in Africa. Therefore, to win national liberation, the African people have not only to continue their struggle against the old brand of colonialism to gain complete freedom from their control but also redouble their vigilance against the US imperialist intrigues and oppose and prevent USA from imposing a new colonial yoke on them."

The rally ended with performances by Chinese artists on anti-US imperialism theme.

Relations With Ghana:

It was officially announced in Peking and Accra on July 1 that China and Ghana had agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors.

The President of the Republic of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, received on July 2 the Chinese Ambassador to Guinea, Mr. Ko Hua, who was attending the celebrations connected with the inauguration of the Republic in Accra.

Mr. Ko Hua handed to Dr. Nkrumah messages of congratulations from Mr. Liu Shao-chi, Mr. Chou En-lai and Madame Soong Ching-ling.

Peking newspapers greeted the establishment of diplomatic relations between Ghana and China as a sign "that a new epoch has dawned in the relations between China and Africa."

The Peking *People's Daily* said that China's establishment of friendly and co-operative relations with African countries reflected the decline of "Western colonial influence in Asia and Africa."

It added: "It is the common desire of the people of China and of African countries that relations of friendly co-operation should be strengthened between China and Ghana and other African countries."

Another daily, *Ta Kung Pao*, said that "with the establishment of formal relations, the friendly co-operation between China and Ghana will develop still further."

On July 6, it was announced in Accra that Dr. Nkrumah had accepted an invitation to visit China, but the date had not been fixed.

(*Peking Review* and *China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 2959:CHI:A]

B. **Algerian Delegation's Visit:** A delegation of the "Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria" paid a visit to China from April 30 to May 3, from May 7 to 9 and from May 13 to 20 at the invitation of the Government of China.

The delegation was headed by the Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Krim Belkacem. It was received by the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Marshal Chu Teh, and had talks with Chinese Government leaders headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai.

A joint *communique* signed on May 19 by Mr. Belkacem and the Vice-Premier, Marshal Chen Yi, noted Chinese support to the Algerian struggle for freedom and the common hostility of both sides to imperialism.

The *communique* said: "During the talks, the two parties held sincere and friendly discussions on the current international situation in Asia and Africa, in particular, the struggle of Algeria and the question of further developing friendly co-operation between China and Algeria, and identical views were reached by them with satisfaction on the subjects discussed.

"The two parties noted with pleasure that the storm of national liberation struggles was violently sweeping over the broad expanse of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Since the Bandung Conference, the solidarity movement of the Asian and African peoples, in their struggles against imperialism and colonialism, has undergone an extremely rapid and great development. The Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference, held in Conakry in April, 1960, issued a loud and militant clarion call for the Asian and African peoples to thoroughly eradicate imperialism and colonialism, and propelled the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to form a broad anti-imperialist united front.

"The two parties were deeply convinced that with the peoples who love peace, justice and democratic freedoms becoming united and persisting in their struggle, the days of imperialism are surely numbered. They solemnly pledged that the Chinese and Algerian peoples would unfailingly stand by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America engaged in just struggles to win and safeguard their national independence and democratic freedoms. They considered the new Security Treaty signed between Japan and the United States to be a military Treaty seriously menacing Asian peace, which should be opposed. They sternly condemned the policy and atrocities of racial discrimination carried out by the Government of the Union of South Africa and declared their support for the South African people's just struggle to safeguard their fundamental human rights.

"During the talks, the Government of the People's Republic of China expressed stern opposition to and condemnation of the colonial war and aggressive crimes perpetrated against the Algerian people by the French imperialists with the support of the US imperialists. The Chinese Government re-iterated its firm support for the Algerian people's just struggle to attain national independence. The Chinese Government is of the firm conviction that the heroic Algerian people, by persisting in their struggle with the support of the peace-loving people of the whole world, will surely be able to triumph over imperialism and colonialism and win final victory in their national liberation struggle."

The Algerian delegation interrupted its Chinese tour to visit North Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (North) where they were accorded a very warm welcome.

Seeing the delegation off at Peking airport on May 20, the Chinese Vice-Premier, Mr. Ho Lung, said: "The future certainly belongs to the Algerian people."

Mr. Belkacem said: "Like the Chinese people, we shall bury for ever the monster of colonialism and realize happiness for our people."

(*Peking Review*)

[Prev. ref. 2440:CHI:C]

C. **Trade And Payments Agreement With Iraq:** A Sino-Iraqi Trade and Payments Agreement for 1960-61 was signed in Peking on May 25.

On the same day, the Iraqi Government delegation led by the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Abdul Latif Al-Shawaaf, which had come to negotiate the Agreement, was received by the Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai.

A joint *communique* issued afterwards said that according to the list of goods attached to the Trade Agreement, China would supply Iraq with cotton cloth, silk, rolled steel, machinery and various consumer goods and Iraq would send China dates, cotton, hides, crude oil, petroleum products and cement.

It declared that the signing of the Agreement signified the consolidation and development of Sino-Iraqi trade and the growth of friendship between the two Governments and peoples.

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Earlier, the two countries signed in Peking the 1960 Executive Plan of the Sino-Iraqi Cultural Co-operation Agreement.

(*Peking Review*)

[Prev. ref. 2463:CHI:B]

D. **Madame Soong Ching-ling On Co-existence:** Peking newspapers carried an authoritative article written by the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic and a widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Madame Soong Ching-ling, on June 27 declaring China's willingness to co-exist peacefully with anyone, "even imperialism," and re-stating her policy of friendship with the Soviet Union.

The article did not refer directly to recent reports of Soviet-Chinese differences on whether a communist-capitalist war was inevitable, but dismissed as "simply a lie" the efforts of the "trained seals" of the imperialist Press to depict China as unwilling to co-exist peacefully.

It said: "China is willing to co-exist peacefully with anyone, even imperialism. In fact, we have to co-exist with it. Imperialism exists as an objective reality. Socialist States also exist as objective realities.

"But, while we want to co-exist peacefully with imperialism, this does not mean that we will be submissive to it. We will not allow US imperialism to rob us of our own territory.

"History and experience tell us that as long as imperialism has a breath in it, it will breathe that breath with the thought of exploiting others, of using force and violence to accomplish its end of dominating others.

"This means that if co-existence with imperialism is to be peaceful, it will come about only because the peoples maintain a high degree of vigilance against the machinations of the imperialists, maintain a high degree of militancy and struggle and demonstratively show them that we will not allow them to run amuck.

"We stand shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other members of the socialist camp. Our friendship is eternal. This is our policy today; it will always be our policy.

"China threatens absolutely no one.

"It is astounding that the Chinese peoples' determination to liberate our territory of Taiwan (Formosa) and the other islands should cause surprise and uneasiness among some circles of the West.

"We must say to such people: friends, look not at China for the source of the tense situation in the Far East. We threaten absolutely no one. Look to United States imperialism which openly commits aggression against China and prepares even larger aggression.

"If you (USA) want to liquidate international tensions, if you (USA) want to uphold justice and protect the peace of the world, join in the peoples' struggle to liquidate imperialism."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3352:CHI:C]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Dr. Rajendra Prasad's Visit To USSR; Mr. A. Z. Phizo In London; Canada-India Atomic Reactor Becomes "Critical"; Two Indians Captured And Released By Chinese On Ladakh Border; Two Central Loans; Export Earnings During 1959-60; Maharashtra Budget.

A. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad's Visit To USSR:** The President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, left New Delhi on June 20 on a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The Railway Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, accompanied him as Minister-in-Waiting.

In a speech at the Moscow airport, Dr. Rajendra Prasad underlined the need to preserve world peace and said that without world peace, the striking progress achieved by man everywhere would be lost, perhaps for ever.

Welcoming Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Soviet President, Dr. L. Brezhnev, said that the visit would lead to further friendship between India and the Soviet Union.

Luncheon By Presidium:

At a luncheon given in his honour in Moscow by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR on June 21, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that a special responsibility rested on great countries like the Soviet Union to help in preserving the world from war and destruction.

He referred also to Indo-Soviet collaboration in the cultural and atomic fields, particularly in the task of maintenance of world peace, and called for efforts for removing the fear of war.

He said: "We have received the generous help of your Government as of many other friendly Governments. The modern steel plant at Bhilai, standing in the midst of a countryside which had not changed for centuries, the vast agricultural farm at Suratgarh, the huge machine-building factory which will shortly go up at Ranchi, the many oil-wells which are sprouting on the Western shores of India—these are a few of the projects in which we have had your ready assistance. I am happy to think that your experience and the skill of your experts will assist us in the building of the new India on which we have embarked.

"Finally, there is the growing collaboration between the leaders of your country and mine in the field of international affairs, in United Nations and elsewhere, and above all in the task of maintaining world peace."

Proposing the toast for fruitful Indo-Soviet friendship, the Soviet President, Dr. L. Brezhnev, cited Indo-Soviet friendship as a proof of the vitality of Lenin's principle of peaceful co-existence and expressed appreciation of India's support to the Soviet proposals for total disarmament.

Earlier in the day (June 21), Dr. Rajendra Prasad called on Dr. L. Brezhnev at the Kremlin and spent half-an-hour with him.

Also on June 21, Dr. Prasad laid a wreath on the Lenin-Stalin Mausoleum in Moscow's Red Square.

Later at night (June 21), he attended a performance of Tchaikovsky's ballet "Swan Lake" at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow.

The following day (June 22), Dr. Prasad visited the exhibition of economic achievements of USSR in Moscow.

"Bandung" Lunch:

Envoys of 19 countries which took part in the Bandung Conference in 1955 gave a luncheon in honour of Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Moscow on June 22.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Prasad said that the question before the independent countries of Asia and Africa was one of consolidating their freedom by giving it a broad economic base. "In this there is considerable room for mutual co-operation and assistance among the Asian-African countries themselves."

He added: "Many countries have been unstinted in their assistance. Standing before our Soviet guests this evening, I must express in particular our appreciation of the generous assistance that we in Asia and Africa have received from the Soviet Union. We are grateful for this to the Soviet Government and to the Soviet leaders.

"Let us hope that the friendship and goodwill generated at Bandung will grow stronger and stronger so that in our day-to-day working and actual dealings with one another and with other nations, particularly the Bandung countries, all of us shall act in a manner calculated to foster and strengthen that spirit."

[The Soviet news agency *Tass* reported that except for the Pakistan Ambassador, the lunch was attended by the envoys of the 19 other Bandung nations.]

Speaking after Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Soviet President, Dr. L. Brezhnev, said: "The spirit of Bandung cannot be buried, just as the people's will for national freedom cannot be destroyed."

In Leningrad:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad and party arrived in Leningrad on June 23. He was warmly welcomed by large crowds lining the main road.

On June 24, the Leningrad Supreme Soviet gave a dinner in honour of Dr. Prasad.

Speaking at the dinner, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad Supreme Soviet, Mr. Nikolai Smirnov, said that the friendship between the people of the Soviet Union and India was growing stronger every day.

Replying, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, he was exceedingly happy to see that the Leningrad Councillors were busy building the new Russia.

Dr. Prasad spent June 23 sightseeing in Leningrad.

He visited the Smolny Palace from where Lenin organized the 1917 Revolution.

He also visited the Assembly Hall where Soviet power was proclaimed after the Revolution.

On the morning of June 24, Dr. Prasad visited the Oriental Institute in Leningrad, where research is being done in a number of eastern languages. These languages include Sanskrit, Hindi, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Marathi.

Later, he drove to Patrodverets, the former residence of the Russian Tsars, where now thousands of people spend their summer vacation.

He also visited the Hermitage Museum where he saw ancient gold ornaments, paintings, sculptures and other objects of art housed in more than 300 rooms.

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He presented the Leningrad Institute of Oriental Studies with an eight-volume biography of Mahatma Gandhi.

In Kiev:

From Leningrad, Dr. Prasad arrived in Kiev on June 25.

On June 26, he visited the Druzhba (friendship) Collective Farm, 55 kilometres from Kiev, where he inspected the animal breeding farm and the fields and talked with members of the collective farm.

At Sochi:

Thousands of people gave a tumultuous welcome to Dr. Rajendra Prasad on June 27 when he arrived at Sochi, on the Caucasian Black Sea coast, from Kiev.

People lining both sides of the 25-mile route from the Adler airport to Sochi showered bouquets and petals on Dr. Prasad and his party.

At the airport, Dr. Prasad said that the warm welcome he had received in Sochi was evidence of the friendship and kind sentiments of the people of the Soviet Union for India.

He added: "I shall carry home with me this love for my people. I should like to assure you that I am learning much about your country".

At a banquet given in his honour on June 26 by the Presidium of the Ukraine Supreme Soviet, Dr. Prasad supported the Soviet Union's latest disarmament proposals.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad rounded off his visit to Sochi on June 28 with the planting of a sapling of magnolia in the Valley of Friendship at the local Riviera.

He had a two-hour cruise on the Black Sea along the Caucasian coast in a naval cutter on the morning of June 28. Later, he visited the Matista Sulphur Springs Sanatorium and the Sanatorium for Metallurgical Workers.

He told newsmen: "I am much pleased with my acquaintance with Sochi. The city has greatly impressed me. This is a beautiful spot for rest."

Back In Moscow:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad arrived back in Moscow from Sochi on June 29.

On the same day (June 29), he called on the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, when Mr. Khruschev was understood to have personally explained to Dr. Prasad Russia's disarmament proposals announced on June 2.

Mr. Khruschev was understood to have expressed his appreciation of India's stand, particularly Mr. Nehru's latest statement in New Delhi in which he supported the Soviet disarmament proposals.

Speaking at a reception given by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Moscow on June 29, the Soviet President, Dr. L. Brezhnev said: "The cordiality and sincerity which always attend our meetings are evidence of the sound foundations of the growing friendship and expanding all-round co-operation between our two countries."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Brezhnev toasted each other in lemonade and orange juice. [These were the only drinks provided.]

Honour By Moscow University:

On June 30, Moscow University conferred on Dr. Rajendra Prasad the honorary degree of Doctor of Historical Sciences.

At the function, Dr. Prasad was welcomed by Academician Ivan Petrotsky, Rector of the University, who said that Dr. Prasad's research into the history of the national liberation movement in India had won the respect of Soviet scholars.

Dr. Prasad thanked the Council of the University for the honour done him and said: "This is a great honour to me. It is well known that Moscow University has made a great contribution to culture and science. That is why I am particularly happy to be able to be here and to learn about its work and also make your personal acquaintance.

"I am taking advantage of this opportunity to express my recognition of the great contribution Soviet scientists have made to mastering the universe."

On Moscow Television:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said on Moscow television on June 30 that he had been moved by the friendliness and courtesy of the Soviet people.

He said: "I shall convey your greetings to my people. I am confident that the people of India will be happy to learn what material progress you have made in the short period of just over 40 years. You are courageous in war and you are courageous now in the struggle for peace."

Banquet And Receptions:

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour in Moscow on June 30, Dr. Rajendra Prasad emphasized the growing collaboration between India and the Soviet Union in international affairs, in United Nations and elsewhere and, above all, in the task of maintaining world peace and spoke of the growing and close understanding between India and the Soviet Union as a result of exchange of visits by the leaders of the two countries.

He also acknowledged the generous help which India was receiving from the Soviet Union in the task of industrialization which India had embarked upon.

Dr. L. Brezhnev, who spoke before Dr. Prasad, said that the peoples of the Soviet Union and India were linked by traditional friendship which went back many centuries.

That friendship had particularly developed during the last few years as a result of Mr. Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union and Mr. Khruschev's visit to India. The Soviet Union would continue to help India economically because it was the policy of the Soviet Union to help countries made economically backward by the shackles of colonial rule.

Speaking at the reception in his honour at the Kremlin earlier on June 30, Dr. Prasad said: "I came as a stranger to your country. But you and your people have welcomed me as a real friend, and as I am about to leave, I feel sad, for parting with a friend is always sad."

He described his impressions about the visit to the Soviet Union as "overwhelming."

He said: "The Soviet Union and India have come very close to each other in recent years. We have received very substantial assistance from the Soviet Government during the past five years. This has enabled us to carry out and plan a number of industrial and agricultural projects."

He thanked the Soviet Government for the "generous, unconditional and selfless assistance" rendered to India.

He described the Head of the Soviet Government, Mr. N. Khruschev, as a firm believer in the policy of co-existence and said: "He does not believe that war is inevitable, nor do we. This sharing of common ideals provides a bond between our two countries which will increase in the years to come."

Earlier, in the evening (June 30), over 2,000 Muscovites, including leaders of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party, attended a reception held by the Soviet-Indian Society for Cultural Relations in the Kremlin in honour of Dr. Prasad.

Departure From Moscow:

Moscow gave a warm send-off to Dr. Rajendra Prasad on the morning of July 1, as he left for Stalinabad, capital of Soviet Tajikistan.

He was seen off by the Soviet President, Dr. L. Brezhnev, and other members of the Soviet Government.

In a farewell speech, Dr. Brezhnev said that the visit of Dr. Prasad and his meetings with Soviet people would, beyond doubt, contribute to still closer friendship between the two peace-loving nations and to rally their efforts for peace and peaceful co-existence.

Replying, Dr. Prasad thanked the Soviet people for the warm welcome he had been accorded during his tour of the Soviet Union.

He said: "I have seen your accomplishments with my own eyes. I was moved by the warm welcome I was given everywhere I went."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad arrived in Stalinabad on July 1.

From Stalinabad he went to Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan.

A banquet was given in honour of Dr. Rajendra Prasad by the Presidium of Uzbekistan on July 4.

In a speech on the occasion, he said he had no doubt that the Soviet Government would extend its sympathy and help in ample measure to India in the execution of her Third Five-Year Plan.

Before leaving for India, Dr. Prasad met newsmen in Tashkent on July 5.

He told the newsmen: "The one major lesson that the people of India should learn from the Soviet people is to be disciplined and hard-working.

"The Indian people should learn whatever was good from the Soviet people and put it to practice within their own country—and the two things which I would commend to the Indian people in this connexion are the Soviet examples of discipline and hard work."

Farewell Speech At Tashkent:

Speaking at Tashkent airport before Dr. Prasad's departure for home, Madame Yadgar Nasriddinova, President of the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet said that Dr. Prasad's visit to the Soviet Union had greatly impressed the Soviet people.

She described the visit as "a joyous and unforgettable event, a real friendship festival."

She added: "Friendship between our two countries rests on the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence between States with different systems, and we are happy that these contacts are successfully developing and growing to the benefit of world peace."

In his farewell speech at the airport, Dr. Prasad said: "I am returning to India richer in experience and with a clearer idea of your achieve-

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ments and the great tasks for whose fulfilment the Soviet people are working.

"During the past two weeks, I was moved by the repeated manifestations of your friendly sentiments towards my country and the warm welcome you gave me and my party.

"I have witnessed with surprise and admiration your efforts to unite in your society peoples with different social, historical and ethnic backgrounds. At the same time, you stint no effort to preserve everything good and distinctive in the arts and cultures of different nationalities. With great attention and interests, I listened to a report that tuition in the Central Asian Republics is conducted in several languages.

"I am sure that we can use to advantage your experience in the practical solution of the problem which confronts India as well."

He emphasized that Soviet-Indian relations were an eloquent proof of the possibility of co-operation between countries with differing social and ideological systems.

He returned to New Delhi on July 5.

In a special message to the Indian people on his impressions of Russia on July 7, Dr. Prasad said that India could learn many things from the Soviet Union, while maintaining its own political system and independent personality.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Discharged Functions Of President:

The Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, was sworn-in in New Delhi on June 20 to discharge the functions of the President of India during the fortnight Dr. Rajendra Prasad was away in the Soviet Union.

The appointment was understood to have been necessitated by what was described as "important State events during the next two weeks, requiring formal presidential assent."

It may be remarked that Dr. Rajendra Prasad has been abroad so far on five occasions since his swearing-in as President in 1950. But this was the first time that an acting appointment was made under Article 65 of the Constitution. [This Article provides among other things that the Vice-President will discharge the functions of the President during the latter's illness, absence or "any other cause."]

Article 65 also entitles the Vice-President, during such an appointment, to draw enhanced salary and allowances. But, Dr. Radhakrishnan who receives pay and allowances only as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, did not accept any addition to his emoluments.

(*Tass, PIB*, New Delhi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3175:INI:A]

B. **Mr. A. Z. Phizo In London:** The Naga rebel leader, Mr. A. Z. Phizo, arrived in London on June 11 from Switzerland. He travelled, according to Press despatches, on a forged passport, which he had purchased in the 'black market' in Manila. He had arrived in Switzerland by way of Pakistan.

It was stated that he was brought to London by the Rev. Michael Scott, a clergyman who has been championing the cause of Africans, particularly of South-West Africa.

In a statement circulated in London on June 19, Mr. Phizo said: "I have come to Britain to do what I can for my people in Nagaland. I hope it may be possible for a Fact-Finding Commission to be appointed to establish the truth about the condition of my people and their hopes for the future."

He said he did not want to prejudge the issue and was drawing up a statement to present to such a Commission.

The statement was signed "A. Z. Phizo, President, Naga National Council".

The Rev. Michael Scott's Part:

The Rev. Michael Scott's part in the affair was described in the following despatch to *The Hindu*, Madras, from London on June 21:

"The Rev. Michael Scott's part in the Phizo affair has again raised questions in London about the exact role of Christian missionaries in connexion with the Naga rebellion, and some observers are asking if it may not be time for a fact-finding inquiry into the subject.

"The Rev. Michael Scott's intervention took the form of sponsoring the letter which Mr. Phizo issued for publication in the London dailies. The address on the letter was 'Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road,'—the headquarters of the Africa Bureau run by the Rev. Michael Scott.

"He is also believed to have met Mr. Phizo on arrival at the London airport and spirited him away to a secret hide-out—which suggests that the two men had been in prior contact with each other.

"The Rev. Michael Scott is well known for his championship of racial equality in Africa, but his interest in the Naga rebellion is not clear. He made representations to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the Indian High Commissioner, on June 17 urging some kind of a *rapprochement* between the Government of India and the Naga rebels. Whether he had any concrete proposals to put forward has not been disclosed, but a full account of the interview has been forwarded to the Government of India in New Delhi.

"The Phizo affair has also begun to arouse interest in British parliamentary circles, but there is evidently a good deal of ignorance about it, as implied in a remark by Mr. Marcus Lipton, a Labour MP, that Phizo is a 'British subject' and should not, therefore, be 'allowed to be gagged.'

"The identity of other Naga sympathizers is being revealed gradually. One of them, a Miss Ursula Bower, described as a writer, is reported to have travelled down from Scotland to meet Mr. Phizo. She is apparently not sure whether Mr. Phizo was an Allied or a Japanese agent during the War, but she professed to be 'horrified' by what Mr. Phizo had told her.

"In this way, a small agitation is building up in Britain in support of Mr. Phizo. One or two papers are already giving colourful accounts of his personality and making him out as a courageous fighter for national independence, a sort of hero who is in danger of instant execution if India is successful in obtaining his extradition."

Mr. Nehru's Views:

A reference to the Phizo affair was made by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, at a news conference in New Delhi on June 24 when he said that the Government of India had told the British Government that they did not propose, as at present advised, to ask for the repatriation of Mr. Phizo, but at the same time, the Government of India expected the British Government not to encourage anti-Indian activities by Mr. Phizo.

The British Government, he added, appreciated India's position in this matter. The Government of India had received a communication some days ago "more or less informing us of the fact (of Mr. Phizo's arrival in Britain) which we had known a little earlier."

When Mr. Nehru's attention was drawn to Mr. Phizo's demand for a Commission to investigate into conditions in the Naga Hills, he said: "I don't think anything about it. I ignore it completely. The whole idea is ridiculous."

Q: "Has Mr. Phizo any influence in the Naga Hills?"

Mr. Nehru: "I suppose he had some influence but, broadly speaking, it has been diminishing and considerable sections of the Nagas have been functioning under the Naga People's Convention. Probably, about 75 per cent of the Nagas are functioning under the Convention which is opposed to Mr. Phizo."

Q: "Is there any foreign Power behind the independence movement of Mr. Phizo?"

Mr. Nehru: "That I don't know. And if I knew, it would hardly be proper to say so."

Q: "Is the grant of asylum to Mr. Phizo in Britain a friendly act?"

Mr. Nehru: "The grant of asylum is the prerogative of any Government. But, here, it is not a question of granting asylum. A man has got in under false pretences. He has not asked for asylum. What attitude the British Government takes is another matter. The whole thing has been done in a hush-hush way—not by the British Government but by others."

Q: "In the representation made to Britain, has he (Mr. Phizo) not been described as a fugitive from Indian law?"

Mr. Nehru: "There have been warrants against him for very serious offences in the past. Subsequently, we proclaimed a general amnesty for offences committed previously. I don't know how that would apply to him, but anyhow, quite apart from strict legal interpretation, our broad policy in the Naga Hills has always been to treat the people with considerable leniency and to win them over. Naturally, where terroristic activities and sniping go on, armed forces come into use, but not with any idea to take revenge and all that. That broad policy applies to everybody, including Mr. Phizo, within certain limitations. We are not after reprisals. At the present moment, the position is this. Just before I went to Europe, the Naga People's Convention representatives wanted to come and see me about their proposals. I told them I was going to Europe. I suppose that towards the latter half of July, 1960, they may come and see me and I may discuss these matters with them. That has nothing to do with Mr. Phizo. I am talking about their proposals for the Naga area."

Q: "If Mr. Phizo comes to India, will his case be considered sympathetically by the Government of India?"

Mr. Nehru: "We always consider every case sympathetically. Sympathy does not mean looseness. We are not out to punish anybody, but every case has to be considered in relation to the circumstances."

The Rev. Michael Scott's Statement:

In a Press statement issued in London on July 5 the Rev. Michael Scott described the circumstances in which Mr. Phizo entered Britain and said that he had received a plea for help from Mr. Phizo's nephew, Dr. Vichazelhu Hiralu, a Public Health official in Chicago.

Dr. Hiralu wrote on May 7, he said, that his uncle, "with great difficulty, has now reached Zurich, Switzerland" and urged him (Rev. Scott) to visit Zurich to give advice and spiritual encouragement to the Naga leader.

The Rev. Scott's statement went on: "I eventually decided to go to Zurich to see him and find out if there was any way in which he could be helped to make his case known in a way which would help his people without being purely negative and destructive.

"Of the various possible alternatives, it seemed to me, the best was to invite him to come to England and to appeal here for political asylum and an opportunity to state his views and also to receive the medical attention which he appeared to need.

"Though there was said to be a substantial reward offered for his capture 'dead or

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alive' I told him I thought he would do best to enter Britain in his own name and to tell the truth about his position when questioned by the British immigration authorities.

"I offered to accompany him myself and make a plea that he be allowed to land as a subject of the British Commonwealth. He agreed to do this and when he landed at London airport it was as Mr. A. Z. Phizo, President of the Naga National Council.

"After I had explained that he was seeking asylum, he handed over to the authorities a written statement to this effect."

At a news conference in London on July 9, the Rev. Michael Scott disclosed that Mr. Phizo was admitted into Britain on a more or less temporary basis.

The period, he added, was initially limited to two weeks, but the Home Office had agreed to extend it, apparently without fixing any definite time-limit, and in the meantime, efforts were being made to determine his exact citizenship status.

This question of personal status, according to Mr. Scott, was bound up with the larger question as to whether the Naga area is legally a part of the Indian Union, i.e. whether the transfer of that part of the former British Empire to the Indian Union was a valid act. Legal advice, he said, was being sought on this point.

A despatch from London said:

"Presumably, the object of these inquiries and consultations is to enable Mr. Phizo to contend that, if the Naga territory was not legally transferred to India, then he (Mr. Phizo) cannot be regarded as an Indian citizen. But, the Rev. Scott did not explain which court of law is competent to decide *upon the constitutionality of the 1947 arrangements and who would refer the matter to that court.*

"Nor is it easy to understand why the Rev. Scott refused to admit that Mr. Phizo is an Indian citizen. He kept insisting that he was a 'Commonwealth citizen', though it was pointed out to him that a Commonwealth citizen had to belong to some constituent part of the Commonwealth, and in Mr. Phizo's case it could not be any other than India. The only explanation seems to be a fear that if Mr. Phizo were to describe himself as an Indian citizen, it might be taken as an indirect admission that the Naga area was a part of the Indian Union.

"The attitude of the British Home Office also seems rather curious in the light of the Rev. Scott's statements who had said: 'Mr. Phizo did not enter Britain on a San Salvador passport or on an invalid or forged passport. He made a declaration on arrival that he was Mr. A. Z. Phizo, that he was President of the Naga National Council and that he was seeking political asylum in Britain for the time being.

"It would be surprising if the immigration authorities recognized any one as an undefined 'Commonwealth citizen', without reference to any particular country. It would be even more surprising if they had any doubts as to whether the Naga territory was a part of India. But, in neither case, as a Commonwealth citizen or as an Indian citizen, was there any need for Mr. Phizo to seek or be granted 'political asylum' in Britain; he would have been entitled to free entry and to stay as long as he wished. Why then did the British Home Office, first set a time-limit of two weeks and subsequently extend the period?

"If we assume, on the other hand, that the Immigration authorities did not recognize Mr. Phizo as being technically a Commonwealth or Indian citizen, other questions arise. The Rev. Scott denied that Mr. Phizo entered the country with a San Salvador passport or any other invalid or forged passport. But on his own admission he had a passport or some such document in his pocket. He did not look to see what it was but handed it over to Mr. Phizo on arrival. Moreover, Mr. Phizo, it appears, spent over two hours at the airport with the Immigration officials. The Rev. Scott was not with them and has no knowledge of the questions and answers which must have been exchanged. If, in fact, Mr. Phizo produced some invalid or forged travel documents, then, under British law, he might have been expected to be detained and tried in a court for illegal entry—but that has not happened either.

"The Rev. Scott convened the news conference on his own initiative, but he was unable or unwilling to throw any light on these and various other questions. Quite often he gave only evasive answers or referred the questioner to some body else.

"In his written statement, he declared that he had 'no regrets for inviting Mr. Phizo to come to Britain.' The statement also accused Mr. Nehru and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon of either ignoring or being kept in ignorance of the situation which has been described in great detail in documents submitted to the Government of India some time ago.

"The main impression that the Rev. Scott left was that though he was not well-informed about the Naga problem—its background or its recent evolution—he was prepared to associate himself with Mr. Phizo's claims and allegations but regarded the Government of India's statements on the subject with deep scepticism.

"Although the Rev. Scott did not say so at the news conference, it is understood that Mr. Phizo left Pakistan because the Pakistan Government intimated to him that he had outstayed his welcome, and as far as is known, there has been no contact between him and the Pakistan High Commissioner in London. Nor has Mr. Phizo seen any British Ministers or MPs."

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon's Views:

India's Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, said in London on June 27 that it was to be expected that the British Government, so far as its law permitted, would not allow British territory to be used for hostile propaganda against India any more than Britain would like Indian territory to be used against her.

Talking to Indian correspondents in London, Mr. Menon described as "absolutely false" Mr. Phizo's statement in which he had charged the Indian Government with sending punitive expeditions against "his people", the destruction of crops and criminal assault on Naga women by Indian troops.

Denying the atrocity stories, he said that the people who had suffered the most in the North-East Frontier Agency (N-EFA) were the Nagas themselves against whom a small group of hostiles had committed many acts of violence. The Indian Army had a proud record as a well-disciplined and well conducted force both in India and abroad.

He said that the Indian Government's policy in N-EFA, which was an integral part of India, would not be affected by what Mr. Phizo did or said in London. He emphasized that the Nagas were as much a part of India as any one else.

Again on July 5, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon said in London that Mr. Phizo had to flee India chiefly because he had been rejected by his own people.

He said that undue prominence had been given to Mr. Phizo and further publicity was neither deserved nor of service to India.

He expressed resentment at certain aspersions cast by Mr. Phizo on the Indian Army and said that Mr. Phizo's admission into Britain involved certain legal issues which called for clarification.

The explanations and statements so far issued by both the British authorities and Mr. Phizo's "patrons" in London had raised more questions than they had answered.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2226:INI:B]

C. Canada-India Atomic Reactor Goes Into Operation: The Canada-India Atomic Reactor, the largest in Asia, went into operation and reached 'criticality' for a beginning to be made in the study of nuclear techniques and research at the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay (near Bombay) at 5-36 a.m. on July 10.

The reactor has been built as a joint Indo-Canadian enterprise under the Colombo Plan at a cost of Rs. 10 crores.

About 2,750 gallons of heavy water was used to make the reactor go "critical" and maintain a sustaining chain reaction process.

Half the fuel element was made at Trombay from Indian uranium and the other half was contributed by Canada.

The responsibility for the start-up of the reactor was that of Canada.

The Manager, Reactor Commissioning of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Mr. F. W. Gilbert, who was in over-all charge of the operation, and Mr. D. E. Tegart, who was immediately responsible for the start-up, told newsmen that the Canada-India Reactor was an extremely complicated one with a very large number of circuits, each with its control panel, instrumentation and safety devices.

Mr. Gilbert said that there were many ways of shutting down the Reactor and only one way for starting it. "Some people wondered how we would be able to start it at all. Now we have set it going". The maximum rated capacity of the Reactor was, however, 40,000 kw and that would be reached in three or four months after various circuits were tested and minor faults in instrumentation removed.

The three main functions of the Reactor were: (1) to develop fundamental research in physical, chemical, biological and metallurgical problems relating to atomic energy; (2) to train scientific personnel in nuclear techniques; and (3) to produce radio-active isotopes for medical therapy, agriculture and industry.

It would be one of the largest isotope producers in the world.

The Reactor is housed in a hermetically sealed dome-shaped steel shed fabricated from welded steel plates to prevent any escape of radio-activity.

Dr. H. J. Bhabha On Reactor:

The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. H. J. Bhabha, said in Bombay on April 4 that the Canada-India Reactor at Trombay would be one of the most powerful radio-isotope producers in the world.

He added: "When this reactor, which has a maximum power of 40 megawatts, goes into operation we shall be in a position to export radio-isotopes after meeting our internal requirements."

Apsara, India's first reactor, was a much more valuable isotope-producer than one might have imagined. There were regions for isotope production of much higher neutron flux than were provided in the reactor BEPO at Harwell which had been the main source of radio-isotopes in Britain.

Apsara was operated for 15,000 kwh in 1956 (its first year), 157,000 kwh in the second year and 668,000 kwh in the third year. It produced a number of isotopes such as 0-32, 1-131, S-35, CR-51, AU-198 and CO-60. In order to meet the entire national requirements of some of the more widely used radio-isotopes, such as 0-32 and 1-131, round-the-clock operation of *Apsara* in three shifts had been introduced.

The Canada-India Reactor would produce approximately Rs. 45,00,000 worth of radio-cobalt a year, at a cost of Rs. 8 a curie for low activity cobalt and Rs. 28 a curie for high activity cobalt.

The Electronics Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay was en-

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trusted with the distribution of radiation sources by the instrumentation programme. In 1959, the Division fabricated and distributed nearly 800 electronic instruments of 20 types valued at about Rs. 12,00,000. Foreign exchange worth Rs. 9,00,000 had been saved. The project had provided encouragement to the electronic industry and to country-wide application of atomic energy.

In order to ensure radiation safety on a country-wide basis, a Radiological Measurements Section had been set up.

He described the steps the Commission was taking to reduce the potential hazards arising from the use of radiation sources and said that there was a programme to keep records of radiation doses received by all radiation workers. A country-wide film badge service had been organized. The service covered all types of radiations, including fast and slow neutrons. Whenever doses were found to be excessive in any institution, the Commission conducted a radiological protection survey of the institution in order to investigate the causes leading to the over-exposure. Its advice, verbal as well as through reports, had invariably resulted in the improvement of working methods. This, in turn, had led to significant lowering of personnel exposure levels.

On a conservative estimate, the service would have to cater for about 10,000 persons in nearly 1,000 institutions. The number of persons availing of the radiation protection facilities had increased, although the facilities were offered only on the basis of voluntary requests.

(*The Hindustan Times* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3077:INI:E]

D. **Two Indians Captured And Released By Chinese On Ladakh Border:** Peking Radio said on July 13 that two Indian frontier personnel, who were alleged to have crossed into what Peking claimed to be Chinese territory in the Ladakh region on July 2, had been released after confessions were "extorted" from them.

It added that this alleged frontier violation by Indians took place west of Spanggur "in the Pangong Lake area of western Tibet" while Mr. Nehru was "engaged in activities in areas near the Sino-Indian border."

However, it did not say when the captured Indian personnel and horses were released nor was the word "activities" in which Mr Nehru was supposed to have been engaged near the India-China frontier explained or qualified by any adjective.

It merely said that three Indian horses crossed into "Chinese territory" at 9 a.m. on July 2 and in the same evening at 7-30 Indian frontier personnel also "trespassed into Chinese territory" and they were released after they had "confessed" that "their surreptitious trespass was illegal and admitted their mistake in writing."

It said that the horses came from Chusul and that the Indian guards had also crossed into Chinese territory at the same point.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3117:INI:A]

E. **Britain Offers £10,000,000 Loan:** The British Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, in a written reply in the House of Commons on June 30, said: "The United Kingdom has offered a loan of £10,000,000 to the Government of India, to be made under Section 3 of the Export Guarantees Act. The intention is that India should be able to draw on this loan to make payment for a broad range of her imports from the United Kingdom."

He added: "The loan is being offered in response to an approach by the Government of India to the United Kingdom for early assistance in meeting India's foreign exchange requirements for 1960-61—the final year of the Second Five-Year Plan.

"In addition, the United Kingdom will later join in consideration of India's need for assistance during the current year with the consortium (United States, Canada, Japan, and the Federal Republic of Germany, in addition to Britain) which met under the *aegis* of the International Bank to concert assistance to India in 1958 and 1959."

This new loan of £10,000,000 (Rs. 13.53 crores) was said to be in addition to previous measures since 1958 of general balance-of-payments help.

Like these previous loans, it was not tied to new projects. The earlier loans were £28,500,000 (Rs. 38 crores) in December, 1958 and £19,000,000 (Rs. 25.33 crores) in November, 1959, bringing the total of British aid of this kind to £57,500,000 (Rs. 76.67 crores) in two years.

In addition, the British Government lent £15,000,000 (Rs. 20 crores) specifically towards the cost of the Durgapur steel plant (1958) and £3,000,000 (Rs. 4 crores) towards the Assam Oil pipe-line (1959)—in each case supplementing private finance from the United Kingdom for these projects—making a grand total of £75,500,000 (Rs. 100.67 crores).

The most valuable aspect of the new loan was that it could be used quickly by India to pay for general imports from the United Kingdom.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2600:INI:A]

F. **Indian Naval Air Squadron Commissioned In UK:** The first Indian naval air squadron was commissioned at Brawdy (in Wales) in the presence of the Indian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit on July 7.

The squadron consists of eight of the latest *Sea Hawk* jet aircraft.

The commissioning warrant for the squadron (called 300 Squadron) was read by the Squadron Commander, Lieut.-Commander B. D. Law of the Indian Navy.

Mrs. Pandit said that the ceremony was an important landmark in India's naval aviation progress.

Officers and men of the Squadron would embark after training at Brawdy in India's first aircraft-carrier, now being fitted out in a Belfast (Northern Ireland) shipyard.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3121:INI:J]

G. **Diplomatic Appointments:** It was announced in New Delhi on July 12 that Mr. R. S. Mani, Ambassador of India to Chile, had been appointed as Ambassador of India to Burma.

He would take up his new post in October, 1960.

It was announced on July 28 that Maharao Madan Sinhji of Kutch, at present Envoy in Norway, was appointed as Envoy to Chile.

It was announced on July 22 that Mr. Raghunath Sinha, till recently Consul-General of India in San Francisco, had been appointed as India's Ambassador to Cambodia.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3351:BUR:C]

H. **Two Central Loans Fully Subscribed:** On July 4, the Government of India announced the simultaneous issue of two new loans for a total sum of Rs. 175 crores.

The new loans were: (a) 3½ per cent bonds 1966—issue price Rs. 99.75 per cent and repayable at par on July 18, 1966; and (b) 4 per cent loan 1980—issue price Rs. 99.90 per cent and repayable at par on July 18, 1980.

Interest on the new loans would be payable half-yearly on January 18 and July 18, and would be liable to tax under the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922.

Subscription lists for the loans opened on July 18 and were closed on July 20.

The new Central Government loans were subscribed to the extent to Rs. 180.30 crores. Conversions amounted to Rs. 74.25 crores. Subscriptions were Rs. 82.66 crores for 3½ per cent bonds 1966, and Rs. 97.64 crores for 4 per cent loan 1980.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2787:INI:G, 2973:INI:H]

I. **Export Earnings During 1959-60:** It has been revealed that India's export earnings in the financial year 1959-60 were the highest on record except for 1951-52 which was a boom year for exports because of the Korean War.

The value of exports in 1959-60, which amounted to Rs. 641 crores, was higher by about Rs. 83 crores or 15 per cent over that in the previous year (1958-59).

Major traditional items like cotton mill fabrics, jute goods, minerals and metallic ores, leather and leather manufactures and spices accounted mostly for the increase.

There was a distinct improvement in the export of engineering goods—a new item which India has of late started exporting even to highly industrialized countries like USA and UK.

The export performance was satisfactory in respect of essential oils, woollen and coir manufactures, chemicals, medical and pharmaceutical products, handicrafts and plastic and sports goods. But there was a fall in the export of consumer goods like tea, coffee, sugar and silk fabrics and raw cotton because of greater demand in India or stiff competition from other countries.

Among the major traditional exports, cotton mill fabrics registered a smart rise from 560 million yards in 1958-59 to 841 million yards in 1959-60. There was also a modest rise in the export of handloom piecegoods. Export of cotton manufactures, as a whole, were higher by over Rs. 17 crores than in the previous year.

Earnings on account of jute goods exports were higher by about Rs. 10 crores. For the first time in recent years, India also exported raw jute worth over Rs. 3 crores. In the case of tea, there was a nominal decline as compared to the exports in the previous year. Exports amounted to 479 million lbs in 1958-59 and 477 million lb in 1959-60.

Exports of metallic ores and minerals were higher by Rs. 8 crores in 1959-60, mainly due to larger exports of iron-ore, mica and iron and steel scrap. Manganese-ore, however, declined by about Rs. 2 crores because of competition from Brazil, USA, USSR and releases from existing stocks in the consuming countries.

There was a distinct improvement in the export of engineering goods and in some cases, e.g. bicycles, exports were effected on a commercial scale for the first time. Machinery exports rose from Rs. 1.52 crores in 1958-59 to Rs. 2.37 crores in 1959-60. The increase was remarkable in the case of sewing machines (from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 29,00,000), electric fans (from Rs. 34,00,000 to Rs. 59,00,000) and bicycles (from less than Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 11,00,000).

As in the previous years, UK and USA continued to be India's principal buyers.

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During 1959, exports to these countries amounted to Rs. 172.17 and Rs. 95.41 crores respectively. But exports to communist countries like the Soviet Union, which amounted to only a few crores four years ago, have gone up to Rs. 45 crores. Exports to a few countries in Asia, like Burma, Ceylon and Japan and African countries like Sudan, also registered an increase. Exports to Asian countries (including those in West Asia) alone accounted for Rs. 127.06 crores.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3191:INI:J]

J. **Maharashtra Legislature — Governor's Address:** Addressing the first session of the Maharashtra Legislature in Bombay on July 6, the Governor of the State, Mr. Sri Prakasa, asked the members to fulfil the expectations of the people that the birth of the new State would bring in its wake happiness and prosperity.

He added that, to this end, every citizen of the State must strive on a united front and the members of the Legislature would be called upon to make the maximum contribution to the completion of the colossal task and to play a pre-eminent part in formulating and implementing the programmes of the Third Five-Year Plan for the well-being of the masses and for raising their standard of living.

He referred to the recent Agreement between the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore to appoint a four-man Committee to study the Maharashtra-Mysore border question and report their points of agreement and disagreement to the two Governments and said that it was indeed a step forward in the solution of the long-standing dispute, which had reached a stalemate. It meant that the Mysore Government had, for the first time, recognized the existence of a dispute regarding the border between the two States. "*Our Government's case for submission to the Committee has already been prepared, while the Mysore Government has yet to do so.* It is essential that a cordial atmosphere should be maintained while the Committee completes its deliberations and submits its report to the two Governments for further consideration of the matter by them."

He appealed to the people of Maharashtra (through the members of the House) to ensure that such a climate was created so that further negotiations might proceed in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation. After all, they must realize that it was by such means alone that internal border questions between any two States could be resolved.

The session began without a walk-out by the Opposition members or a *morcha* to the Council Hall—common features at the inauguration of Assembly sessions of the bilingual Bombay State. However, Opposition members kept up the tradition of shouting slogans praising Shivaji and Maharashtra State and demanding the merger of the Marathi-speaking areas of Mysore with Maharashtra as the Governor entered the House.

Praja-Socialists, a group of the Republican Party, a few Independents and four Jan Sangh members sat as a separate group, away from the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti bloc. This group, led by Mr. S. M. Joshi claims to have the support of 40 members.

Communists, Lal Nishanas, Janata Anghadi and the Bhandare group of the Republican Party form the present Samiti group. This group claims the support of 68 members.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3336:INI:A]

K. **Maharashtra's Budget For 1960-61:** The first Budget of Maharashtra State for 1960-61, presented to the State Legislature in Bombay on July 11, revealed a small uncovered deficit of Rs. 16,00,000 on revenue account.

Presenting the Budget, the State Finance Minister, Mr. S. K. Wankhade, estimated revenue receipts for the year at Rs. 100.97 crores and expenditure at Rs. 101.13 crores.

He revealed that there was a "heavy short-fall" in the expenditure on the Second Five-Year Plan and detailed the measures taken by the Government to speed up expenditure. He attributed the unsatisfactory progress of Plan expenditure to the loss of one year's time following the re-organization of States in 1956.

While progress in the implementation of irrigation schemes had been slow, he said, utilization of irrigation potential by agriculturists had been slower still.

As against a Plan provision of Rs. 37.31 crores for irrigation, an expenditure of only Rs. 11.03 crores was incurred in the first three years of the Plan.

He declared that the State Government would announce in a month's time its decision on the quantum of increase in the dearness allowance of State Government employees drawing salaries up to Rs. 300.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3337:INI:A]

L. **UP Agriculture University Opens:** The first Agriculture University in the country, set up on the pattern of the US Land Grant College, opened its inaugural academic session in Phoolbagh in Uttar Pradesh on July 7.

The University, called the UP Agricultural University, is located in a completely rural setting in the vast Terai farms and has a picturesque back-drop of the Kumaon hills.

Addressing the first batch of the students on the occasion, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. K. A. P. Stevenson, said that the opening of the University marked a new era in university education in India.

He said that besides introducing the Land Grant College pattern, endeavours had been made to introduce in the University some measures of educational reforms which had been recommended by the University Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and the recommendations of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors held at Khadakvasla in June, 1960.

He spoke of some of the distinctive features of the University—Advisory System, Course System, Credit System and Frequent Examinations System—and explained each one of them.

Under the Advisory System, he said, each student would be assigned to an Adviser whose duty would be to help him in all matters—academic, spiritual and moral. The Adviser would also help the students before registration to choose the course most suited to their educational background.

The Course System broke up the curriculum into separate courses, all of which were taken separately and examined separately.

The Credit System was a method of measuring the educational content of courses. The whole curriculum was measured in terms of credits.

Under the Frequent Examinations System, each student would be given marks in examinations held from time to time and every grade he received would count towards his final graduation.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *National Herald*, Lucknow)

[Prev. ref. 3407:INI:R]

M. **Rupkund Tragedy's Date Established:** A final report on the Rupkund tragedy by the Anthropological Department of the Government of India available in Calcutta on June 28 stated that the investigations conducted by the Anthropological Department had established that the Rupkund tragedy occurred nearly 500 years ago and that this was borne out by the examination of some wooden "cultural" remains found there and brought to the Department's Calcutta headquarters with the remains of the victims of the tragedy.

One of these specimens was tested in the Royal Institution, London, and the other in the University College of Science, Calcutta. The two estimates have a common overlapping period between them, which extends from 510 to 590 years.

The remains collected by the Department consisted of no complete skeleton but 365 skeletal parts, some with attacked soft tissues. Estimates of the stature from long bone lengths revealed that 34 per cent of the men were tall and 36 per cent of medium height, while among the women 62 per cent were tall and 13 per cent of medium height. The rest were below medium height. On an average a man was 5 ft. 6½ in. tall and a woman 5 ft. 2 in.

The "cultural" remains collected included six *chappals* made exclusively of leather, about 24-25 cm in length and 9-10 cm in maximum width with one of a smaller size (21.5 cm x 8 cm): a few fragments of wooden objects, probably sticks, vessels, etc; a piece of T-shaped "resting stick" commonly used by porters in the Himalayan region to support the load while resting; several broken and worn-out bamboo pieces; deteriorated small fragments of cloth; a quantity of "bhojpatra" turned brittle and dark; a broken piece of polished stone bead; and a broken part of a green glass bangle. There was reason to believe that the victims were probably from some region in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan or Punjab, but no conclusion could reasonably be drawn about their association with any particular region or people by the examination of the "cultural" remains except the T-shaped resting stick.

The skeletal remains indicated that the victims were mostly over 21 years of age. There were a few who were below 18 years and probably still younger. The victims had a sex ratio of about 25 (35 per cent) women to 75 (65 per cent) men.

[In 1955, an expedition was sent by the Central Government to Rupkund Lake where some human skeletons were found. This discovery gave rise to a controversy and many theories were put forward to explain the skeletons. One theory stated that a Kashmir chieftain, Zorawar Khan, and his army perished there in an avalanche, but this theory was discounted as there were no weapons found at the site. Another theory said that Rupkund was a religious place used for the offering of human sacrifices, thereby accounting for the presence of human skeletons. But the most favoured theory was that a party of pilgrims had perished there in a severe hail-storm or an avalanche. This theory seemed to be supported by the presence of bamboo walking sticks, leather *chappals* and T-shaped resting sticks.]

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2746:INI:N]

INDONESIA

A. **Troops Clash With Chinese Residents In Tjimahi:** Two Chinese women were killed on July 1 in Tjimahi near Bandung in a clash between a group of alien Chinese traders and Indonesian troops.

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According to Indonesian officials, the deaths occurred when a crowd of Chinese tried to seize arms from Indonesians and caused a rifle to go off.

The Chinese dismissed the account as false. They said that one woman had seven bullets in her body.

The clash occurred when troops of the Bandung Command ordered a group of 60 overseas Chinese traders and their dependents to move to Bandung town in accordance with the ban on alien retail trade in rural areas. The Chinese housed in a school camp resented the demand and began beating up the soldiers in an effort to seize their arms.

A West Java Army spokesman was quoted as saying that the Chinese had been provoked to attack the soldiers by "agents" who shouted: "Attack and seize their arms, don't fear death."

He explained that the Chinese had remained on the premises for more than six months after they had been asked to leave. They had persistently refused to go to the Area Police Headquarters to get instructions.

Some police officers were also beaten up when they went to the Chinese a week earlier with a demand to move away.

In Djakarta, the Chief Information Officer of the Indonesian Army, Colonel Soenarjo, said that the incident in Tjimahi was only one of a series during the past few months and that this direct resistance had harmed Sino-Indonesian relations.

He also alleged that a special group of Chinese were openly inciting alien traders and their women dependents to oppose Government regulations.

According to Peking broadcasts, the incident had provoked several angry protest rallies in China.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3356:IND:A]

ISRAEL

A. **First Atomic Research Reactor Goes Into Operation:** An official announcement in Tel Aviv on July 4 said that Israel's first atomic research reactor at Nahal Sorek, south of Tel Aviv, went into operation on June 16.

The reactor, of the "swimming pool" type, was built with US aid under President D. Eisenhower's "Atoms-for-Peace" programme.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 1568:AOA:B]

JORDAN

A. **US Aid For Development Projects:** Under an Agreement signed on June 28, it is said, the US Operations Mission in Jordan has undertaken to spend $125,000 on detailed technical studies for the establishment of a chemical fertilizers plant, a paper mill, a sanitation equipment industry and a pipe and building materials industry.

The Mission will also contribute to the cost of the mineral survey to be conducted under the terms of the Jordan-West German Agreement of May, 1960.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2469:JOR:A]

KOREA (South)

A. **Press Law:** The Government proclaimed a new law on July 1 which introduced freedom of publication and political assembly.

The law had been passed by the National Assembly on June 24.

The Publishers and political parties now need only register, instead of having to obtain a licence as under the previous rules.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3412:KRS:A]

MONGOLIA (Outer)

A. **Election Results:** Elections to the Great National Hural (Parliament) were held on June 19. About 99.98 per cent of voters in 267 constituencies cast their votes for the candidates nominated by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The 267 Deputies (Members of Parliament) included herdsmen of the agricultural co-operatives (35 per cent), workers (23 per cent), and intelligentsia and government officials (42 per cent).

Women made 21 per cent of the total number of Deputies.

(*Mongolia Today*)

PAKISTAN

A. **Central Budget For 1960-61:** Pakistan's Central Budget for 1960-61, announced in Rawalpindi on June 30 by the Finance Minister, Mr. M. Shoaib, disclosed a surplus of Rs. 1.51 crores. [One crore is 10,000,000]

Revenue receipts for the year at the existing level of taxation were estimated at Rs. 171.37 crores and expenditure at Rs. 169.86 crores.

About Rs. 98.59 crores was earmarked for defence. This was 58 per cent of the total Budget.

Capital expenditure during the year was estimated at Rs. 179.19 crores and capital receipts at Rs. 165.25 crores. The gap in capital expenditure and receipts would be covered by additional taxation to the tune of Rs. 9.90 crores and cash balances of the previous year.

Mr. M. Shoaib announced tax concession to the extent of five to 10 per cent to public companies but increased the sales-tax by 2½ per cent (excepting on food and clothing) and reintroduced the estate duty and excise duty on silk and woollen fabrics, bringing in an additional revenue of Rs. 9.90 crores.

The following were some of the new taxation proposals:

(1) Agricultural property was again brought under the purview of Estate Duty.

(2) The standard rate of sales-tax was increased from 10 per cent to 12.5 per cent, but it would not be applicable to fresh fruits, washing soap, cotton yarn of 20 or less counts, raw hides and skins.

(3) Several articles got total exemption from sales-tax, like food preparations in hotels and restaurants, and products of bakeries and confectioneries, tailored articles, including ready-made garments, all edible oils, Pakistan crockery and pottery.

(4) The existing excise duties on art silk, woollen manufactures and high speed diesel oil were raised.

(5) The duty on betel nuts was revived.

(6) An excise duty of Rs. 50 per ton was imposed on M.S. bars and of Rs. 15 per ton on cement.

(7) Some direct taxes were reduced to benefit industrialists.

(8) There would be no change in personal taxation, but the investment allowance limit was raised.

(9) Estates of Rs. 5,00,000 or less were exempted from duty.

In his Budget statement, the Finance Minister said that the main task before the country was to increase production in the fields of industry and agriculture as rapidly as possible.

He said that the Government was determined to avoid inflationary financing, control ordinary expenditure and make maximum provision for development.

Though the principal aim was to expand production, he said, Government would intervene, if necessary, to control the prices of consumer goods, curb business malpractices and encourage competition.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2791:PAK:A]

B. **British Loan Offer:** It was stated in the British House of Commons on July 11 that Britain had offered an immediate loan of £5,000,000 to the Government of Pakistan.

Replying to a question, the Minister for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, said: "The United Kingdom Government has offered an immediate loan to the Government of Pakistan of £5,000,000 to be made under Section 3 of the Export Guarantees Act.

"The intention is that this loan will be used to pay for imports from the United Kingdom to be agreed to between the two Governments.

"Our offer is intended to assist the Pakistan Government to make an early start on industrial development projects incorporated in its Second Five-Year Plan."

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2558:PAK:D]

SINGAPORE

A. **Government Loan:** The Government announced on July 9 that its 30 million Malayan dollar loan floated only a month ago had been fully subscribed "reflecting confidence in the Government's economic policy."

This was the third loan floated in ten months and formed part of the Government's 968 million Malayan dollar Five-Year Investment Plan aimed at stimulating the Island's economic development.

The two previous loans for a total of 40 million Malayan dollars floated in September, 1959 were fully subscribed.

(*The Times*, London)

B. **Plans For Industrial Town:** The Government announced on July 3 plans to build an industrial town at Jorong in the south-west corner of Singapore Island.

This is part of the five-year plan of development.

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Facilities for the industry have to be created, including berths and piers for ships, a bridge and roads, a branch railway linked to the main line going north into Malaya, a reservoir, a fast ferry service to the city, and a heliport for a helicopter service to the Singapore airport. Canada has been asked under the Colombo Plan to provide a team of about 12 engineers, architects and surveyors to prepare detailed plans and to supervise construction.

The Government hopes to spread over the Island nine smaller industrial estates. It will provide the land and leave it to private agencies to develop the sites and build factories for sale to entrepreneurs.

The Government's outlay for development at Jorong and elsewhere is put at about $50 million (Malayan) (£5,850,000) and it seems to be looking to private capital to finance most of the actual industry.

(*The Times*, London)

SUDAN

A. **Budget For 1960-61:** The Budget for 1960-61 was announced in Khartoum in the last week of June.

Under it, revenue was estimated at £S56,169,359 and expenditure at £S47,841,402. [£Sud. 0975=£1]

There was no increase in taxation, but a reduction in the rate of customs duties or machinery and building materials was announced.

A sum of £S24,352,722 was allocated to the Development Budget. Slightly over one-third of this sum was earmarked for various non-productive projects such as social services, communications, public utilities, administration, research etc., while the major part—£S15,875,000 or 65.15 per cent of the Development Budget—represented Government's contribution to major projects already in hand or due to be started in 1960-61.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2909:SUD:B]

TURKEY

A. **American Aid:** It was officially announced in Ankara on July 4 that the US Government had agreed to make available to Turkey about £T1,000,000,000 from funds likely to accrue from the sale of American surplus farm products in the course of the fiscal year 1960-61. [£1 Sterling is equal to 25.2 Turkish pounds.]

An Agreement signed on July 4 released £T500,000,000 for military expenditure, £T300,000,000 to support State economic enterprises and £T200,000,000 for various technical aid projects, soldiers' educational schemes and others.

It was pointed out the previous week that there was little left for such advances from the proceeds of past deliveries of American surplus products.

[The obvious implication of a pre-payment on such a scale was that very large supplies of American cereals and other farm products were being arranged.]

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3148:TUR:B]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **First National Union General Congress:** The first National Union General Congress held its closing session in the Hall of Ceremonies of Cairo University on July 16. The President of UAR, Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, presided.

Col. Nasser announced that the resolutions as drafted by the Co-ordinating Committee would be read.

All the resolutions and recommendations were then unanimously passed.

The resolution relating to Arab affairs said that the majority of the Arab peoples had faith and confidence in Arab nationalism and its determination to carry on with its struggle for the attainment of its goals.

On the question of Palestine, it declared that the Arab nationalist struggle against Israel would be continued until Palestine was restored to its own people. It condemned the supply of American, British and French arms to Israel and endorsed the Arab League's appeal to all Palestinians to preserve Palestinian nationality whatever the way might be.

On the Algerian issue, the Congress saluted the Algerian Liberation Army and the heroic people of Algeria and abhorred the war of extermination being waged by France in Algeria. It held the colonialist Powers responsible for the continuation of this war and pledged the Arab people's support to the Algerian people in their just struggle.

It further apealed to the youth of UAR, along with the youth of the whole Arab world, to volunteer for service in the Algerian Liberation Army.

It also appealed to progressive people all over the world, particularly those of Africa and Asia, to urge their Governments to recognize the "Provisional Government" of the Algerian Republic.

On foreign relations, it favoured the continuance of a foreign policy based on consolidating Arab unity and nationalism and strongly supported the policy of positive neutralism and non-alignment and condemned all military pacts.

It recommended that consultation should be maintained with all friendly countries with a view to taking the necessary measures for putting an end to the barbarous actions of the Government of the Union of South Africa against native citizens.

It recommended the amendment of the mandate of the Union of South Africa over South-West Africa.

It affirmed that collusion still existed between Israel and other imperialist Powers for aggression against the Arabs and emphasized that Israel was playing "a dangerous game."

It also considered that greater efforts should be made to expose the world Zionist movement and its danger to all nations.

It declared that the economic blocs set up by certain countries were only a pretext behind which imperialism concealed its aim of creating a new kind of collective imperialism and tighten its control over the small raw-material-producing countries of Africa and Asia.

It strongly deplored the persistence of some countries in holding atomic and nuclear tests and demanded a ban on atomic and nuclear weapons.

It supported the UAR Government's policy of adhering to the letter and spirit of the UN Charter.

It re-affirmed its support to the principles of the Bandung Conference and its other resolutions and recommendations.

It agreed to speed up the exchange of diplomatic representation between the United Arab Republic and the newly-independent countries of Africa and to strengthen economic and trade relations between them.

The Congress was hopeful that Arab countries and their armed forces would stand as one Arab stronghold aimed at combating the "imperialist conspirators" as well as the ambitions of Zionism.

Other resolutions and recommendations passed by the Congress related to planning, financial, commercial and industrial affairs, local administration, education and culture.

(*UAR Embassy*, New Delhi and *Cairo Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3235:UAR: B]

B. **US Loan:** Under an Agreement signed with USA in Cairo on July 5, Egypt will receive a loan of £E8,000,000 in local currency (equivalent to about $22,250,000) to be used as part finance for a number of industrial projects.

These will include a paper mill in Alexandria, a lorry and bus assembly shop at Helwan, a new sugar refinery at Edfu, as well as a mineral survey.

The sum will be made available out of the proceeds of American sales of surplus farm products to Egypt.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3312:UAR:F]

C. **Syrian Region's Budget For 1960-61:** The Syrian Region's Ordinary Budget (details of which were available on July 8) was balanced at £S512,200,000, an increase of about £S19,000,000 over 1959-60.

A gap of £S24,500,000 in revenue was made good through an Egyptian Treasury grant for the same amount.

Syria's Development Budget rose from £S185,500,000 to £S254,000,000, keeping the allocations for 1960-61 well below 20 per cent of her proposed investments of £S2,178,000,000 during the Five-Year Plan which was also due to be launched on July 1.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2805:UAR:C]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. **National Assembly Session:** The first session of the Second National Assembly met in Hanoi from July 7 to 15.

It approved the report of the Government and three laws on the organization of the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Court and the People's Supreme Organs of Control.

On July 15, it elected the following to the posts noted against their names:

Dr. Ho Chi-Minh—President of the Democratic Republic;

Mr. Ton Duc Thang—Vice-President of the Democratic Republic;

Mr. Truong Chinh—Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly;

Mr. Pham Van Bach—President of the People's Court; and

Mr. Hoang Quoc Viet—Chief Procurator of the People's Supreme Organ of Control of the Democratic Republic.

Dr. Ho Chi-Minh then proposed Mr. Pham Van Dong as Prime Minister.

The proposal was unanimously approved.

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Mr. Pham Van Dong's Speech:

Earlier, on July 7, addressing the opening session of the Assembly, Mr. Pham Van Dong re-affirmed his Government's faith in co-existence and acknowledged Russia as the leader of the Socialist camp.

Hanoi Radio quoted him as "re-affirming the unswerving stand of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam for strengthening the solidarity and unity of the people in the Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union."

He said that North Viet-Nam sought "the exchanging of friendly relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the Five Principles of co-existence" (*Panch Shila*).

He condemned "United States imperialism and other Western Powers" for the failure of the 'Summit' Conference and voiced his Government's support for Cambodia.

He thanked Thailand for her people's constant care of Viet-Namese residents there and criticised the activities of "American imperialists and their lackeys, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique" in South Viet-Nam.

He added that the re-unification of North and South Viet-Nam was a sacred task.

He supported the seating of the Asian Powers like China, India and Indonesia at the 'Summit' Conference.

Dr. Ho Chi-Minh conveyed the Assembly's greetings to the South Viet-Namese people who, he said, were "heroically struggling against the American imperialists and their stooges."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon and *Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3237:VND:B]

B. **Algerian Delegation's Visit:** At the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, a delegation of the "Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria" headed by the Vice-Premier, Mr. Krim Belkacem, visited North Viet-Nam from May 4 to 6.

The delegation was received by the President, Dr. Ho Chi-Minh, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Pham Van Dong.

The delegation had talks with Viet-Namese representatives headed by the Vice-Premier, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap. The talks covered international problems and questions concerning the two countries.

A joint *communique* issued on May 6 noted that "Afro-Asian solidarity constituted at the present time a force playing an important role in the settlement of international problems."

It said: "The two Government delegations urge that an end be put to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Asian and African countries.

"The two delegations energetically condemn the atomic bomb tests held in Sahara by the French Government, heedless of repeated warnings of African and other Governments and of friends of peace throughout the world. These tests entail disastrous consequences for the African population and constitute a threat to the national liberation movements in Africa and to world peace.

"The two delegations condemn the acts of racial segregation and repression perpetrated in the Union of South Africa.

"The delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam is happy to note that the heroic resistance of the Algerian people has, over the past six years, recorded great success. The Viet-Namese people protest against the atrocities perpetrated by the French colonialist troops in Algeria and fully sympathize with the sufferings of the Algerian people. They condemn the colonialist manoeuvres aimed at partitioning the Algerian territory and denounce the members of the NATO military bloc, in particular USA, for helping the aggressors drag on the colonial war against the Algerian people. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Viet-Namese people will continue to support resolutely and whole-heartedly the heroic struggle of the Algerian people till final victory.

"The delegation of the 'Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria' hails the great successes recorded by the Viet-Namese people in their national construction since the re-establishment of peace in Indo-China. It fully shares the Viet-Namese people's aspirations for national re-unification. It is of the same view that Viet-Nam's re-unification must be achieved, in conformity with the Geneva Agreements, on the basis of peace and democracy and without interference by imperialist Powers.

"The delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria note with joy that over these past years, the friendship between the two peoples has continuously developed. The two delegations decide to take all measures aimed at strengthening them still further in the interests of the two peoples and of solidarity among the Asian and African peoples now struggling against colonialism and for national independence and world peace."

(*Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3460:CHI:B]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Ghana Becomes A Republic; Somaliland Becomes Independent.

A. **Ghana Becomes A Republic:** Ghana became a Republic (within the British Commonwealth) on July 1.

On June 30, Queen Elizabeth sent her best wishes to the Government and people of Ghana on becoming a Republic.

The Queen's message was read to the last sitting of Ghana's old Parliament by Ghana's last Governor-General, Lord Listowel, just before the old Parliament was prorogued.

It said: "I pray the blessing of Almighty God may guide the destiny of the new Republic and secure peace and happiness for its peoples. The bonds which bind the Commonwealth together cannot be expressed in a written constitution or by a set and unchanging formulae of relationship. I am proud to be the Head of a Commonwealth in which every nation may choose for herself the form of Government which best suits her. Now that Ghana has chosen for herself a republican form of Constitution, it will not affect the interest which I have always taken, and will continue to take, in the welfare of her people."

She said that she was "looking forward with the keenest pleasure" to the visit which she and the Duke of Edinburgh would pay to Ghana in 1961.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, told the House that the change in Ghana's Constitution would not "make any less warm and sincere the welcome we shall give to the Queen during her visit next year (Autumn 1961)."

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. S. D. Dombo, said: "In a few hours' time our allegiance to the Queen will lapse, but she may be assured that our respect for her person will continue, and we hope our association with Great Britain will grow, bloom and bear fruit."

Dr. K. Nkrumah Installed As First President:

In Accra, on July 1, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was installed as the first President of the Republic of Ghana.

The ceremony took place in the State House, which was the residence of the Governor-General and into which Dr. Nkrumah moved as President of Ghana Republic.

Dr. Nkrumah will have wide executive powers as President.

One of his first actions was to appoint a new Cabinet. It showed no major change from the old Cabinet in the key posts.

To mark the birth of the new Republic, Dr. Nkrumah ordered that every death sentence imposed should be remitted, and one year should be remitted in every prison sentence of three years or more.

Dr. K. Nkrumah's Broadcast:

In a broadcast to the nation on assuming office as Ghana's first President, Dr. K. Nkrumah re-affirmed that Ghana would follow a policy of non-alignment with Power blocs as he believed that this policy was the best for the country in the present circumstances.

He declared that Ghana wanted to be the friend of all and enemy of none.

Ghana would not relax her efforts to foster the concept of African unity and the creation of a real political union of African States. African salvation lay only in such a union, and Ghana would work to achieve it.

Messages:

India was represented at the birth of the new Republic by the Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon.

In a broadcast from New Delhi on July 1, India's Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon, said that Ghana acted boldly and wisely in declaring herself a Republic within the Commonwealth.

She added that as a sister-nation, India rejoiced with Ghana and wished her continuous and undisturbed progress, peace and prosperity.

India's Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, told newsmen in Accra on June 30 that he was most happy to attend the celebrations.

He praised Ghana's smooth passage from a colony only a few years ago to self-governing dominion status three years ago and to an independent Republic now.

The President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, sent messages of greetings to the President of the Republic of Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Republic and his assumption of office as President of Ghana.

Mr. Eisenhower said in a message to Dr. Nkrumah that he hoped that the strong bonds of friendship and mutual interest between Ghana and the United States would continue to grow stronger in the years to come.

Dr. K. Nkrumah's News Conference:

Addressing his first news conference as President of Ghana in Accra

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on July 5, Dr. Nkrumah said that the Western countries, particularly USA, had not come out boldly enough with a plan to assist under-developed countries in Africa. If the West did not help, other countries might.

He said that the West had a lot to contribute towards the development of African countries, but such assistance must come to them as equals and friends.

He suggested the formation of "a pool of helper-countries," because help from individual States might be suspect.

He also suggested the setting up of an Economic Council representing all independent African States to work out the aid programme.

About his talks in Accra with the visiting President Sekou Toure of Guinea, he said that they had discussed the possibility of establishing a common currency for the two countries.

In a reference to the suggestion for a union of African States, he said he did not think the idea of such a union premature. "Now is the time for it."

(*The Times*, London, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3422:AOA:D]

B. **Somaliland Becomes Independent:** Eighty years of British rule ended in Somaliland at midnight on June 25-26 as the sounds of bursting fireworks and singing crowds heralded its independence.

Celebrations in the capital (Hargeisa) were repeated in settlements and lonely outposts throughout the territory. The rejoicing continued on June 27, which was declared a public holiday.

The previous night, guests at a final Government House reception drank the last toast to "The Queen". The toast was proposed by Mr. Phillip Carrel, who was acting Governor until midnight struck.

Mr. Carrel said: "This is the last occasion on which we, British, can offer our best wishes for the future of the people of Somaliland and Somalia (the adjacent Italian Trust territory which is to merge with Somaliland as it also achieves independence). May they have a happy life and prosperity for the rest of their days."

The new Prime Minister of Somaliland, Mr. Mohammed Haji Ibrahim Egal, responded with a tribute to the British association for 80 years, saying: "We have not always seen eye to eye, but we share a common ideal in the simple things of life. This is not the end of British-Somali relations. These relations are simply taking another shape for the better. I am glad I have been able to work with many Britons who have been concerned with the Government of this country."

Queen Elizabeth sent a message of good wishes to the new State.

In a message of greetings to the Council of Ministers of Somaliland, Mr. Nehru said:

"On the happy occasion of the grant of independence to Somaliland, I, on behalf of the Government and the people of India, and on my own behalf, send you our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the people of Somaliland."

Newly independent Somaliland united with Somalia on July 1, when Italy gave up her UN Trusteeship there.

The Italian Parliament had earlier passed a Bill ending Italian rule in Somalia.

The Somaliland Legislative Assembly which met in Hargeisa on June 27 had unanimously approved a Bill endorsing plans to unite the country with Somalia.

Proclamation Of Somalia Republic:

The new Somalia Republic was proclaimed a few seconds after midnight on June 30-July 1.

There were fireworks and rejoicings in the streets of Mogadiscio.

The proclamation of the Republic followed a colourful reception attended by delegates from 72 countries.

Addressing cheering crowds from the balcony of the Legislative Assembly building, the provisional Head of the State, Mr. Adan Abdullah, said:

"The world is listening to the new independent State at this joyous moment.

"We address our thoughts also to the millions of our African brethren who languish under the yoke of injustice and misunderstanding.

"Let us renew our appeal to the world for peace and justice for these brethren."

Independence celebrations in Mogadiscio and elsewhere in Somalia were marred by rioting in which one person was killed and at least 50 were injured.

The new Republic of Somalia signed a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with Italy.

UN Trusteeship Council Resolution:

On June 7, the UN Trusteeship Council had unanimously adopted a resolution congratulating Italy on having fully and successfully discharged her obligations to the Italian-administered Somaliland.

The draft resolution, tabled by Belgium, India, Burma, New Zealand, Paraguay and the United States had noted that the administering authority was taking steps to ensure an orderly transfer of the functions of Government to an independent Somalia.

It also congratulated the people of Somalia on their successful endeavours in the preparation for independence and in setting up democratic institutions in their country.

The resolution expressed the Council's good wishes for the progress and prosperity of the new State.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3334:AOA:E, 3422:AOA:D]

C. **Madagascar Becomes Republic:** Madagascar was officially proclaimed an independent nation within the French Community on the morning of June 26 at a ceremony in Tananarive. She will now be known as Malagasy Republic.

The ceremony was performed by the French Secretary of State for the Community, M Jean Foyar, and Madagascar's First President, M Philibert Tsiranana, who read, in turn, a joint declaration announcing the independence of Madagascar.

The declaration said that faithfulness to the same ideals and the same principles would inspire the free co-operation of France and Madagascar within the Community and in the concert of nations.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3422:AOA:D]

D. **US "Discoverer" XII Satellite Fails To Go Into Orbit:** The US Air Force launched on June 29 a rocket from the Vandenberg Air Force base carrying its *Discoverer XII* satellite in another attempt to recover a space capsule.

The satellite, however, failed to go into orbit.

Air Force scientists said that the second stage had ignited successfully, but apparently the rocket did not obtain sufficient velocity for an orbit.

Preliminary data indicated that it had re-entered the atmosphere over the South Pacific and had burnt up.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3421:AOA:A]

E. **Commonwealth Press Union Conference:** Opening the 51st Conference of the Commonwealth Press Union in London on June 13, the Lord Privy Seal and Minister for Science, Lord Hailsham, said that never before had there been a greater need for informed understanding between the nations of the Commonwealth.

[The Commonwealth Press Union represents more than 500 newspapers and news agencies throughout the Commonwealth and the Colonies.]

It was attended by Editors, owners, publishers and correspondents of newspapers and news agencies from Colonial and Commonwealth countries.

On June 17, it approved Sir Lloyd Dumas' (Australia) resolution which said that the Commonwealth Press Union was "opposed to the suggested UN Convention on Freedom of Information which seeks to define and limit such freedom and to permit the Governments to interpret the basis upon which information shall be gathered and distributed."

It offered the fullest co-operation to all Commonwealth Governments "in any measures designed to improve communications between the member-countries."

It also discussed Press freedom, particularly the state of Press freedom in South Africa.

(*The Times*, London, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2781:AOA:T]

F. **Lenin Peace Prize To Dr. William Dubois:** The distinguished American scientist, writer and public figure, Dr. William Dubois, received the International Lenin Peace Prize at a ceremony in the Soviet Embassy in Washington on June 23.

He was awarded the Prize for his outstanding services in the cause of preserving and consolidating peace.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3381:AOA:F]

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **Progress Of First Five-Year Plan:** The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan, said in Kabul on July 19 that 90 per cent of the targets of the First Five-Year Plan had been achieved during the first four years of the Plan.

He added that the Second Five-Year Plan was under examination. When it was implemented, it would make Afghanistan self-sufficient in many necessities of life.

(*Kabul Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 1237:AFG:A]

BURMA

A. **State-hood For Arakan:** The Prime Minister, U Nu, re-affirmed at a news conference on June 28 the Government's promise of State-hood for Arakan if the majority of the people desired it.

He said: "If the majority of the people in Arakan show their desire for State-hood, the Government will table the necessary Bill in Parliament. It will behove MPs of our party to support it, but our own MPs from Arakan will be entitled to vote either for or against it, according to their wishes."

He said that in order to show Government's impartiality in the matter, Rangoon Radio had refrained from reporting news either for or against an Arakan State. Similarly, it desisted from reporting on the State religion issue.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3335:BUR:A]

B. **Trade Agreement With Soviet Union Extended:** The Secretary of the Ministry of Trade Development, U Sein Kyi, and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Andrei M. Ledovski, exchanged Notes on behalf of their respective Governments in Rangoon on June 28 providing for the extension for six months of the Trade Agreement between the two countries which expired on June 30, 1960.

Under the Agreement, Burma will export rice and rice products, food beans and pulses, oil-cakes, mineral products, timber, rubber and other goods. The imports from USSR will include rice mills, equipment for textile factories, agriculture machines and implements, machinery, photo and cinema equipment, coal and chemical goods.

The goods exported and imported under this Agreement will be paid in £ Sterling.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 757:BUR:B, 3199:BUR:A]

CEYLON

SUMMARY: SLFP Victory In General Elections—Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike Becomes Premier—Eleven-Member Cabinet Sworn-in.

A. **SLFP Victory In General Elections:** For the second time in four months, Ceylon went to the polls on July 20 which resulted in a victory for the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) led by Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, widow of the late Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, who was assassinated in September, 1959.

The SLFP had entered into "no-contest" agreement with the Trotskyite Lanka Sama Samaj Party (LSSP) and the Communist Party.

A total of 356 candidates, put up by 14 political parties, and 37 Independents, contested the election as compared with 898 candidates and 23 parties represented in the March, 1960 elections.

Unlike in the March, 1960 election, when there was not a single straight contest and there was an average of six candidates for each seat, there were 57 straight contests and 20 triangular contests in the latest election.

The following is the list of major parties at the polls showing the number of seats which each won in March, 1960, the percentage of votes polled and the number of candidates put up for the latest election:

United National Party (UNP)—50, 29.4 per cent, 123; Sri Lanka Freedom Party—46, 22.1 per cent, 98; Trotskyist Lanka Samaj Party—10, 10.6 per cent, 21; Communist Party—3, 4.3 per cent, 7; Federal Party—15, 6.6 per cent, 21; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna—10, 10.4 per cent, 55; Lanka Prajathantrawadi Pakshya—4, 4.2 per cent, 6.

The party position in the new Parliament is as follows:

Sri Lanka Freedom Party	75
United National Party	30
Federal Party	16
Lanka Sama Samaj Party	12
Communist Party	4
Mahajana Eksath Peramuna	3
Lanka Prajathanthrawadi Pakshya	2
Jatika Vimukthi Peramuna	2
Tamil Congress	1
Independents	6
Nominated	6
Total	157

Mrs. S. Bandaranaike Forms Government:

On July 21, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, who headed the UNP 'caretaker' Government, resigned and the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, invited Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike to form a new Government.

She was sworn-in the same day (July 21) to become the world's first woman Prime Minister.

She is not a member of the new Parliament, having decided not to contest the elections so as to keep herself free to campaign vigorously for her party.

Under the Constitution, she will lose the Premiership if she fails to get elected to Parliament within four months.

In a statement to the Press on July 21, she said that she was least surprised at the results of the Elections. She was always confident that the vast majority of the people would endorse her late husband's socialization programme and policies which reflected the aspirations of the people.

Thanking the voters, she gave a solemn assurance that she would carry out the pledges given to them during the Elections.

She added: "My Party intends to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the political aspect of the assassination of the late Prime Minister. My party intends nationalizing life insurance."

On the question of nationalizing the estates, she said that the Indian question must be settled first before giving consideration to nationalizing the estates.

On foreign policy she said that her party would follow the neutralist policy pursued by her late husband. The entire educational system would be inquired into by a Commission before deciding on whether the State should take over the denominational schools or not.

Other subjects which she did not touch upon but were stressed in the election manifesto of her party were the establishment of a democratic Republic and the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Press.

The party is also pledged to implement the Ten-Year Plan of Development drawn up by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of the late S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and to review the system of taxes to bring relief to poor and middle classes.

Foreign investment is to be allowed in certain fields to be specified in order to promote rapid industrialization.

Cabinet Personnel:

On July 23, the other members of the Cabinet were sworn-in.

The following is the list of Ministers and their portfolios:

Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike—Prime Minister, Defence and External Affairs;

Mr. C. P. De Silva—Agriculture, Irrigation and Power;

Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—Finance;

Senator S. P. C. Fernando—Justice;

Mr. T. B. Illangaratne—Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping;

Senator A. P. Jayasuria—Health;

Mr. P. G. B. Kalugalla—Transport, Posts and Works;

Mr. Badiruddin Mahmud—Education and Broadcasting;

Mr. Mahanama Samaraweera—Local Government and Housing;

Mr. Maithripala Senanayake—Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs; and

Senator Chandrasada Wijesinghe—Labour and Nationalized Services.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3300:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. **"Rebellion" In Tibet And Chinese Military Build-up:** *China Today*,

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the official publication of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi, published an article in its issue of June 27, 1960 reviewing "Tibet's all-round achievements in the past year," and openly referring to "the rebellion of the upper strata reactionaries" in the Region.

Speaking of the Tibet land reforms effected through the "application of the Communist Party's class line and mass line" following the rapid quelling of "the rebellion," it said that the programme was completed in 52 out of 78 agricultural areas.

Considering the sweeping nature of the programme, which embraced not only the restoration of all rights in the land to the cultivator but also the scaling down of debts and interest rates and the abolition of other levies, and the speed with which it was carried out, it added, the fierce opposition it aroused became obvious.

It admitted that co-operation with the new *regime* came only from a strictly limited section of the people and that "patriotic and progressive persons of the upper and middle strata and lamas of the upper and middle strata of various sects and monasteries" were participating in the Central Government—the Tibet Committee, headed by the Panchen Lama—and the various local councils. These classes had been rewarded in the shape of "suitable work and a decent livelihood."

It, however, refrained from any mention of the build-up of Chinese armed strength in the region, speaking only of the beneficent activities of the "People's Liberation Army stationed in Tibet".

Air-Fields Built:

According to reports reaching Srinagar from Leh, the Chinese had built a string of air-fields in Western Tibet regions bordering Ladakh, some of which are handling jet military aircraft traffic. Eighteen of them with hangar facilities for about 1,000 planes, including short-range bombers, were said to have been built.

They said that China had moved rockets and armoured cars along the Nepal border and had brought heavy artillery pieces, including mountain batteries to Rudok and other military bases in Western Tibet.

Since October, 1959, the Chinese were reported to have been digging trenches and raising barricades of stone, and the net-work of roads linking 'occupied' north-eastern Ladakh regions with each other and with Western Tibet had been fairly well improved.

Mr. B. P. Koirala Confirms Fighting:

The Nepal Premier, Mr. B. P. Koirala, confirmed reports of fighting and military build-up in Tibet at a news conference in Khatmandu on June 26 and said that his Government had received reports from the border posts on the flare-up in Tibet.

Asked what Nepal had done in the face of the Chinese build-up, he said: "We are taking whatever steps we consider necessary for our security."

He, however, thought that reports of a general massacre of Tibetans and the death of many Nepalese in the fighting were exaggerated.

Border trade between Nepal and Tibet "has been dislocated, almost stopped."

The grain export to Tibet had been stopped and that had caused some hardship and distress in the northern Nepalese districts.

Nepali Foreign Office Version:

A Press Note issued by the Nepalese Foreign Office on June 28 said that it had received a communication from the Chinese Government unequivocally admitting the fact of a revolt in Tibet and its own military build-up to suppress the rebellion.

The Chinese communication said that because of the trouble created by Tibetan rebels, Chinese armed forces had been sent to quell the disturbances.

The Chinese Note, however, assured the Nepalese Government that under no circumstances would Chinese troops violate Nepalese territory in their pursuit of the rebels.

It also pointed out that as soon as the revolt had been put down, Chinese troops would be withdrawn beyond the 20-kilometre limit from the border in accordance with the Sino-Nepalese Border Agreement signed in Peking in March, 1960.

This clearly suggested that the Chinese Army units were then within the 20-kilometre limit in contravention of the Agreement which laid down that no armed forces would be deployed within 20 kilometres of the Nepal-Tibet frontier and no military patrols undertaken.

The Press Note, which apparently gave only the purport of the Chinese communication and not its text, however, did not identify the areas where the revolt had broken out in Tibet.

But, the first official Chinese admission came in the wake of reports that at Tobekar Dzong, Saka and Parkha, between 40 and 70 miles from the Nepalese northern frontiers, the Tibetan rebels were engaged in bitter pitched battles with the Chinese Army.

The indirect admission by the Chinese of the presence of their troops within 20 kilometres of Nepal's border implied that either the revolt had spread or that the Chinese were closing all escape routes to fleeing rebels.

Meanwhile, other reliable reports spoke of a large influx of Tibetan refugees into Nepal, some of whom were believed to be armed. In one of Nepal's districts which covers the Everest region, the number of refugees was estimated at about 3,000.

Mr. K. Shrista On Plight Of Traders:

The President of the All-Nepal National Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Keshavlal Shrista, said in Khatmandu on June 15 that Chinese cavalry units had penetrated into Nepal's northern border in pursuit of Tibetan guerrilla fighters seeking temporary refuge in Nepal.

He said that clashes had occurred between the Chinese soldiers and the people in the border areas of Nepal.

According to him, large numbers of Tibetan guerrillas had reached Nepal's border and had testified that fierce fighting was going on in Tibet, with both sides suffering heavy casualties.

He added that many "innocent" Nepalese traders were killed in the recent fighting between Tibetans and Chinese troops in the border areas. Recently, a detachment of Chinese troops waylaid some Nepalese traders near Kuti, on the border north-east of Khatmandu, and seized their loads of salt.

His statement also referred to the plight of Nepalese traders in Lhasa. "It is said that Tibetans have been prohibited from buying from Nepalese traders. If anyone is caught doing so, he is immediately arrested. Thus Nepali trade has come to a standstill. Nepalese traders wishing to leave Tibet are being harassed and their travel documents are being delayed."

Tibetan Refugees Enter Punjab And Himachal Pradesh:

A Chandigarh message on June 19 said that over 1,000 Tibetan refugees, probably fleeing before a fresh wave of clashes in Tibet, had crossed into the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh through new routes.

It said that they began entering the Punjab in the first week of May and Himachal Pradesh about three weeks later. About 420 had entered Punjab and over 600 Himachal Pradesh by June 19.

This was the first time that Tibetan refugees had directly crossed into either the Punjab or Himachal Pradesh.

They appeared to have entered Punjab through obscure passes in Spiti, a mountain wilderness in the extreme north-western region of Punjab.

The crossings amount to the opening of new routes for the exodus from Tibet to supplement the numerous routes already in use over the bleak mountain passes in northern and eastern Kashmir, northern Uttar Pradesh and the jungle-clad hills of Assam and N-EFA.

Nomad Army's March:

According to information reaching Siliguri (Assam) published in *The Times of India* on June 29, an estimated 2,00,000 Tibetan nomads under armed escort were fighting their way through Chinese lines in a vast migratory movement from eastern Tibet to western Tibet across hundreds of miles of perilous mountain trails and wind-swept table-land.

Heavy Chinese re-inforcements were being rushed from Sinkiang to annihilate the nomad army which was made up mainly of cavalry.

Although, it was said, the nomads planned to entrench themselves in western Tibet it was feared that they might be finally forced to cross the frontier into India under pressure from the Chinese Army. The nomad force, formidable by Tibetan standards, was armed at best with service rifles of American, Japanese and Chinese origin gathered from various sources over a long period. The Tibetans were, therefore, not expected to withstand the Chinese for long.

The nomads were believed to have grouped themselves in the Amdo Hor and Chang areas of north-east Tibet and set out on their long march from the vicinity of Jyekundo.

Forced to fight their way through, the nomads' march from one end of Tibet to the other had been slow. They were stated to have killed several hundred Chinese and captured large stores of arms and ammunition in an encounter with the communists north of Shigatse. Their immediate objective was the disruption of the Chinese supply lines from Sinkiang to western Tibet and the Chinese were rushing all available troops to intercept the rebel force.

Tshekar Dzong Resistance Ends:

According to reports reaching Khatmandu on July 10, Tibetan resistance in Tshekar Dzong ended in a frenzy of bullets and bloodshed.

Lying about 40 miles north-east of Nepal's Everest region, Tshekar Dzong and its immediate strife-torn environs were said to be under full Chinese control.

For four weeks when this important western Tibet road junction and out-post smouldered under Chinese counter-attacks, the Khampas who had first annihilated the original Chinese garrison held sway. But, Chinese reinforcements in a multi-pronged drive from Shigatse in the north, Mopcha in the

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east and Tingri and Khartashika in the south and south-west dislodged the Khampas.

Casualty figures were not available, but the battle was described as "fierce". The Chinese People's Liberation Army units, which had at the beginning of the fighting in the region sealed off an area 12 miles in radius from the town, were reported to have lifted their restrictions and the movement of travellers and traders had begun again.

According to reports, the fighting at Saka, further west and 50 miles north of Nepal's Mustang border, was continuing.

One report said that the Chinese casualties in the first days of the fighting were about 200. The Khampas, on the other hand, were believed to have suffered fewer casualties, because their "hit and run" guerrilla tactics cushioned them against heavier losses.

The lower Shigatse-Gartok highway which passes through Saka had been breached at some points by Khampa guerrillas who waylaid and plundered some Chinese convoys.

Mr. Hishi Londup's Statement:

A former Deputy Governor of Nyalam Dzong, Mr. Hishi Londup, who escaped into Nepal in the third week of July, said in Khatmandu on July 21 that the Tibetan Governor and another high official of Nyalam Dzong were in custody following the disappearance of 300 Chinese soldiers from Nyalam Dzong.

[Mr. Londup, a former Governor of Nyalam Dzong, was replaced by the pro-Chinese Sonam two years ago and was demoted to Deputy Governorship later.]

He said that during the first week of June, 1960, the Chinese soldiers arrested two Khampas after a battle near the Tibetan village of Dum across the river Shun Chu. The two arrested Khampas were tortured to give information on Khampa movements along the Tibet-Nepal frontier. They gave out that an attack on Nyalam was planned. Guided by the two Khampas, 300 Chinese soldiers left Nyalam to round up the Khampas, but they never returned. What happened to them and the two Khampas was a mystery. The Nyalam Governor and the Nyalam monk officer refused to accompany the Chinese and they were arrested for "collaboration."

While coming to Khatmandu, he said, he met about 700 Tibetan refugees in the Nepalese village of Chinigaon, opposite Nyalam. The refugees included the Chief Lama of Nyalam Gompha and his 30 disciples who had escaped from Chinese labour camps.

(*The Times of India* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi and *China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3449:NEP:A]

B. **Tibet's First Steel Plant:** The *New China News Agency* said from Lhasa on June 4 that the construction of Tibet's first iron and steel plant had been taken in hand.

Leaders of the Communist Party and Government organization in Tibet, Mr. Chang Kuo-hua, Mr. Tan Kuan-san and the Panchen Lama dug the first spadefuls of earth for the project and laid the corner-stone on May 31. More than 2,000 Chinese and Tibetan workers, soldiers and officials contributed voluntary labour.

The Panchen Lama, acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, said at the ceremony: "We should work well in building the iron and steel plant to add a blossoming golden flower to the Tibetan plateau."

The report did not indicate what would be the production capacity of the plant.

(*Hsinhua News*)

[Prev. ref. 2548:CHI:D]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Central Government Employees' Strike; Akali Agitation; US Aid To Barapani Project; Joint Indo-US Team's Report On Agricultural Education; Bhakra Dam Enquiry Report; LIC Business In 1959.

A. **Central Government Employees' Strike:** The Central Government employees went on a strike at midnight on July 11-12. It was called off five days later, on July 17.

The most important demands of the employees' unions were a minimum wage of Rs. 125 and the linking of dearness allowance with the cost of living index.

The Government's stand was summed up in a broadcast by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, on July 7 when he appealed to the employees to abandon the strike.

He said that if the employees' demand for a minimum wage of Rs. 125 was to be accepted, it would cost the country Rs. 80 crores in addition to Rs. 40 or 50 crores which the Second Pay Commission's recommendations would cost anyhow. Since the Central wage scale would affect the States, the additional expenditure would be Rs. 150 crores annually or Rs. 700 crores during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

"Is this feasible?" he asked. "Is this even just from the point of the view of the nation and the community? What would happen to all our planning and all our development if we agreed to this?"

A general strike by Government employees, according to him, was not an ordinary industrial dispute. It was different in "quality and intent". Indeed, he thought the idea of a general strike was "wholly out of date". The Government and its employees had no right to inconvenience or do harm to the "great public we are supposed to serve".

President's Ordinance And Government's Order:

On July 8, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, issued an Ordinance under which "the Central Government, if it is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient to do so, might, by a general or special Order, prohibit strikes in any essential services."

The Ordinance defined the various services which came under the term "Essential Services".

Later in the day (July 8), the Home Ministry issued the following Order: "In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1960 (1 of 1960), the Central Government hereby prohibits strikes in the following essential services, namely: (1) any Postal, Telegraph or Telephone service; (2) any Railway service or any other transport service, for the carriage of passengers or goods by land, water or air; (3) any service connected with the operation or maintenance of aerodromes or with the operation, repair or maintenance of aircraft; (4) any service connected with the loading, unloading, movement or storage of goods in any port; (5) any service connected with the clearance of goods or passengers through the Customs or with the prevention of smuggling; (6) any service in any mint or security Press; and (7) any service in any defence establishment of the Government of India".

The Government also warned the employees that they were liable to be summarily dismissed if they joined the strike, which was now illegal.

Efforts To Avert Strike:

There was hectic activity in New Delhi for a week preceding the strike. Union leaders, including Mr. Nath Pai MP, Mr. S. M. Joshi, (Bombay MLA), Mr. S. N. Bannerjee MP, Mr. S. Guruswamy and Mr. Peter Alvares, representing different employees' unions had a series of talks with several Central Ministers on the subject.

Last hopes for a settlement disappeared when the Standing Committee of the Joint Council of Action of the Central Government employees unions rejected on July 11 a three-point proposal, initiated by Mr. Feroze Gandhi MP after his talks with the Government, and issued the strike call.

The three points were: (1) Acceptance by Government of the recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference for a minimum wage of Rs. 125 as a goal to be achieved gradually; (2) Review of the rate of dearness allowance as suggested by the Pay Commission (when the cost of living index goes beyond 115 by 10 points on an average in 12 months) with a guaranteed minimum of neutralization of the rising costs to the extent of 50 percent; in the event of the extent of Government's revision being unacceptable to employees, reference of the question to an arbitrator; and (3) Payment in specific monthly instalments to employees of the accumulated arrears of their dues on account of increase of emoluments during the first six months of the application of the Pay Commission's scales in 1959 which were credited to their Provident Fund.

Strike Call:

The following is the text of the Joint Council of Action Standing Committee's resolution on the strike call:

"The Standing Committee met on July 9 and 10 and took stock of the situation since its last meeting. The Committee heard the latest reports about the preparedness for the strike from the different centres and felt satisfied that in spite of the promulgation of the Ordinance, the morale and determination of the employees remained unaffected.

"The Committee takes a serious view of the fact that the Government, having rejected all proposals for negotiated settlement, has assumed powers which, though clothed in legality, are in violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

"The Committee expresses its grateful thanks to those friends who tried to bring about an amicable settlement and regrets that their efforts bore no fruit.

"The Committee feels that the Central Government employees will go on strike from the mid-night of July 11 as decided by the Joint Council of Action. The Committee urges on the employees the supreme importance of adhering to non-violence and remain peaceful in spite of every form of provocation.

"Once again the Standing Committee of the Joint Council of Action humbly begs of the people to extend their sympathy and forgive the inconvenience of the strike.

"The Committee, having taken into consideration the existing situation that has developed in Assam, directs the Central Government employees in Manipur, Tripura and Assam not to participate in the strike."

The Central Labour Minister, Mr. G. L. Nanda, made a last-minute appeal to the employees "to abstain

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from joining the strike for the sake of the nation and in their own larger interests."

In regard to the dearness allowance issue, the outstanding issue according to the strike leaders, he pointed out that he had offered that when the cost of living went up by 10 points over a period of 12 months, it would be reviewed by the Government and at least 50 per cent neutralization would be given. If the workers were not satisfied, 'there could be an impartial settlement".

He added: "There could be no bigger gesture than this. Nothing was more reasonable, just and fair and it should have satisfied them fully."

Strike Launched:

The strike began, as announced, at midnight on July 11-12.

According to official sources, it had little effect on the normal life of the country as a majority of the employees did not join the strike.

Nevertheless, at least 15,000 persons, including the Union leaders, were arrested in connexion with the strike. Postal services were restricted in many towns. The strike's impact was greater in Bombay and Calcutta than elsewhere. In Bombay, attempts at sabotaging tele-communications with the rest of the country were reported.

A one-day general strike was called in several towns on July 14.

On the first day of the strike (July 12), seven persons were killed in a police firing on a crowd of striking railway workers at Dohad town in Gujerat State. There were also isolated incidents in other towns.

The Government maintained a firm stand against the strike. Disciplinary action was taken against the striking employees. Official spokesmen also refused to negotiate with the Union leaders until the strike was unconditionally called off.

As the strike entered the fourth day (July 15), some trade union leaders and the P-SP Chairman, Mr. Asoke Mehta, arrived in New Delhi with a view to exploring the possibilities of a settlement of the strike. [Incidentally, some of the top trade union leaders who led the strike belonged to P-SP.]

Mr. Mehta had a series of meetings with Mr. G. L. Nanda, Dr. P. Subbaroyan and Mr. Feroze Gandhi. Finally, he had a 35-minute interview with the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru. No assurances were given or asked for. But, Mr. Mehta made no secret of his anxiety that the situation should not be allowed to deteriorate and that there should be no reprisals by the Government or rancour among the employees.

Strike Called Off:

Mr. A. Mehta also had talks with those members of the Joint Council of Action "who were free and available" and other representatives of the Unions participating in the strike. Later, at midnight on July 17, the Joint Council members decided to call off the strike unconditionally.

The following is the text of the resolution of the Joint Council calling off the strike:

"The members of the Joint Council of Action of the Central Government employees who are free and available in Delhi, along with other representatives of the Unions taking part in the strike, met to take stock of the strike situation.

"This meeting pays its respectful homage to the martyrs who lost their lives in the course of the present struggle.

"This meeting warmly congratulates the Central Government employees in all departments who have responded to the call of the organizations and braved unprecedented hardships and risks.

"This Joint Council of Action explored every possible avenue for an honourable settlement to avert the strike, but the Government, instead of treating the struggle as a *bona fide* trade union dispute, replied by repression by the enactment of an Ordinance and arrest of more than 15,000 persons so far. The Government has used its coercive apparatus to suppress the strike instead of settling it by normal trade union methods. The entire propaganda machinery of the Government, including its radio and the Press amenable to its influence, have been pressed into service to suppress the truth about the strike, to demoralize the striking employees and to mislead the public. Notices of suspension and termination of services have been served on tens of thousands of employees to intimidate them into abject submission. Even attempts to contact the leaders in prison have been rendered impossible by the refusal of the requests of Mr. S. Guruswamy to interview some of the members in jail.

"After a careful appraisal of the situation throughout the country, this meeting resolves to withdraw the strike immediately and calls upon the participant organizations to act accordingly. It is hoped that the Government will reciprocate this gesture appropriately.

"This meeting urges upon the Government to ensure honourable resumption of duties by the strikers without any disability by giving necessary instructions including the withdrawal of pending cases, prosecutions, remission of sentences, release of those arrested in connexion with the strike, cancellation of discharge and suspension orders and any other disciplinary proceedings against strikers, including members of Territorial units.

"This meeting tenders its grateful thanks to the millions of workers, the general public and those sections of the Press throughout the country who have demonstrated their sympathy and support to the cause of the Central Government employees.

"It expresses in particular its appreciation of those workers who went on a sympathetic strike on July 14 in support of the demands of the Central Government employees on the advice of the central trade union organizations.

"This meeting hopes that the grave decision hereby taken without any sense of false prestige will lead to improved relations between the Central Government, its employees and their organizations and adequate consideration of their demands.

"This meeting appeals to Central Government employees to maintain and to promote fraternal soldiarity on which alone future success can be ensured."

Government's Decisions On Strikers:

After the strike was called off, Mr. Mehta continued his talks with Central Ministers with a view to impressing on them the need of "tempering justice with mercy".

Leaders of the employees' unions who had, in the meantime, been released also appealed to the Government not to be vindictive.

On July 23, the Central Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Vishnu Sahay, announced that the services of those convicted in a court of law would be terminated. Others would be allowed to return to duty except those whose conduct had been particularly objectionable, for example, those who indulged in sabotage, violence, intimidation or gross misconduct. Such persons would be suspended and subjected to disciplinary proceedings. There would be no pay for strikers for the period of their absence.

He also announced the Government's decision to withdraw recognition of unions which were parties to the strike.

The following is the list of the unions which gave the strike notice and their membership:

Railways: All-India Railwaymen's Federation (nine unions)—316,693 men. Southern Railway Labour Union (affiliated neither to A-IRF nor NFIR)—16,634 men.

Defence Installations: All-India Defence Employees Federation (out of 150 unions, 103 gave strike notice)—73,396 men.

Post and Telegraphs: National Federation of P & T (nine unions)—74,800 men.

Central Government Employees: Confederation of Central Government Employees—11 unions and membership, 76,215, as follows: All-India Central PWD Workers Union—7,615; All-India Income-Tax (Non-Gazetted) Staff Federation—12,000; All-India (Non-Gazetted) Audit & Accounts Association—36,000; All-India (Non-Gazetted) Customs Staff Federation—3,200; Central Government Clerks Union—7,000; All-India Civil Aviation Department Employees Union—4,500; Indian Meteorological Workshop Workers Union—150; Indian Meteorological Department (Non-Gazetted Staff) Union—150; All-India P & T Industrial Workers Union—5,500; Defence Accounts Association (membership not available) and Survey of India (Class III) Employees Union—400.

Total membership of all the above unions—557,738.

Congress Working Committee Resolution:

The Congress Working Committee which met in New Delhi adopted a resolution on July 28 recommending to the Central Government that while adequate action should be taken against those of its employees who were responsible for "acts of sabotage and misbehaviour" during the strike of the Central Government employees, large-scale punishment of employees who were "misled into participating in the strike should be avoided."

It also advised the Government to develop harmonious relations with its employees and to promote their well-being.

In an 800-word resolution, the Committee justified the promulgation of the Presidential Ordinance banning the strike, as a general strike of this kind "cannot be accepted as a proper method of settling any dispute." Even though the strike lasted only five days, it caused great loss to the public and to the employees who participated in it.

It maintained that the general strike was, in its very nature, not a normal industrial dispute but had a political aspect and inevitably caused great inconvenience to the public and heavy loss to the exchequer.

It noted that the general public disapproved of the strike, and that a number of employees' organizations, "as well as a considerable majority of Government employees," did not participate in it and continued to discharge their duties with loyalty and efficiency.

It expressed its appreciation of all such organizations and employees for their adherence to duty in spite of pressures exercised against them.

It also expressed its gratification at the large number of volunteers who had offered their services during the strike period and thus enabled the essential services to be carried on. Congressmen throughout the country deserved special credit for the way they served during the period of the strike.

A general strike which was meant to paralyse the life of a nation must necessarily be ruled out as a type of action even for the redress of grievances. Essential Government services, as well as other essential services necessary for the normal life of the community, had to be maintained and no interference with them could be permitted. "It should be clearly laid down that such stoppages of work in essential services are not permissible. At the same time, steps should be taken to evolve a machinery for the settlement of such disputes as may arise. The objective aimed at should be to create condi-

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tions which are conducive to the maintenance and improvement of discipline and efficiency and which provide adequate means for consultation, negotiation, redress of grievances and settlement of disputes. The Committee recommends this approach to the Government so that public work may be done with efficiency, the well-being of the employees properly attended to and harmonious relations established in all Government services."

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3054:INI:H]

B. **Akali Agitation:** Since the middle of May, Akali Dal (organization of the Sikhs) had been engaged in an agitation for the establishment of Punjabi Suba or a Punjabi-speaking State within the Indian Union.

Several persons courted arrest by defying the ban on processions and other demonstrations. One of the earliest to be arrested (on May 24) was the President of the Akali Dal, Master Tara Singh.

The Akali Dal had won an overwhelming victory recently in the elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee (SGPC)—the supreme religious body of the Sikhs. This, the Akali Dal claimed, had proved the organization's hold on the Sikhs and the popular backing for its demand for Punjabi Suba.

This was the second time since Independence that the Akalis had sponsored an agitation for a Punjabi-speaking State. In 1955, the first agitation for Punjabi Suba was launched and several hundred persons courted arrest. However, a Congress-Akali compromise was reached in 1956 on the eve of the second General Elections. By it, the Akalis agreed to give up the slogan of Punjabi Suba and, in return, the Congress evolved what came to be known as Regional Formula (see page 721). But, soon, the Akali circles became dissatisfied with the distribution of Congress tickets for the General Elections, and then over the working of the Regional Formula.

The split widened with the breaking away from the Akali Dal of the Punjab Revenue Minister and former lieutenant of Master Tara Singh, Giani Kartar Singh.

The Akalis renewed the demand for Punjabi Suba and advanced four arguments in support of it: (1) the development of the Punjabi language was possible only if Punjabi Suba was formed; (2) since the Regional Formula had "failed", only Punjabi Suba would satisfy the Akali masses; (3) without the formation of Punjabi Suba, the sanctity and independence of gurudwaras could not be maintained; and (4) the "injustices" being perpetrated on the Sikhs by the majority Hindu community could be resisted only by the creation of a State in which the Sikhs were in a majority.

The Punjabi Suba demand was opposed by the Congress Party. It was also denounced by Hindu communal organizations and the people of the Hindi-speaking area (Hariana) in the Punjab.

Support for the demand, however, came from the Praja-Socialist Party. The Communist Party wanted a Punjabi-speaking State, essentially linguistic, but criticised the Akali approach to it as "communal".

Opponents of the demand said that the Punjabi Suba slogan was a camouflage for the Akali objective of setting up a sovereign Sikh State. But this charge had been persistently denied by the Akalis.

The Congress argued that the Punjabi Suba concept was a challenge to secularism and that there could be no compromise on the issue.

During the agitation, several Akalis wanted by the police had sought shelter in gurudwaras as the shrines were in the control of the Akali-dominated SGPC. It was stated that the agitation was directed by proclaimed offenders from their hide-outs in the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

On July 19, the Punjab Government issued an Ordinance providing deterrent punishment to persons who afforded protection, encouragement and financial assistance to proclaimed offenders.

The Chief Minister, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, said that the Ordinance was primarily to check the abuse of holy places by political agitators.

[According to a memorandum submitted to the States Re-organization Commission 3½ years ago, the Akali Dal had proposed that Punjabi Suba should comprise the districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ambala, Karnal (excepting Panipat), Sirsa, Bhatinda, Kapurthala, Fatehgarh Sahib, Sangrur (excepting Jind and Nirwana tehsils) and Ganganagar district of Rajasthan. Its total area would be 35,158 square miles, with a population of nearly 1.20 crores. Later, when the Regional Formula was introduced (see page 1812), the Akalis agreed that the Punjabi region consisted of the districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Bhatinda, the Rupar and Chandigarh Assembly constituencies of Ambala district, Patiala district (excluding Kandaghat and Nalagarh tehsils) and Sangrur district (excluding Jind and Nirwana tehsils) with a population of 86,02,608.]

(*The Hindustan Times* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2522:INI:U]

C. **Dr. H. J. Bhabha Receives London Doctorate Degree:** In a ceremony at London's Royal Festival Hall on July 22, India's leading nuclear physicist, Prof. Homi Jehangir Bhabha, was admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Science of London University by the Chancellor, Dowager Queen Elizabeth.

The University was celebrating a double occasion—the centenary of the granting of science degrees and the tercentenary of the Royal Society, which had its origin in London.

In selecting the distinguished men to be honoured on the occasion the Senate of the University chose scientists who were also Fellows of Royal Society.

The University's Public Orator, Prof. J. R. Sutherland, presented Dr. Bhabha to the Queen-Mother with this citation:

"The emergence of India as a great modern nation may be seen in a variety of ways, but nowhere more convincingly than in her ability to produce the men who are now developing her natural resources. In Prof. H. J. Bhabha, Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay, India has a nuclear physicist of world-wide reputation.

"In the 1930s, while still a young man, he made some major contributions to the theoretical explanation of cosmic-ray showers. Later, he gave his attention to some of the most abstract problems of fundamental physics relating to the general properties of space-time, and he has as also attacked the problem of finding an explanation of the fundamental particles.

"As Secretary of the Government of India's Department of Atomic Energy, which he has built up since the War, and as Chairman of his country's Atomic Energy Commission, he has proved himself a brilliant organizer and, to Mr. Nehru in particular, an invaluable adviser on all scientific problems."

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3077:INI:E]

D. **USA To Finance Barapani Project In Assam:** The US Development Loan Fund announced in New Delhi on July 15 that USA had agreed to finance the Barapani Hydro-Electric Power Project in Assam, which would facilitate the use of Assam's important natural resources and help develop the area.

The installation of the 27,000 kw power plant and the construction of the concrete dam would cost Rs. 7.4 crores and would be financed by two US loans.

The Development Loan Fund announced its approval of a $2.5-million (Rs. 1.2 crores) loan to cover the foreign exchange cost of the Project, while the local costs of Rs. 6.2 crores would be met by the sale proceeds of agricultural products supplied to India under PL 480. Both loans would be repayable in Indian currency.

The main structure of the Barapani Project would be a concrete dam—210 feet high and 580 feet long—on the Umiam river, about 300 miles north-east of Calcutta. Two earth dams would also be built to help close the resulting 92,999-acre-ft. reservoir.

The Project would include 72 miles of double-circuit and 33 miles of single-circuit 66 kw transmission lines, plus switch-yard with transformers and switch-gear.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3426:INI:C]

E. **Agricultural Education — Joint Indo-US Team's Report:** The second joint Indo-American Team, set up by the Government of India in September, 1959 to report on agricultural education in the country, submitted its report to the Government of India in the second week of July recommending that an agricultural education pattern with a well-defined objective should be developed to encompass agricultural teaching from the "manjri" type vocational school and the multi-purpose high school to the agricultural college and university.

At the college level, it said, there should be complete integration of research, teaching and extension.

To ensure the functioning of agricultural institutions and organizations with maximum efficiency, it suggested that these should be under the administrative control of men with scientific qualifications.

'Streamlining" of the organization of agriculture and Community Development from the Central Government down to village level was one of the team's main recommendations.

This "streamlining" would include the appointment at the Centre of a Minister of Agriculture, Community Development (Extension) and Food, who may be assisted by Ministers or Deputy Ministers.

At the State level, it recommended that the Minister in charge of Community Development should also be the Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Panchayats and Co-operation. "Agriculture and animal husbandry should provide the techniques, panchayats the organization and co-operation the finance. It is necessary that all these three must be linked up effectively."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3466:INI:L]

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F. Bhakra Dam Accident—Enquiry Committee's Report: The Bhakra Enquiry Committee which was set up to inquire into the accident in the hoist chamber of Bhakra Dam in August, 1959, in its report published on July 24, exonerated the Project authorities of responsibility for the mishap to the hoist chamber and attributed the accident to "vibration stresses" in Gobindsagar.

It held that the failure of the hoist chamber was a rare type of accident and felt that the provisions made by the Bhakra Project Administration were adequate to safeguard the structure under normal conditions.

It held that some damage had occurred three days before the accident when cracks were noticed in the hoist chamber for the first time. Thereafter, failure was inevitable, whether the emergency gates were closed or not.

The Committee, while indicating the lessons that could be learnt from the accident, suggested the following steps:

(1) In structures subjected to uplift, the upward force should, wherever possible, be counter-balanced by deadweight of concrete or steel of almost equivalent magnitude;

(2) In structures subjected to high uplift pressure the utmost care should be taken to see that the relevant concrete structure acted as a monolithic unit and the possibility of one layer separating from the other was completely eliminated.

(3) In cases where a break-through in one of the galleries could cause damage to the remaining galleries or works due to their inter-connexion, provision should be made for the installation of isolating gates which could be operated for closure by remote control.

The Punjab Government, acting on the advice of the Bhakra Control Board, accepted the findings of the Committee. It also endorsed the view that magnificent work was done by the Bhakra engineers in collaboration with the Army and Naval personnel for repairing the damage.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2862:INI:L]

G. Congress Working Committee—One-third To Be Elected: The Congress Working Committee, which met in New Delhi on July 28, re-opened the question of introducing an elective element in the Working Committee's composition and reversed, by an overwhelming majority, the Poona decision of the A-ICC rejecting a partially elected body.

The Working Committee decided that one-third of its 21 members be elected by the A-ICC and that a constitutional amendment to this effect be moved at the next session of the A-ICC scheduled to be held near Raipur in Madhya Pradesh on October 29 and 30.

The decision would be implemented after the amendment had been approved at the open session of the Congress to be held at Bhavnagar on January 7 and 8, 1961.

This decision followed a lively discussion in the Committee in which Mr. Nehru, who had voted for the proposal at the A-ICC session in Poona on June 4, was understood to have taken a leading part.

It was stated that a majority of the members of the Committee who spoke at the meeting favoured either a wholly elected or a wholly nominated Working Committee. They clearly expressed themselves against a partially elected body for a "variety of reasons."

Mr. Nehru was, however, keen to give effect to the proposal. "Let us accept this proposal as an experiment," he is reported to have pleaded.

Following nearly an hour's discussion, the members, as one of them put it, "succumbed to Mr. Nehru's influence." They all gave their consent to the proposal.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3404:INI:J]

H. Congress Panel For Enquiry Into Corruption Complaints: The Congress President, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, nominated a five-man Panel to inquire into complaints about misuse of authority by responsible Congressmen on July 28.

All complaints received at the A-ICC Office would first be scrutinized by the President himself in consultation with the Chief Ministers concerned or the Prime Minister. If he is convinced that there is enough substance in a complaint he will refer it to the Panel for investigation.

The five members of the Panel announced were: Mr. B. Jagannath Das, a former Judge of the Supreme Court; Mr. V. K. Thiruvenkatachari, Advocate-General, Madras; Mr. P. N. Sapru, a former Judge of the Allahabad High Court; Mr. Hukam Singh, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha; and Mr. G. S. Pathak, MP.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3405:INI:K]

I. LIC Business In 1959: The Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation, Mr. P. A. Gopalakrishnan, said in Bombay on July 25 that the Corporation's new business in 1959 amounted to Rs. 426 crores, recording an increase of 25 per cent over that in the previous year (1958).

He added that the business in 1958, amounting to Rs. 343 crores, was larger by 22 per cent than that in 1957.

The number of new policies issued had increased steadily to 1.15 million in 1959, recording an increase of 41 per cent over those issued in 1957.

The Corporation's experience in respect of lapsation of business was distinctly better than that of the companies operating before the nationalization of life insurance, the net lapses declining from 7.3 per cent of the mean business in force in 1954 and 7.6 per cent in 1955 to 6.4 per cent in 1957 and 5.1 per cent in 1958. The figures for 1959 were being collected for analysis.

The improvement in regard to foreign business continued in 1959 with the new business amounting to Rs. 9.47 crores against Rs. 5.62 crores in 1958 and Rs. 5.40 crores in 1957. He attributed the increase to various measures taken by the Corporation as a result of his visit to East Africa in 1958 and to Singapore in 1959.

Although the Janata Scheme was not working successfully in all the centres, he said, the number of Janata policies issued had been gradually increasing. In 1959, it stood at 28,705 against 21,208 in 1957 and 24,325 in 1958, the sums assured being Rs. 2.01 crores, Rs. 1.17 crores and Rs. 1.61 crores respectively.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3339:INI:F]

J. Uttar Pradesh Legislature—Governor's Address: Addressing a joint session of the Uttar Pradesh Legislature in Lucknow on July 25, the new Governor, Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, announced an increase in the dearness allowance (D.A.) of low-paid employees of the State Government and local bodies.

The increase, effective from April 1, 1960, he said, would be Rs. 5 for all employees drawing salaries up to Rs. 50 per month. Those drawing between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100 would get a total D.A. of Rs. 35, while those who had received no *interim* increase in their D.A. in 1957-59 would get Rs. 5.

He said that the State's Third Five-Year Plan would be "more ambitious" with emphasis on a rapid expansion of the agricultural sector, making up for the backwardness in the power sector and initiating industrial development.

A Plan of such a magnitude would require an all-out effort to tap all possible sources of revenue, and the people should be prepared to tighten their belts further.

About 5,000 new service co-operatives would be organized in the current financial year (1960-61). The 10,000 societies formed in 1959-60 had begun distribution of supplies, especially of fertilizers.

A Bill to implement the Government's new co-operative policy would be introduced in the current session of the Legislature.

The Government's "ceaseless efforts" for the industrialization of the State, he said, were now bearing fruit. An antibiotic factory was proposed to be set up at Rishikesh with Russian aid offered to the Government of India. Some major fertilizer units might also be established in the State in the Third Plan.

He concluded with an appeal to the legislators, and through them to the people of the State, to rise above "isms," such as casteism, provincialism, communalism and party bickerings in view of the "dangers that are looming around us."

(*National Herald*, Lucknow)

[Prev. ref. 2819:INI:N]

K. Separation Of Judiciary From Executive: It was officially stated in New Delhi on July 23 that the judiciary had been completely separated from the executive in Andhra, Gujerat, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Maharashtra by the end of 1959.

In four other States—Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh—the separation had been effected in some areas.

In Bihar, the separation scheme was functioning in 12 out of 17 districts. The question of its extension to the remaining five districts was under consideration.

In Madhya Pradesh, there was complete non-statutory separation of the judiciary from the executive in its former Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions and partial separation in the Mahakoshal area. The State Government had decided to implement the scheme for the entire Mahakoshal region.

In the area comprised of the former PEPSU State, judicial and executive magistrates functioned separately. Since January 3, 1955, the scheme had been implemented in Gurgaon, Ambala, Simla, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts of the Punjab.

The separation had been effected in 34 of the 51 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The State Government was expected to introduce the scheme in all the districts within the next few years.

A scheme for the separation of the judiciary from the executive had been in opera-

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tion in all the districts of West Bengal since 1959. Necessary legislation to give it a statutory basis would be undertaken shortly.

The Assam Government had appointed a committee to go into the question. Orissa had decided to introduce the scheme in three districts, i.e. Cuttack, Puri and Balasore, as an experimental measure. Rajasthan was considering the report of the Committee set up for the purpose.

At the State Law Ministers' Conference held in June, 1960 in Srinagar, it was re-iterated that the State Governments' policy was to separate the judiciary completely from the executive.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3339:INI:H]

L. **National Oceanic Research Committee Set Up:** It was announced in New Delhi on July 23 that the Government of India had set up a seven-member National Committee for Oceanic Research, with Dr. D. N. Wadia, Geological Adviser in the Department of Atomic Energy, as chairman.

The decision, it was said, was taken on the recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet.

Under its terms of reference, the Committee would draw up a co-ordinated plan for India's participation in the International Indian Ocean Expedition and co-ordinate the research programmes.

It would also give advice on the allocation of the programme between the various departments of Government, research organizations and university laboratories, consider and approve detailed plans for research in the several scientific disciplines relating to India's participation in the Programme and also advise the Government generally on all matters connected with India's participation in the Expedition.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3280:INI:L]

M. **Bhoodan — Acharya Vinoba Bhave On Mission:** Acharya Vinoba Bhave told newsmen at Pant Piplia, a village 10 miles from Ujjain, on July 21 that about 900,000 acres of land was received by him in *bhoodan* from the people during his nine years' walking tour of the country.

All the land received so far, he said, had been distributed among the landless in different parts of the country and was now being successfully cultivated.

He added that hardly 3,500 people were engaged in the *bhoodan* movement and the collection and distribution of 900,000 acres of land within nine years was "something remarkable". The *bhoodan* mission had been "successful"—beyond his expectation.

Replying to a question he said that he was not concerned as to who would continue his *bhoodan* mission after him.

In this connexion, he laid emphasis on service and not on leadership.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2084:INI:O]

INDONESIA

SUMMARY: New Regulations On Political Parties; Action Against Communists; Common Market Criticised; Dr. Djuanda's Visit To USSR; Trade Agreement With USSR.

A. **New Regulations On Political Parties:** The Government issued certain regulations on July 13 which would give it power to control all political parties.

That the Government would issue such regulations had been announced by President Sukarno as early as January, 1960.

Under the regulations, any party established after Indonesia's return to the 1945 Revolutionary Constitution will be banned.

No party of fewer than 150,000 members will be recognized, nor any branch with fewer than 50 members.

Recognized parties must report to the President before December 31, 1960 on their rules, membership, backing and general condition. Such reports must be repeated every six months.

No party may have aliens as its members.

All the parties must recognize as the foundation of the State the President's Political Manifesto, the 1945 Constitution, the President's theories of "Guided Democracy", "Guided Economy", "Indonesian Socialism", "Indonesian Identity" and the *Panch Shila*—belief in God, humanity, nationalism, democracy and social justice.

A party may become liable to dissolution if it is "against the State's principles" and its programme is "aimed at a change in the foundation of the State" and if it fosters rebellion.

If the President considers that any party is transgressing in these respects, he will submit the matter to the Supreme Court.

The Court, after investigation, will give its opinion to the President for action.

If the Court finds the party guilty it must dissolve in 30 days or be banned. Any of its members in the legislative bodies will be required to resign.

The parties must have branches in one-fourth of the provinces in Indonesia and the total branches must be one-fourth of the number of districts in the Republic.

In striving for their objects, the parties must "use peaceful and democratic means".

(*Information Service Indonesia* and *The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3124:IND:A]

B. **Action Against Communists:** The Communist Party office in Djakarta said on July 18 that a member of the Party Presidium and Deputy Chairman of the National Planning Council, Dr. Sakirman, had been detained by the authorities for security reasons.

He was arrested on July 15 at his residence in Bandung.

Earlier, in the first week of July, Communist Party publications had published criticism of Government, singling out the Army for criticism.

Members of the Party Politburo were reported to have been interrogated by the Djakarta Military Command.

A Military Command spokesman, Lieut. Eddy Djadjang Djajaatmadja, explained that the Party Politburo statement, headed "Appraisal of Cabinet after one year indicates its composition does not guarantee realization of the Government's three-point programme and should, therefore, be re-organized", had created anxiety and confusion among the people and might directly harm and reduce the Government's authority.

It was considered necessary in the interests of preserving law and order to summon and interrogate the Politburo members for clarification of the statement.

It demanded that the names of Cabinet Ministers mentioned in the statement should be replaced. They included the First Minister, Mr. Djuanda Kartawidjaja, for alleged failures and shortcomings in general policies; the Foreign Minister, Dr. R. Subandrio, in foreign policies; and General A. H. Nasution, National Defence Minister, for slowness in dealing with the rebellion.

The Communist Party newspaper *Harian Rakjat* (People's Daily) has been banned since July 15 for printing the statement.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3168:IND:A]

C. **Mr. C. Saleh Criticises External Tariff Of Common Market:** The Reconstruction Minister, Mr. Chaerul Saleh, who had been on a visit to West Germany, in a prepared statement issued in Bonn on July 20, said that the external tariff of the six-nation European Common Market would affect some products whose undisturbed export was vital for under-developed countries.

He asked: "Is there not a blatant contradiction here between the principle of aid for the developing countries which is not only propagated but practised by the European countries and this protectionism which strongly affects this help?"

[The Common Market Tariff is to be reached by steps over several years. It will have the effect of raising, on average, West German and the Benelux countries' tariff, and reducing those of Italy and France. At the same time, internal tariffs and tariffs with associated territories in Africa which supply from raw materials will be abolished.]

He said that the effect of the proposed tariff would harm the market for Indonesian tobacco in West Germany. The proposed tariff for tobacco was 30 per cent on value, which would prevent Indonesia from sending so much high quality tobacco to West Germany.

He said: "We in Indonesia hope and expect that the countries of the European Common Market will do something to reduce somewhat the protectionist measures which will harm many developing countries."

In particular, he called on West Germany to use all the Treaty clauses possible to avert the danger to Indonesia's tobacco exports to this country.

He added that West Germany had agreed to the construction by West German firms of a blast furnace in South Sumatra for pig iron, two—15,000-ton—floating docks and a tin smelting plant of an annual capacity of 25,000 tons. In the past four years, West German export guarantees had been granted for orders worth a total of 100 million marks for Indonesian projects. He had the impression that future guarantees "would not be less".

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2498:AOA:C]

D. **Death Penalty For Pilot Who Strafed Presidential Palaces:** A military court in Djakarta imposed death sentence on July 16 on Second-Lieut. Daniel Maukar (29) who had machine-gunned from a plane the Presidential palaces at Djakarta and Bogor with a view to killing President Sukarno on March 9, 1960.

He was charged with "plotting to kidnap President Sukarno, supporting the enemy, a military rebellion, desertion, conducting of unauthorized operations, landing at an unauthorized place, joining a subversive move-

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ment and intentionally wounding certain persons."

He told the court that he was a member of a secret organization known as *Manguni* (meaning owl, in the language of the North Celebes).

Manguni planned to take Djakarta in a coup and persuade Dr. Sukarno to make peace with the rebel movement in the Republic.

He was to use his MIG-17, one of seven fighters, to strafe the President's palace in Djakarta and his summer residence at nearby Bogor, and installations at Djakarta as a signal for the start of an uprising.

Dr. Sukarno was absent from his palace when the attack took place. Fifteen persons were wounded in the strafing.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3246:IND:A]

E. Visit Of Mr. Djuanda Kartawidjaja To USSR: The First Minister of the Government of Indonesia, Dr. Raden Haji Djuanda Kartawidjaja, arrived in Tashkent on June 30 by a special TU-104 airliner on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Mr. Nikita Khruschev.

His party included Indonesia's Minister of Construction and Development, Mr. Chaerul Saleh, and others.

Dr. Djuanda arrived in Moscow by air on July 1.

He was met at the airport by leading Government and public officials.

Dr. Djuanda visited a number of cities in the Soviet Union, including Baku, the Black Sea region, Leningrad and Stalingrad.

He was the guest of honour at a reception in Moscow held by the Soviet Government on July 9.

Speaking on the occasion, the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, said that the arrival of Dr. Djuanda to the Soviet Union would turn a new chapter in the development of friendly relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union.

He stressed that the Soviet, Indonesian and all the other freedom-loving peoples were coming out as associates and allies in the struggle against colonialism. "The Soviet Union fully understands and shares the position of the Government of Indonesia and many other countries of the world who resolutely oppose participation in aggressive military alignments. The Soviet people highly appreciate the contribution of the Indonesian people to the cause of consolidating peace and establishing the necessary confidence in the relations between States." It was beyond the power of the 'cold war' advocates to change the course of indomitable historical development directed towards the strengthening of the peace forces.

Joint Communique:

At the conclusion of the visit of Dr. Djuanda, the following joint *communique* was issued on July 11:

"During his stay in USSR, Dr. Djuanda had an opportunity of establishing contacts and holding official talks with the leaders of the Soviet Union. The talks dealt with Soviet-Indonesian relations and the current international situation and led to complete mutual understanding between both sides on the problems confronting the world.

"During the exchange of opinions between them, Dr. Djuanda and Mr. Khruschev reached a still closer understanding with respect to the positions of USSR and the Republic of Indonesia in the world today.

"The Soviet Union maintains its attitude of respect for Indonesia as a nation pursuing an independent policy. Both sides, Indonesia and the Soviet Union, are of the opinion that all disputed international issues can be gradually settled through generally accepted and fair means.

"Indonesia values the great efforts the Soviet Union is making to explore new avenues towards solving the basic international problems.

"The Soviet Government's new proposals for general and complete disarmament provide a good basis for solving the disarmament problem. In this respect, both sides are of the opinion that the issue of war and peace under the present conditions is the cardinal question in whose settlement all mankind is interested.

"Both sides share the view that colonialism, in whatever form or disguise it may still exist, constitutes an obstacle to the strengthening of peace and international co-operation."

The *communique* gave information about the talks that had taken place on questions of mutual economic and commercial co-operation and said that an Agreement was reached on the construction of a steel plant in Indonesia with an annual output capacity of 100,000 tons of steel instead of two plants with annual capacities of 50,000 tons.

It added: "Both sides exchanged the Ratification Instruments of the second General Agreement on Economic and Technological Co-operation between USSR and Indonesia, signed on February 28, 1960.

"The Agreement provides for co-operation in building industrial, agricultural and other establishments in Indonesia as well as for the Government of USSR to grant Indonesia a long-term loan on easy terms to the value of 250,000,000 American dollars.

"There was an exchange of letters on detailing a group of Soviet specialists to Indonesia in 1960 to co-operate with Indonesian specialists in drafting recommendations for the construction of a number of industrial installations.

"Both sides have signed an Agreement on co-operation in using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

"To promote mutually advantageous trade relations, a long-term Trade Agreement for 1961-63 (see below) has been signed."

Dr. Djuanda and his party left Moscow by air on July 11 for Warsaw after a fortnight's visit to the Soviet Union.

He was seen off at the airport, among others, by Mr. Khruschev and the First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3230:IND:B, 3256:AOA:A]

F. Soviet-Indonesian Trade Agreement: A long-term Trade Agreement between Indonesia and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on July 9.

Dr. Djuanda was in Moscow at the time on a visit to the Soviet Union as the guest of the Russian Government.

The Agreement, which marked yet another important stage in the development of Soviet-Indonesian economic relations, listed the goods for reciprocal delivery in 1961, 1962 and 1963.

It was concluded in compliance with the Soviet-Indonesian Joint Statement of February 28, 1960, signed by Mr. Nikita Khruschev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, and Dr. Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia.

By it, Indonesia would purchase in the Soviet Union road-building machinery, excavators, tractors, farming machinery, machine-tools and other equipment, rolled ferrous metal, building materials, newsprint, medicines and chemical and oil products. The Soviet Union would increase its purchases in Indonesia of rubber, hides, vegetable oil, spices, coffee, resin and other traditional Indonesian export goods.

It was expected that the exchange of goods between USSR and Indonesia would annually increase and, in 1963, would treble the 1959 figure.

[Prev. ref. 3203:IND:B] (*Tass*)

IRAN

A. Recognition Of Israel: The Shah of Iran announced at a news conference in Tehran on July 23 that Iran had decided to recognize Israel.

The Shah said that Iran had extended *de facto* recognition to Israel many years ago and that there had never been any question of withdrawing it.

Iranian Embassy sources, however, explained that the Shah's announcement merely implied the re-appointment of an Iranian Ambassador to Israel after the lapse of nearly eight years.

The last Iranian envoy in Tel Aviv was recalled at the height of pro-Mossadeq riots in Tehran during 1952 due to "financial reasons." The need for re-opening the Iranian Embassy in Israel was highlighted by the presence of about 80,000 Iranian Jews in Israel, who still retain their Iranian nationality.

[Turkey is the only other Muslim country which has recognized Israel so far.]

The decision of the Iranian Government caused some concern in the capitals of West Asian countries, including Cairo.

An Arab League spokesman said in Cairo on July 24 that though Iran was not a member of the Arab League this recognition of Israel by her was "an unfriendly step" by a Muslim country against the other Muslim countries of West Asia.

He added that the issue would be discussed by the Foreign Ministers of ten Arab League countries at a conference in Beirut on August 22, 1960.

UAR Breaks Off Diplomatic Relations:

In Cairo, Col. G. A. Nasser announced on July 26 the closing of the United Arab Republic Embassy in Tehran following "the recognition of Israel by the Shah of Iran".

The UAR Ambassador to Tehran, Mr. Moharram Ahmad, was recalled to Cairo for consultations on July 25.

The UAR Foreign Ministry informed all foreign diplomatic representatives in Cairo and the Arab League on July 27 of its decision to break off diplomatic relations with Iran.

The decision was simultaneously made known to all UAR envoys abroad, including the Permanent UAR Representative at United Nations.

Iran ordered the UAR Ambassador in Tehran on July 27 to leave the country within 24 hours.

The order was made by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Abbas Aram, who summoned the Ambassador, Mr. Moharram Ahmed, after a meeting with the Shah.

The Shah had earlier refused to see the Ambassador.

Mr. Abbas Aram told newsmen in Tehran that the decision to order the UAR Ambassador to leave Tehran

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was taken after President Nasser's speech in Alexandria attacking the Shah of Iran.

This attack was made on the pretext of Iran's recognition of Israel. But, Iran had not fully recognized Israel—it was only a de facto recognition given 10 years ago and there had been no change since.

He described President Nasser as a "light-headed Pharaoh who is ruling by bloodshed."

In Lahore, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, said on July 26 that Iran's decision would "have no influence" on Pakistan.

He added: "Pakistan's position has been made abundantly clear and there will be no change."

UAR National Assembly Resolution:

The UAR National Assembly adopted a resolution on July 28 appealing to all Arab countries to break off diplomatic relations with Iran.

The resolution, which was carried unanimously, denounced the recognition of Israel by the Shah of Iran and said that this move was "an aggressive act against the Arab nations."

It approved "the strong measures taken by President Nasser in breaking off diplomatic relations with Iran" and appealed to parliaments, political organizations and trade unions in all Arab countries to follow the example set by UAR.

After urging unified action against the Shah of Iran's Government, it expressed the Assembly's "consideration" for the Iranian people.

It was announced in Amman on July 29 that King Hussein of Jordan had sent a special message to the Shah of Iran asking him to suspend dealings with Israel.

Arab League Measures:

It was stated in Cairo on July 29 that the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mr. Abdel Khalik, had instructed the League's offices to apply economic boycott on Iran because of its recognition of Israel.

The application of the boycott would mean the banning of all dealings with Iranian companies which do business with Israel and barring Iranian ships from entering Arab ports.

So far, there were only two Iranian companies in the boycott black-list of 301 companies from 27 countries. They were identified as "Ats Essag and Houfhang" and the "Irish Trading Company."

The Arab League announced in Cairo on July 28 that Iran would be barred from participating in the Arab Oil Conference due to open in Beirut on October 12 because of her recognition of Israel.

A Note published by the League said that Iran had been the principal supplier of oil to Israel for a number of years.

(*Tehran Radio, Cairo Radio* and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3235:UAR:B]

B. **Azna Steel Foundry Agreement:** It was revealed in London on July 15 that after several years of negotiations, the draft Agreement on the Azna steel works had been finalized with a consortium of German firms, headed by Demag-Krupp, and including a British firm—the Metallurgical Equipment Export Company.

The consortium is to build the 300,000-ton steel works. The works will be located at Chamzaman, near Azna.

The main Agreement has been approved by the Iranian Council of Ministers.

The West German Government has undertaken to help with the credits necessary for the steel works.

The Swedish consulting engineers—Skandi-Consul—are also concerned in the project.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3232:IRN:A]

ISRAEL

A. **US Farm Surplus Agreement:** Under an Agreement signed in Washington early in July, Israel will receive 120,000 tons of fodder grain worth $7,400,000 from the US Government to help cover drought losses.

This Agreement, under PL 480, was included in accounts for the American fiscal year 1959-60, bringing the total value of US surplus of farm supplies to Israel in that year to $37,600,000.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3204:ISR:B]

B. **Mr. A. Eichmann's Arrest—Argentine Note:** The Argentine Government has sent a Note to Israel that it retained the right to take any action it considered "adequate" in the case of the arrest of Mr. Adolf Eichmann by the Israeli authorities in Argentina.

Details of the Note were released in Buenos Aires on July 21.

The Note said that the Argentine Government had received "neither adequate reparations nor even a full report on how the illegitimate action in the Eichmann case was carried out".

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3447:ISR:A]

JAPAN

SUMMARY: Mr. H. Ikeda Becomes Premier; Knife-Attack On Mr. N. Kishi; New Cabinet Sworn-in; Exports and Imports; Survey Of Radio-Activity; Treatment Against Radiation.

A. **Mr. Hayato Ikeda Elected Premier:** A Convention of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party held in Tokyo on July 14 elected the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, as the Party President and Premier-designate.

Mr. Ikeda had a substantial majority over his rival, Mr. Mitsujiro Ishi, a senior party leader. A third candidate, Mr. Bamboku Ohno, dropped out before the voting to consolidate the anti-Ikeda forces behind Mr. Ishi.

The Convention proceedings opened with a brief address by the Prime Minister and out-going President of the Party, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, announcing his resignation and apologizing for his failure to maintain the Party unity.

Speaking later to newsmen, Mr. Ikeda referred to the criticism that he represented the "bureaucratic" element in the Party and said that as Party President he would not make any differentiation and would regard all Party members equally. "We must raise our international prestige and restore the international trust damaged by the recent crisis. We must pursue a policy that commands the respect of the communist countries. We must not be made fools of."

He proclaimed support for the Security Treaty with the United States and a determination to eradicate violence by strict enforcement of the law.

Mr. N. Kishi Stabbed:

In the afternoon (on July 14), at a reception at Mr. Kishi's official residence for Mr. Ikeda, Mr. Kishi was wounded by an ultra-nationalist, who entered the house wearing a Liberal Democratic Party badge. As Mr. Kishi was conversing with a few guests in the main reception room, he was stabbed six times in the thigh with a short knife.

Mr. Kishi was taken in his car to hospital while the police detained the assailant, Taisuke Aramaki, a 65-year-old chemist. It was later reported that Mr. Kishi's injuries were not serious and he would recover within 10 days.

This was the second instance within a month of a leading politician being attacked by an ultra-nationalist. On June 17, Mr. Jotaro Kawakami, a Socialist, was stabbed in the shoulder during a demonstration.

Mr. H. Ikeda Elected Premier By Diet:

At an extra-ordinary session of the Houses of the Diet on July 18, Mr. Ikeda was elected Premier by a large majority.

The issue was never in doubt in view of the dominant position of the Liberal Democratic Party in the Diet.

Mr. Ikeda got 275 votes in the Lower House, where 438 members of all parties attended.

Mr. Ikeda's opponents, Mr. Inejiro Asanuma of the Socialist Party, got 121 votes and Mr. Suehiro Nishio, of the Democratic Socialists, got 38.

The total strength of the House of Representatives was theoretically 467 and Mr. Ikeda's vote was a high percentage of the maximum number of votes he could have received along party divisions.

New Cabinet Personnel:

Later at night (July 18), Mr. H. Ikeda announced the members of his new Cabinet, which included Japan's first woman Minister, Mrs. Masa Nakayama.

The list of Ministers and their portfolios were as follows:

Mr. Hayato Ikeda—Prime Minister;
Mr. Zentaro Kosaka—Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Tetsuzo Kojima—Justice;
Mr. Tukuo Nanjo—Agriculture;
Mr. Tomisaburo Hashimoto—Construction;
Mr. Hirohide Ishida—Labour;
Mrs. Masa Nakayama—Welfare;
Mr. Mitsujiro Ishi—International Trade and Industry;
Mr. Masuo Araki—Education;
Mr. Yoshio Minami—Transport;
Mr. Zenko Suzuki—Postal Affairs;
Mr. Mikio Mizuta—Finance; and
Mr. Iwao Yamasaki—Local Autonomy.

(*The New York Times* and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3448:JAP:C]

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B. **Exports And Imports:** The Ministry of Finance announced on July 9 that the exports of Japan during the first six months of 1960 amounted to $1,842 million—an increase of 19.6 per cent over the first half of last year.

The figures were based upon f.o.b. prices recorded in declarations to the Customs.

Imports during the period totalled $2,243 million—a rise of 29.1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1959.

The import figure was based on c.i.f. prices reported to the Customs.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3100:JAP:A]

C. **Radio-Activity Survey:** According to surveys carried out until October, 1959 by the Atomic Energy Commission, the following findings were made in respect of radio-activity in Japan.

First, there was a tendency for radio-active dust to concentrate chiefly in the region just below the stratosphere. This phenomenon was attributed to fact that the dust engendered by nuclear experiments drifted down slowly from the stratosphere, but once it got into the trophosphere it was washed down by rains. However, observations after 1959 revealed a gradual diminishing of the radio-active dust in the region below the stratosphere which was presumed to be the result of less frequent nuclear experiments.

Secondly, the contamination of unpolished rice was on the increase. Observations during 1952 showed that the rice had an average contamination of 140-Strontium unit, while surveys in 1958 indicated an average of 225-Strontium unit.

Thirdly, radio-active contamination of bones of livestock was noticed after atomic and hydrogen bombs tests were carried out. The contamination in horse bones in 1957 averaged approximately seven Strontium units. It increased to about 13 Strontium units in 1958 and 19 in 1959.

Radio-active contamination in marine products as compared to land animals was small.

[It may be recalled that the Japanese were the only people directly afflicted by nuclear explosions as witnessed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. Later, on March 1, 1954, the Japanese fishing vessel, *Fukuryu Maru*, was showered with radio-active 'fall-out' as a result of American nuclear test explosions in the Pacific. There had also been instances in which fish hauled from the Pacific were contaminated by radio-activity. Radio-active rain had also been witnessed in various parts of the country.]

(*Embassy of Japan*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2193:JAP:A]

D. **Treatment Against Strontium-90 Radiation:** The Director of the Radio-Isotope Laboratory of Gumma University in Central Japan, Dr. Eihi Ogawa, announced in Tokyo on July 24 that a new method of treatment against Strontium-90 radiation poisoning superior to any used to-date had been developed at the University.

He said that his team had succeeded in driving Strontium-90 out of the bodies of animals by combining the use of acromycin, an antibiotic, with that of thiosulphuric acid, an antidote.

He said that he gave subcutaneous' injections to mice of 1 microcurie of Strontium-90 and then treated the mice with 0.2 cc. of 1/4 per cent solution of acromycin once a day and an 8 per cent solution of thiosulphuric acid. This was sufficient to eliminate from the body 80 per cent of the Strontium that had gone in.

Till now sodium-calcium nitrate and magnesium chloride had been used to drive out Strontium-90, but the large quantities required have made them highly toxic. The new treatment dispenses with large quantities, making for low toxicity.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2193:JAP:A]

LEBANON

A. **General Elections:** Voters in the Mount Lebanon area went to the polls on June 12 in the first phase of the General Elections held in the Lebanon. The Elections ended on July 3.

The Elections took place in four stages in four different parts of the country on successive Sundays, but the main interest was centred on Mount Lebanon where the former President, Mr. Camille Chamoun, leading the National Liberal Party, was among the candidates.

His entry into the field about 10 days previously had caused a split between him and his former allies—the Falange Party—which had supported him during the 1958 revolution.

The Falange Party accused him of stabbing them in the back because he was fighting the Election directly with their own candidate.

The Government called out nearly 6,000 troops and police to ensure peaceful polling in Mount Lebanon.

The following were the results showing the distribution of members of Parliament among the various communities:

Maronites (Catholics)	30
Moslems (Sinnites)	20
Moslems (Chiites)	19
Greek Orthodox	11
Greek Catholics	6
Druzes	6
Armenian Orthodox	4
Armenian Catholics	1
Protestants	1
Minorities	1
Total	99

The distribution of members of Parliament in the various constituencies was as follows:

Beirut	16
Mount Lebanon	30
Southern Lebanon	18
Northern Lebanon	20
Bekaa	15
Total	99

President Fuad Chehab Withdraws Resignation:

On July 20, President Fuad Chehab revoked his decision to resign which was announced earlier in the day.

The news that President Chehab had decided to remain in office was greeted with jubilation by the Lebanese.

The withdrawal of his resignation came after a delegation of members of Parliament went to the Presidential Palace petitioning him not to resign.

In his letter of resignation, President Chehab—who was elected President when the Lebanon was torn by internal strife in 1958—said that "the clouds of crisis had cleared, the traces of catastrophe had been erased, the Lebanon was back to normal and the people had elected a new Parliament."

A *communique* issued on July 21 announced that the Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmed Daoud, was relinquishing the post of Defence Minister, which was to be taken over by the Army Commander-in-Chief, General Abel Chehab, cousin of President Chehab.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3329:LEB:A, 3343:LEB:A]

NEPAL

A. **Further Chinese Incursions Reported:** According to reports reaching Khatmandu on July 22, Chinese troops had intruded into Nepalese territory in at least a dozen places in the last two months.

Some of these violations had taken place subsequent to the Mustang incident on June 28.

Aralanga and Riu in north-west Nepal were described as the points at which the most serious incursions had taken place.

While at the former (Aralanga), Chinese troops were reported to be still in occupation of the strategic pass which controls the important trade routes, at Riu Chinese troops had uprooted the boundary stone north of the village and had placed it to its south.

The strength of Chinese troops in the area was put at between 20 and 50.

A former Deputy Governor of Nyalam Dzong, Mr. Hishi Londup, who escaped into Nepal in the third week of July, said in Khatmandu on July 21 that the Chinese had concentrated nearly 2,00,000 of her soldiers along the 500-mile-long Sino-Nepalese border, massed at about 30 places within five to 50 miles of the border.

Besides, he said, the Chinese had a big air force at Tingri, within 50 air-miles of Khatmandu.

There was, however, no official confirmation of these reports from the Nepal Government as such.

Mr. Chou En-lai On Demilitarized Zone:

It was stated on July 21 that Mr. Chou En-lai had accepted in a letter to Mr. B. P. Koirala a sort of a "shortcoming" on his part with regard to the sending of troops to the demilitarized zone on the Sino-Nepalese border.

He did not, however, admit that it could constitute any violation of the Demilitarization Agreement.

Mr. Chou En-lai said that China did inform Nepal of its Army's presence near the border with the purpose of putting down the Tibetan rebellion.

He also urged Nepal to regard both the Mustang incident and the question of Chinese violation of the demilitarized zone as "closed," suggesting that Nepal should not proceed with these matters any further.

He also told Mr. Koirala that he was "grateful" that the Nepalese Premier was not provoked by any other interested parties and also that Mr. Koirala had not allowed the Sino-Nepalese friendship to be harmed despite these incidents which were better forgotten.

Speaking in the Lower House of Parliament on July 25, Mr. B. P. Koirala charged China with violating its Agreement with Nepal on the demili-

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tarized zone by sending her troops there without prior consultation with Nepal.

He said that in his letter to Mr. Chou En-lai on July 24, he had rejected China's contention that the Mustang incident took place within Tibet and not in Nepalese territory.

He demanded that China should not in future unilaterally send troops within the demilitarized zone.

Mustang Incident "Closed":

Both Mr. Koirala and Mr. Chou En-lai, however, agreed that the question of the location where the Mustang incident occurred on June 28—whether in Nepal territory or Chinese territory—may now be closed.

Referring to the Mustang incident in his letter of July 12 to Mr. Koirala, Mr. Chou En-lai wrote: "I would like to re-iterate that the Chinese Government has confirmed through repeated investigations, including on-the-spot investigations, that the Chinese troops engaged in suppressing rebel bandits operated in Chinese territory, north of the Sino-Nepalese boundary, and that this unfortunate incident in fact occurred at a place about one kilometre north of the Kore Pass within Chinese territory.

"Since the matter has been concluded and the Chinese Government has borne due responsibility for the incident, I believe Your Excellency will surely agree that it would be meaningless and unprofitable for the two sides to continue to argue over the place of the incident".

In his reply dated July 24, Mr. Koirala said: "As regards the place of the incident, it appears that the views of our two sides are at variance. But when I consider that the Chinese Government has stated that the incident has taken place on account of the carelessness of low-ranking personnel of the Chinese Army and that the Chinese Government has borne the responsibility, I agree with your view that it would not serve any gainful purpose to continue arguing over the incident.

"I want to place on record, however, that nothing has given His Majesty's Government reasons to change its view that the incident took place in Nepalese territory".

China Agrees To Pay Compensation:

The *New China News Agency* announced on July 20 that China had agreed to the Nepalese demand for Rs. 50,000 as compensation for the killing of a Nepalese officer in the border incident at Mustang on June 28.

(*The Times of India* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3449:NEP:A]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Budgets Of West And East Pakistan; Mr. M. Shoaib On Unified Budget For Country; National Prize Bonds Scheme; Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy Disqualified.

A. West Pakistan Budget For 1960-61: The West Pakistan Governor, Mr. Amir Mohammed Khan, announced the West Pakistan Budget for 1960-61 in Lahore on June 29.

It revealed a surplus of Rs. 8,88,18,000.

Revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 79,82,83,000 and expenditure at Rs. 70,94,65,000.

According to the revised estimates, a surplus of Rs. 16,51,00,000 was declared for the year 1959-60 as against the estimated surplus of Rs. 4,91,00,000.

No new taxes were imposed.

The estimated income of the West Pakistan Provincial Government in the Revenue and Capital accounts would come to Rs. 137.2 crores during the next financial year as compared to Rs. 139.9 crores for the current year.

The proposed expenditure during the next financial year (1960-61) was calculated at Rs. 135.31 crores as against the revised estimates of the expenditure of Rs. 117.11 crores for the current financial year.

A special feature of the Budget was that the net development outlay of the Province would exceed the investment target fixed by the Planning Commission.

The development programme of the Province would come to Rs. 76 crores (exclusive of establishment charges) as against the average provision of Rs. 71 crores in a year made in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The total revenue grants on beneficent departments was raised from Rs. 27,13,63,000 (revised estimate for 1959-60) to Rs. 37,46,20,000. The major share went to Education, Health and Agriculture.

Next year's programme (1960-61) would provide educational facilities for 1,12,000 children at the primary level which would be five times the average additional facilities provided during the last few years.

A College for Architecture and Town Planning would also be set up.

The net development programme of Rs. 76 crores would be financed by loans and grants from the Central Government to the extent of Rs. 43 crores.

The major share in the development programme would go to the development of water and power resources which was estimated to cost Rs. 45 crores. This, however, would not include expenditures on the replacement works to be constructed under the Indus Basin Treaty.

Agriculture and Village-AID would consume Rs. 15 crores, Industries Rs. 1.3 crores, Transport Rs. 4.8 crores. Housing and Settlement Rs. 3.2 crores, Education and Training Rs. 4.4 crores, Health Rs. 2.2 crores and Social Services Rs. 10,00,000.

Speaking on the Provincial Budget over Radio Pakistan, the Governor, Mr. Amir Mohammed Khan, said that the annual programme of the Government's activities embodied in the Budget was "in line with the long-range objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan."

He said that the main objective of the Budget was to provide funds for the implementation of that programme by keeping expenditure on non-essential activities in check and by mobilizing the revenue resources of the Province to the fullest extent.

He emphasized that the success or failure of the development programme would largely depend on the extent to which the people co-operated with the Government.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2792:PAK:B]

B. East Pakistan Budget For 1960-61: The East Pakistan Budget for 1960-61 was made public at a news conference in Dacca on June 30 held by the Provincial Governor, Lieut.-General Mohammed Azam Khan.

It showed a surplus of Rs. 2,07,00,000.

Revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 51,26,00,000 and expenditure at Rs. 49,10,00,000.

The surplus would be utilized for development schemes in the capital account.

There were some modest taxation proposals.

The taxation on motor vehicles was raised to the levels recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

A toll on inland water transport was levied. The present exemption of toll on freight below Rs. 3 would be removed.

The Court fees which were enhanced by 50 per cent in 1950 but were subsequently reduced, was restored.

The rate of additional stamp duty on transactions above Rs. 10,000 was reduced to two per cent of the value of transaction. In 1958, an additional stamp duty on rates varying between 10 to 25 per cent was levied on transactions above Rs. 10,000.

The net yield from all these measures was estimated at Rs. 60,00,000 per annum.

A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was allocated for the establishment of an experimental and demonstration station at Dacca for research on construction of houses, especially low-cost houses.

Under the head Agriculture, the Government allocated large sums of money for the implementation of various schemes. A provision of Rs. 1,11,00,000 was made for the programme.

Provision was also made for preliminary work for the establishment of an Agricultural University in pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Reforms Commission.

A provision of Rs. 6,07,00,000 was made for the Karnafuli Hydro-Electric Project. The dam was closed in December, 1959 and power is expected to be available by 1962.

It also provided Rs. 3,30,00,000 for the Ganges-Kabodak (Kushtia Unit) Project which is in an advanced stage.

In his Budget statement, the Governor, Lt-Gen. M. Azam Khan, said that the financial position of the Province was sound.

He added, however, that the Government would continue to follow "the policy of strict financial discipline in expenditure while at the same time increasing our own resources to finance the expanding development programme."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2792:PAK:C]

C. Mr. M. Shoaib Supports Idea Of A Unified Budget For Country: The Finance Minister, Mr. Mohammed Shoaib, said in Chittagong on July 26 that he supported the idea of a unified Budget for the whole of Pakistan.

He said that he agreed with the suggestion made by the Interior Minister, Mr. Zakir Hussain, two days earlier on a unified Budget, because he thought it would be in conformity with a uniform fiscal policy as well as a unitary form of Government which was good for Pakistan.

He added that a unified Budget would also bring uniformity in taxation and eliminate conflict in financial policies of the units and the Centre. The adoption of one Budget for the whole country would, however, depend on the recommendations of the Constitution Commission.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3207:PAK:A]

D. Prize Bonds Scheme To Be Introduced: A Rawalpindi message on June 30 said that in order to boost small savings, the Government had decided to start a new National Prize Bonds Scheme which was prevalent in several countries.

The prizes would be free of tax and drawn every three months.

The prize money would be calculated on the basis of four per cent interest on the total amount of each series of bonds.

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Both individuals and companies would be eligible to buy the bonds which would remain current for an indefinite period and could be cashed by the bearer at any time.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 1855:PAK:A]

E. **Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy Disqualified From Public Life:** Pakistan's former Prime Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, was disqualified from public life for six years by the Pakistan Government on July 15.

A Press Note issued by the Central Government said that, as a result of police investigations into the conduct of Mr. Suhrawardy, it was found that he had been guilty of misconduct of the nature of favouritism, abuse of power and position and wilful misapplication or diversion of public moneys.

These charges, it added, were considered by the Central Public Offices Inquiry Committee and referred to the Central Elective Bodies Disqualification Tribunal. Mr. Suhrawardy contested seven charges brought against him, but the Tribunal found him guilty of four charges and disqualified him from public life for six years.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 1697:PAK:A, 2171:PAK:F]

F. **Masherbrum Peak (K-1) Conquered:** It was stated in Rawalpindi on July 20 that the Pakistan-American Expedition to the Karakoram Range had conquered the hitherto unscaled Masherbrum Peak (25,605 ft.), also known as K-1, and that the members of the Expedition had returned to Skardu.

The Masherbrum Expedition, jointly sponsored by the US Alpine Club and the Pakistan Army, was led by Dr. G. I. Bell, of the US Expedition to K-2 in 1953 and the International Expedition to Lhotse in 1955. It included a Pakistani, Capt. Jawad Akhtar.

Masherbrum is about 500 miles north-east of Skardu in the Baltoro group and had so far defied three attempts on it—two by British teams and one by a New Zealand party.

This is the first time that a Pakistani had been included in an attempt on one of the highest peaks in the world.

The scaling of Masherbrum is the second successful assault on a Karakorum peak this season. The 25,866-ft Disteghil was conquered by an Austrian Expedition on June 9.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 293:PAK:J, 3452:PAK:F]

SUDAN

A. **Mr. Ibrahim Abboud's Visit To Yugoslavia:** The President of Sudan Mr. Ibrahim Abboud, visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of Marshal Tito from July 9 to 20.

A joint *communique*, issued at the end of the visit on July 20, said that President Abboud and President Josip Tito had agreed that non-aligned countries and those not directly involved in the 'cold war' "should exert their utmost to oppose actively the policy of force, pressure, interference and propaganda rivalry".

It urged more energetic efforts to achieve disarmament and said that it was absolutely necessary that an end should be found to the Algerian war.

It added that both the Presidents particularly condemned the *apartheid* policies of South Africa.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2545:SUD:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

SUMMARY: National Assembly Opened; First Jet Plane Produced; Details Of Production Budgets.

A. **Col. G. A. Nasser Inaugurates First Session Of National Assembly:** The President, Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, officially inaugurated the first session of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic—the first to sit since the Egyptian-Syrian Union of February, 1958—in Cairo on July 21.

The 600 Deputies of the Assembly included 400 from the Egyptian Region and 200 from the Syrian Region. All the Deputies had either been nominated or chosen by election within the single National Union Party.

Col. Nasser told the Assembly that the birth of UAR was like a nuclear explosion to liberate the great energies of the Arab peoples.

Describing conditions in West Asia before the Egyptian-Syrian Union, he said that with "Nuri es Said in Baghdad, Adana Menderes in Ankara and the US Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, we were threatened from all sides." The British were collaborating with the Arab reactionaries, and Israel was able to undertake all kinds of manoeuvres in peace.

He added: "But after the creation of the United Arab Republic, Nuri es Said disappeared, and with him the Hashemite Throne. The Baghdad Pact was undermined, and the Eisenhower Doctrine faded like a desert mirage.

"These effects are continuing to make themselves felt in West Asia. Mr. Adnan Menderes has been ousted and Israel must now fight on two fronts. The vestiges of the Baghdad Pact, imperialism, Zionism and reaction will be wiped out.

"The formidable energy which has been released is also capable of being applied to peace and in the building up of UAR's economy."

Col. Nasser then reviewed the achievements of Egypt and Syria since their Union and outlined the plan for doubling the national revenue in 10 years.

A new coin of 25 piastres was minted to commemorate the inauguration of the National Assembly.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3468:UAR:A]

B. **UAR Produces Her First Jet Plane:** Addressing the General Congress of the National Union in Cairo on July 9, the President, Col. G. A. Nasser, disclosed that UAR had produced her first training jet plane and had immediately offered it to any other Arab country.

He said that the new jet plane was tested 10 days previously and it gave an outstanding performance.

He added: "Our production of this type of aircraft is sufficient to meet our requirements as well as those of any other Arab country that may like to test it."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

C. **Details Of Production Budgets:** Details of the Production Budgets of the two Regions of UAR were available in New Delhi on July 15.

The total estimate of the Production (Development) Budget for 1960-61 was £E285,800,000.

Expenditure on the Aswan High Dam would be £E16,300,000 and on the Suez Canal £E19,000,000. This included £E4,000,000 for instalments due to the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company.

A total of £E84,000,000 was allocated to industrial development, £E34,700,000 to agricultural projects and £E19,100,000 to irrigation schemes. Power projects were allocated £E9,100,000, transport and storage £E46,900,000, housing £E27,800,000, public utilities £E15,300,000 and public services £E27,800,000.

Syria's Production Budget of £S254,000,000 included £S71,500,000 for irrigation, hydro-electric power and land reclamation, £S12,000,000 for electricity schemes, £S108,900,000 for transport and communications, £S30,000,000 for agricultural projects and £S10,000,000 for housing.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3454:UAR:A]

D. **Move To Nationalize Pharmaceutical Industry:** The President, Col. G. A. Nasser, ordered on July 17 the seizure of all firms importing pharmaceutical products in a move to nationalize the industry in the Egyptian Region.

This was announced at a news conference by the Egyptian Minister of Supply, Mr. Kamal Ramzi Stino.

[All offices and trading agents in the pharmaceutical import business were previously "Egyptianized" in accordance with the Egyptianization Law of January, 1958. Egypt imported pharmaceutical products worth $25,500,000 in 1958. The following year it dropped to $18,600,000.]

The number of firms subject to the new Nationalization Law and their total capital investment were not immediately available.

The latest trading guides, however, list about 130 firms as pharmaceutical agents and import offices in Egypt.

Mr. K. R. Stino also announced the establishment of a new organization—"the General Authority for Pharmaceutical Products"—which would import pharmaceutical and chemical products and medical equipment. A "General Organization for Trading and Distributing of Pharmaceutical Products" was also being set up.

The decree authorized the Minister of Supply, Mr. K. R. Stino, to seize immediately all pharmaceutical, chemical and medical supplies now in the shops of importers and agents of foreign firms, or those still in Customs under the name of the firm or agent.

The owners of the confiscated goods and offices would be duly compensated.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3198:UAR:A]

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CHINA

A. Trade, Scientific And Cultural Agreement With Cuba: The representatives of China and Cuba signed in Havana on July 24 three Agreements, all valid for five years, one on trade and payments, another on scientific and technical co-operation and the third on cultural co-operation.

Under the Trade Agreement, China would purchase in each year commencing from the date of validity of the Agreement 500,000 metric tons of sugar from Cuba for a period of five years. Twenty per cent of the value of sugar purchased in the first year of Agreement would be paid in transferable £ sterling and the remaining 80 per cent as well as the value of goods other than sugar which may be purchased by China would be paid in goods. For the remaining four years, China would purchase sugar and other exports from Cuba, while Cuba would purchase from China goods in equivalent value.

The Agreement stipulated that China would, within its possibility, supply Cuba with equipment or complete sets of equipment required by Cuba on long-term credit.

The specific items of such equipment and the total amount of credit would be subsequently negotiated and agreed upon between the delegation sent by the Cuban Government to China and the Chinese Government.

According to the Agreement, goods exported by China to Cuba would include machine-tools, various types of machines, scientific research instruments, steel and chemical products, rice, flour, edible oil, clothes and other daily necessities. Cuban goods exported to China would include mineral ores, raw and refined sugar, salted cattle hides, henequen fibre, tobacco, coffee and fruits.

The Agreement stipulated that both parties would grant each other unconditional treatment of the most-favoured-nation concerning tariff, consular fees and any other duties or taxes of any nature as may be applicable by reason of the importation and exportation of goods as to the manner of their collection as well as the rules and formalities in connexion with the clearing of such goods at the Customs.

To supervise the fulfilment of the Agreement and to supplement and modify the schedules of goods supplied by both countries, a Mixed Commission would be set up by the representatives of both parties. The Commission would meet every year either in Havana or in Peking.

The Agreement on Scientific and Technical Co-operation provided that both the parties would take the necessary measures to initiate the development of scientific and technical co-operation in industry, architecture and construction, geology, mining, agriculture and communications.

Under the Agreement, both the parties would strive to strengthen co-operation through exchanging technical data, experts, the granting of scholarships for universities and colleges and organizing scientific and technical lectures.

The Agreement on Cultural Co-operation provided that both the contracting parties develop mutual co-operation in the field of education, scientific and cultural activities as well as publicity.

It stipulated that both the parties exchange information and work regarding developments in the cultural fields, individuals' scientific, technical, literary and artistic works, publications, films and others, Special courses for the study of language, culture and literature of the contracting parties will be created at universities or other cultural organizations.

Signing the Trade and Scientific and Technical Co-operation Agreements for the Cuban and Chinese Governments were the President of the Cuban National Bank, Dr. Ernesto Guevara, and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Chinese People's Republic, Mr. Lu Hsu-chang.

Signing the Cultural Agreement were Cuban Foreign Minister *ad interim*, Mr. Carlos Olivares, and the Secretary-General of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Chen Chung-ching.

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3352:CHI:B]

B. Sir Edmund Hillary On Chinese Conquest Of Everest: Sir Edmund Hillary, co-conqueror with Tenzing Norkay of Mount Everest in 1953, expressed scepticism in Auckland (New Zealand) on July 30 of Chinese claims to have scaled the mountain from the difficult northern side.

He said: "Perhaps they did, but quite frankly I am a bit sceptical. There is so much propaganda that you don't know where they begin and where they end."

He added that he had always supported the idea of climbing Everest from the northern side. Up to 28,000 feet, the slopes were easier than the southern side, but the last 1,000 feet were "pretty steep." "If the Chinese did it without oxygen, they did pretty well, but nobody has really heard anything and people would like to know a whole lot more."

[The Chinese claim to have scaled the mountain has been questioned in mountaineering circles in many countries.]

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3397:CHI:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Naga State To Be Created; Assam Disturbances; Central Government Accepts Pay Commission's Recommendations; Leh-Kargil Road Opened; Swatantra Party General Council Session.

A. State Of Nagaland To Be Created: The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, announced in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 1, 1960 that the Government of India had decided to constitute a new State of Nagaland within the Indian Union.

He said that the Governor of Assam and of Nagaland would be one and the same person. The new State would comprise the existing territory of Naga Hills and the Tuensang area. There would be a transitional period during which an *interim* body would be constituted with representatives from every Naga tribe to assist and advise the Governor in the administration. The Governor would have a special responsibility for law and order during this period and for as long as the situation remained disturbed on account of hostile activity.

There would be a Legislative Assembly to which the Council of Ministers of the new State would be responsible.

Safeguards would be provided for the religious and social practices of the Nagas, their customary laws and land.

The jurisdiction of the Assam High Court would continue.

In view of limited resources, large grants from the Central Government might be necessary for the new State and the Governor would have a special responsibility so that these funds were expended on the purposes earmarked.

The new arrangements, which would involve amendment of the Constitution, would be completed without delay.

Text Of Statement:

The following is the text of Mr. Nehru's statement:

"I have on many previous occasions referred in this House to the problem of the Nagas. As the members are aware, we have always regarded the territory inhabited by the Nagas, as by other tribal peoples all over India, as part of Independent India as defined in our Constitution. We looked upon all these tribal people as citizens of independent India having all the privileges and obligations of such citizenship.

"The Nagas are a hard working and disciplined people, and there is much in their way of life from which others can learn with profit. We have had for many years Nagas in the Indian Army, and they have proved to be excellent soldiers. Our policy has always been to give the fullest autonomy and opportunity of self-development to the Naga people, without interfering in any way in their internal affairs or way of life.

"Unfortunately, the process of devolution of local autonomy could not be implemented in full because troubles arose in the area as a result of the hostile activities of a section of the Nagas. The ostensible object of this hostile section was to carve out an independent Naga territory entirely separate from India. This was a demand which no Government in India could ever agree to. These hostile elements among the Naga people thereafter took to violent methods, and we had to take steps to meet these illegal activities. The hostile Nagas indulged in arson, loot and extortion of money from their own fellow-Nagas. They also committed a number of gruesome murders. It became our duty to give protection to the large number of other Naga residents of these areas and to meet the menace of this continued violence. The help of our Army and the Assam Rifles was taken in this conflict, and various steps were taken to give the necessary protection and to maintain law and order. This conflict inevitably caused much suffering to the people of those areas, most of whom were anxious to live a peaceful life and carry on their avocations. The story of the last five or six years has been a sad and depressing one. Gradually, there was an improvement in the situation and, over large areas in the Naga districts, peaceful conditions were established. One bright feature was the extension of our development work and the establishment of schools, hospitals and communications. But, in spite of this considerable improvement, a hard core of hostile elements continued their violent ac-

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tivities, even though they were driven back into the remoter parts of the hills.

"The leaders of all the tribes of the Naga Hills representing their people, who had suffered so much from this conflict and the depredations of the hostiles, decided to make an effort to put an end to the conflict. They called a representative Convention of the Naga people, drawn from every tribe and area of the territories then forming part of the Naga Hills district of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of the North-East Frontier Agency. This Convention met from August 22 to 25, 1957 at Kohima in search, as the Convention put it, of a solution to end their infinite sufferings and bloodshed. This Convention passed a number of resolutions. The principal resolution requested the Government of India to constitute a single administrative unit consisting of the Naga Hills district of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of the N-EFA, under the External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India. This unit was to be administered by the Governor of Assam as the Agent of the President of India, under the Ministry of External Affairs.

"I received a delegation of the leaders chosen by the Convention on September 25 and 26, 1957. We considered the Naga request for a separate administrative unit as a reasonable one. In order to give effect to this proposal, the matter was brought before Parliament, and the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Act, 1957 was passed. This area thus became an administrative unit and the necessary regulation was promulgated by the President, making detailed provisions for the administration of the new unit. It has since been administered by the Governor of Assam as the agent of the President, under the Ministry of External Affairs.

"The Naga people hoped that the formation of the new unit would give them an opportunity of developing their area in the way they considered suited to their needs. Some progress was no doubt made, but the activities of the hostile elements stood in the way of normal development.

"Another Convention was, therefore, held at a placed called Ungma in the Mokokchung district of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area in May, 1958. This Convention appointed a Liaison Committee to contact the underground elements and win them over to support the Convention's policy of securing the maximum autonomy of their area and finally settling the future of the Nagas. Though some among the hostile elements appreciated this approach, broadly speaking, the response was not encouraging.

"The leaders of the Naga People's Convention, therefore, decided to draft their own proposals and place them before the Government of India. A third Naga People's Convention met at Mokokchung in October, 1959 and prepared a 16-point memorandum for consideration by the Government. The main demand formulated by the Nagas at this Convention was for the constitution of a separate State within the Indian Union to be known as Nagaland, under the Ministry of External Affairs, with a Governor and administrative secretariat, a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Assembly. Provision was also made for the constitution of the Village Council, the Range Council and the Tribal Council to deal with matters concerning different tribes and areas. These bodies were also to deal with disputes and cases involving breaches of customary law and usages.

"A delegation of Naga leaders presented the 16-point memorandum, on behalf of the Naga People's Convention, to the Governor of Assam in April, 1960. The delegation expressed a wish to meet the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister informed them that he would gladly meet them but, as he was leaving for England soon for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, the meeting desired by the Naga leaders would have to be held after his return from abroad.

"On July 26, the Prime Minister received a delegation of 15 Naga leaders led by Dr. Imkongliba Ao, President of the Naga People's Convention. The delegation placed before him the 16-point memorandum to which I have already referred. The proposals contained in the memorandum were fully examined. The Prime Minister re-affirmed the Government's policy to give the maximum autonomy to the Nagas in their internal affairs. He accepted their request for the constitution of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area as a separate State within the Indian Union but pointed out to the Naga leaders that the extent of this territory, its population and its financial resources were such that it would not be able to bear the weight of a heavy superstructure in the administration. The details were discussed with the Naga leaders and a broad agreement was reached on the following lines.

"A new State to be called 'Nagaland' will be established within the Indian Union comprising the territory of the existing Naga Hills and the Tuensang Area. The same person will be appointed as the Governor of Assam and the Governor of Nagaland and the existing jurisdiction of the Assam High Court over the area comprising the new State would continue. There will be a transitional period during which an *interim* body will be constituted with representatives from every Naga tribe to assist and advise the Governor in the administration of Nagaland. The Governor will have special responsibility for law and order during this transitional period and for so long as the law and order situation continues to remain disturbed on account of hostile activities. Since the financial resources of the new State will be extremely limited and large grants from the Central Government may be necessary not only for the development schemes but also to maintain the efficiency of the administration, the Governor will have general responsibility for ensuring that the funds made available by the Government of India are expended for the purposes for which they are approved by the Central Government.

"There will be a Legislative Assembly to which the Council of Ministers of the new State will be responsible. Certain safeguards, as in the existing Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, will be provided for the religious and social practices of the Nagas, Naga customary laws and procedure and the ownership and transfer of land. Otherwise, the existing laws relating to the administration of the civil and criminal justice will continue to remain in force. The jurisdiction of the High Court of Assam will also continue. Special provision will be made for the administration of the Tuensang district in accordance with the wishes of the people inhabiting that district. There are some other matters of relatively lesser importance on which also full understanding has been reached between the Government of India and the Naga leaders. It is hoped, therefore, that there will be no room for any misunderstanding in future about the Government of India's intention and what it proposes to do to implement the understanding reached during the recent discussions.

"It is now the intention of the Government of India to give effect to the arrangements reached with the Naga leaders without delay. This will involve amendment of the Constitution and a Bill will be placed before Parliament for approval in due course.

"I take this opportunity to express our satisfaction at the agreement reached with the Naga leaders. We have always regarded the Nagas as full Indian citizens. I have said to the Naga people several times in the past that there could be no question of independence for the Nagas. India achieved her independence 13 years ago and the Nagas are as independent as other Indian citizens. We have not the slightest desire to interfere in the tribal customs and usages of the Nagas or in their distinctive way of life. The Nagas have been anxious to have a separate State within the Indian Union. The agreement now reached with them should enable them to find the fullest opportunity of self-expression and we sincerely hope that the new arrangement will result in the rapid restoration of normal conditions in the area. I must, however, make it clear that no Government can permit hostile activities on its soil, and while we are ready to give our fullest support to those who will co-operate in giving effect to the agreement just reached, we shall continue to deal firmly with the hostile elements. This is an unpleasant but necessary task and I trust that the Naga leaders will co-operate fully in putting an end to the disloyal activities of a minority of their people."

[The Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, which will now be re-named as Nagaland, has an area of about 6,000 square miles and a population of 355,000 approximately. The present Naga Hills—Tuensang Area came into being on December 1, 1957 as a result of the amalgamation of the Naga Hills district of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of the North-East Frontier Agency, following acceptance by the Government of India of a resolution passed by the first session of the Naga People's Convention. The creation of the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area had been suggested by the Convention as a step preliminary to solving the deadlock in the area.]

Reactions:

It was stated in New Delhi later that the Naga settlement substantially conceded the aspirations of the Naga people as set out in the 16-point proposal formulated by the Naga People's Convention in October, 1959.

The main demand for a separate State of Nagaland within the Indian Union has been conceded. The agreement negotiated with the Naga leaders also fully safeguards the distinctive customary and cultural features of the Naga people.

These rights were already safeguarded by the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution which applies to the autonomous hill districts of Assam. But the Nagas have consistently stood out for separate Statehood and have totally boycotted the Sixth Schedule and the other elective provisions of the Constitution.

Only a few of the 16 points proposed by the Naga People's Convention have been found unacceptable by the Government of India. But these are said to be of minor consequence.

They are:

(A) That there shall be a separate Governor of Nagaland. It has now been agreed that there shall be a common Governor for Assam and Nagaland.

(B) That appellate jurisdiction shall lie directly from Naga district courts to the Supreme Court. It is now agreed that the existing jurisdiction of the Assam High Court over the area comprising the new State will continue.

(C) That the Nagas shall be represented by two members in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and by one member in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). It is now agreed that there will be only one Naga member in each of the two Houses.

(D) That the contiguous Naga areas (in Manipur, etc.) should be allowed to join Nagaland if they so desire and that certain forests and territories earlier transferred out of the Naga areas should be returned to Nagaland. It has now been agreed that Nagaland shall comprise only those areas that constitute the present Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.

(E) That the possibility of raising a separate Naga Regiment should be considered. It was explained that the question of raising an additional Regiment was related to the overall strength and defence requirements of the Indian Army. Similar demands from certain other regions have had to be turned down for the identical reason. There are, however, a number of Naga companies already in existence.

Special Features:

A few special features of the Naga settlement merit attention. The first is that the Governor will be responsible for the administration of the Tuensang district of Nagaland for a period of ten years "until such time as the tribes in this area are capable of shouldering the responsibilities of the advanced system of administration." This provision has been insert-

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ed by the representatives of the more advanced Naga Hills district in order to win over the people of the less developed Tuensang region.

The Governor will also exercise a special responsibility for law and order during the transitional period and until such time as the situation remains disturbed on account of hostile action.

It has been agreed that the new State is too small to be burdened with an elaborate and expensive administrative paraphernalia.

Since Nagaland will not be financially viable for at least some time, it will be dependent on subventions from the Government of India. The Governor will, however, be vested with certain powers of financial control in order to supervise the disbursement of these funds for purposes stipulated in the original grant.

The new State will be "under" the Ministry of External Affairs in continuation of the present status of the Naga Hills—Tuensang area and in deference to the wishes of the Naga people.

Official circles see nothing sinister or unusual in this as the "jurisdiction" of the External Affairs Ministry will in effect amount to little more than providing a channel of communication between Nagaland and the Centre. In point of fact, it will be quite open to the new State to deal directly with the relevant Central ministries in respect of such matters as irrigation, industries, agriculture, communications and so on.

The Indian Frontier Administrative Service officers who are serving in the Naga areas come under the External Affairs Ministry. Otherwise too, historically, the eastern border regions have been under the External Affairs Ministry both before and after independence.

Commenting on Mr. Nehru's announcement, the rebel Naga leader, Mr. A. Z. Phizo, said in London on July 31: "No agreement can be recognized regarding the future of Nagaland except with the people who are truly representative of the Naga nation."

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3121:INI:H]

B. **Disturbances In Assam On Official Language Issue:** A movement for making Assamese the official language of Assam took a violent turn about the middle of June with the State witnessing its worst rioting in recent history.

According to official figures, 20 persons had been killed. But reports suggested that the fatalities must have been much more. Several hundred Bengali families, some of whom had lived in the State for generations, were displaced from their homes.

In Gauhati, Sibsagar and Jorhat districts and other areas in Upper Assam, the situation remained tense for a long time. The police had to open fire on mobs on several occasions. It took at least a month for the situation to return to normal. But many of the displaced families were still in refugee camps. Troops had been alerted for an emergency.

In an incident in Gauhati on July 4, the police opened fire on a violent crowd killing a student.

For long there had been a demand from the people of the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam to make Assamese the official language of the State.

On April 22, the Assam Congress Committee passed a resolution stating that Assamese should be the official language. It did not lose sight of the opposition of the tribals and Bengalis and placated them by stating that the Assamese language would not be imposed on the people living in the districts of Cachar (Bengali-speaking), the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Garo Hills, the Mizo Hills and the north Cachar Hills.

This move did not please either side. The tribals and Bengalis suspected that after it had been made the official language, Assamese would sooner or later be imposed on them too.

Besides, if they did not study the language they would not be able to compete with the Assamese-speaking people in securing jobs. They were afraid that they might be discriminated against if they maintained their identity as linguistic minorities in a State with an official language.

These fears made them raise a hue and cry even before the language question had been finally decided.

The extremist section among the Assamese who had been resenting Bengali dominance for years in various fields then launched a violent campaign.

The Assam disturbances had repercussions in West Bengal on July 9 when a mob attacked the railway station at Siliguri where the leader of the Opposition in the Assam Assembly, Mr. Hareshwar Goswami, was sheltering with his wife under police protection. The mob set fire to part of the station and killed a passenger. The police fired on the mob killing two persons.

To protest against the Assam incidents, a general strike was called by the Leftist parties in Calcutta on July 16.

Though, on the eve of the strike, there was much panic among the non-Bengali residents of the city, the day passed off peacefully.

Mr. Nehru's Visit:

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, flew to Assam on July 17 on a three-day visit when he had talks with the representatives of all sections of the people.

Mr. Nehru, who did not make a secret of his distress over the incidents, charged State Congressmen with failing to do their duty by not controlling the language agitation. He asked Congress workers to go to every nook and corner of the State and help restore peace.

In public meetings at Jorhat, Gauhati and Shillong, he appealed to the people to create a "civilized atmosphere of security."

The immediate task, he said, was the rehabilitation of refugees rendered homeless during the disturbances.

Asked about the situation in Assam on his return to New Delhi on July 20, he said: "It is not absolutely normal but it is absolutely secure and there is no question of disorder or riotous behaviour. There is now full assurance of security."

To questions about suggestions from certain quarters for President's rule in Assam, he said: "I have heard about it."

He said that all the refugees could now go back to their homes.

Asked about his own impressions, he said that at present things were quiet. The disturbances had started suddenly and in a number of places they had been serious. But, in many cases, reports that had been published were considerably exaggerated.

Speaking about refugees, he said that there were people who had actually crossed the Assam border into West Bengal, but most of the refugees had remained in Assam and were now in camps.

Congress Working Committee Resolution:

In a resolution adopted on July 29, the Congress Working Committee suggested measures for tackling, with speed and efficiency, the task of rehabilitation of those who had left their homes in Assam during the disturbances.

The following is the text of the resolution:

"The Working Committee has noted with sorrow and distress the recent occurrences in Assam which led to a number of deaths, large-scale arson and looting, and the exodus of tens of thousands of persons from their homes. That such tragic developments could take place at any time for any reason is deplorable; it is even more reprehensible that this kind of widespread breach of the public peace should take place over a question of language, which normally should be settled by peaceful and co-operative processes. In some districts, the administration could not deal with this situation when it arose with speed and efficiency and give immediate protection to those who were attacked.

"The Committee recognizes that after the first few days of mob violence, the Administration took more effective steps and checked any further depredations and apprehended many of those who had been guilty. A situation involving so much violence must be dealt with firmness. If the normal apparatus of administration is not adequate for the purpose, special measures may have to be taken by the Government to prevent the possibility of any recrudescence of this violence and to give full protection to all.

"The Committee is informed, and has reason to believe, that conditions have improved in Assam and that, on the whole, law and order prevails there now. This must be maintained. It is essential that not only should law and order prevail, but that there should be a sense of security for all residents of Assam, and that the fundamental right of staying or moving about freely in every part of the Indian Union without molestation and danger should prevail. Action should be taken against such persons who took part in the disturbances. Wherever it is considered necessary, special guards should be organized or permitted to help in creating this sense of security.

"The Committee trusts that no demonstration would take place which creates tension or endangers this feeling of security, and the Press in Assam and Bengal and outside would help to bring about an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill.

"The first and urgent step now is to rehabilitate those who were driven away from their homes and to help in this process. This is the first responsibility of the Government of Assam, but in this work of rehabilitation, the Government of West Bengal as well as the Government of India should give every co-operation and assistance. Congressmen in Assam have a special responsibility in this task, and the Working Committee will gladly assist by sending its representatives to Assam or, by any other methods that are feasible.

"This work of rehabilitation should be undertaken as a short-term measure and special officers for that purpose should be appointed. Where huts or houses have been destroyed, steps should be taken immediately to provide temporary shelters so that the people dispossessed may return to their fields and look after their crops and other business. Further rehabilitation should follow this.

"It is most unfortunate that a question of language should be connected with such disturbances which can only do harm to the cause of the language. Language is the embodiment of the culture of a people, and culture cannot flourish in an atmosphere of violence or coercion, nor can language grow in such conditions.

"The Assamese language is one of the national languages of India laid down in the Constitution. This language, like other national languages, has to be encouraged in every way and progressively used by the people whose mother-tongue it is. In pro-

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moting its use in various public activities, it should be remembered that its use should not be enforced in areas where other languages prevail."

P-SP Executive Resolution:

The National Executive of the Praja-Socialist Party passed a resolution in New Delhi on August 11 making out three points on the Assam language disturbances.

First, it said, the Assam Cabinet was without leadership and had failed to maintain its collective responsibility and that the present position could not be allowed to continue any further, (Mr. Chaliha, Chief Minister, had been ill for some time).

Secondly, the representatives of Central Government should be posted to the State to assist in the process of rehabilitation.

Thirdly, a thorough probe by a high-powered Commission would help to allay misunderstanding and expose the abuses that needed to be corrected.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3121:INI:H]

C. **Central Government Accepts Second Pay Commission's Recommendations:** The Government of India accepted on August 2 all the major recommendations of the Second Pay Commission with a financial bearing. This embraced the general pay structure and a minimum wage of Rs. 80.

A statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) by the Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, on August 2 explained that the fitment of some 20,00,000 Central Government employees into the new pattern was a long and tedious process.

As suggested by the Commission, about 140 pay-scales had been evolved to replace more than 500 now extant. Pay-scales covering roughly 75 per cent of the staff had been finalized, including those concerning almost all the Class IV and workshop personnel. Those wishing to retain the existing pay-scales would be allowed to do so.

Notifications enforcing the new decisions, including those in respect of the Railway employees, were also issued on August 2.

The earlier decision to give effect to the new scales from November 1, 1959 was rescinded and the date proposed by the Commission, namely, July 1, 1959, was adopted. Further, the arrears for the entire period would be paid in cash.

The Commission's recommendations regarding the liberalization of retirement benefits, casual leave and holiday and leave travel concessions were accepted, as also the suggestions about converting temporary posts into permanent posts.

The Central Government employees would also be brought in line with Railway personnel in the matter of educational facilities for children of the staff who get less than Rs. 300 a month; these children would be eligible for education at boarding schools of their choice in the absence of suitable facilities at the stations of posting.

The maximum house rent recoverable from employees getting less than Rs. 150 would be 7½ per cent of the pay. A compulsory provident fund scheme would be introduced to which employees would be required to contribute 6 per cent of their pay. Class IV employees would have the option of a slightly lower contribution range.

Text Of Mr. Morarji Desai's Statement:

The following is the text of Mr. Morarji Desai's statement:

"The recommendations of the Pay Commission fall into two broad groups: (a) pay and allowances; and (b) other conditions of service. On November 30, 1959, a brief statement was made in the House about these recommendations and the decisions then taken by the Government on some of them were announced. It was further mentioned that the remaining recommendations were being examined and decisions would be taken thereon as early as possible. The Government has since accepted all the major recommendations of the Pay Commission which have a financial bearing, after reviewing some of their earlier decisions in the light of representations received subsequently.

"The new pay structure and the various recommendations of the Commission in this regard have been accepted. In particular, the Government has accepted the recommendation of the Commission regarding the minimum wage to be given to a Central Government employee. It was not possible for the Commission to make specific recommendations in respect of all categories of employees or offices of the Government of India, and they had suggested that these could be fitted by the Government into the general pattern of the new pay structure recommended by them after taking all the relevant factors into consideration. The fitting of thousands of posts, with various designations and nomenclature, involving nearly two million employees at present serving in over 500 existing rates or scales of pay, into about 140 scales of pay recommended by the Commission was a task of considerable magnitude. Even so, the Government has already finalized pay scales which cover about 75 per cent of the employees and almost all Class IV and workshop personnel. The remaining pay scales will also be finalized and issued very shortly.

"Rules have been framed for giving effect to the revised pay scales, for fixation of initial pay in the new pay structure, the date of increment and other related matters on the lines recommended by the Commission. As a measure of rationalization, the Commission had recommended considerably fewer scales to replace the existing large number of scales. An inevitable corollary of this is that though most employees will receive the benefit of improved scales of pay, a few might find the existing scales better than the revised scales. As recommended by the Commission, the rules will enable such employees to have the option to retain their existing scales together with dearness allowance at the existing rates. This will ensure that even in the few cases where an employee does not benefit by the revised scales, he suffers no loss of emoluments as a result of the introduction of the revised pay scales. A copy of the notification on this subject relating to pay fixation and pay schedules is being issued. A similar notification is being issued separately for railway employees. With the issue of these schedules, the recommendations of the Commission can be implemented forthwith for a vast majority of the employees on their exercising their option for the Pay Commission's scales.

"The Government has also accepted in principle the general recommendation of the Commission that in respect of promotions up to Class I level, it should be ensured that an employee gets at least one increment in pay as a result of promotion.

"On further consideration and in modification of their earlier decision, the Government has accepted the recommendation of the Pay Commission that the revised scales of pay and dearness allowance should be given effect to from July 1, 1959, and arrears due for the entire period will be paid in cash. The recommendations of the Pay Commission in regard to house rent and compensatory allowances will also take effect from July 1, 1959. Deductions on account of the compulsory provident fund scheme will not be made prior to April 1, 1960 since that scheme is being introduced only from the commencement of the current financial year.

"The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Commission that if during a period of 12 months the consumer price index remains on an average 10 points above 115, the Government should review the position and consider whether an increase in the allowance should be allowed; and, if so, at what rate.

"Orders have already been issued implementing the decisions on the recommendations relating to pension which were announced on November 30, 1959. On further consideration, the Government has agreed to liberalize those orders by accepting the Commission's recommendation that special pay should also count for pension in full if the post to which it was attached was held in a substantive capacity and to the extent of half in all other cases. In the interests of simplification of the pension rules and expediting sanctions for the pension, Government has not found it possible for administrative reasons to accept the recommendation of the Commission for counting officiating special and personal pay in full in certain special cases where it was so counted in the past but will not so count in future under the revised rules. They have, however, decided to consider sympathetically individual cases of hardship arising out of this decision.

"The Government has accepted and already announced its decisions on the Commission's recommendations regarding the grant of gratuity to temporary and quasi-permanent employees on their retirement, discharge from service, or death, and improvement of death gratuity in the case of permanent employees who die before completing five years of qualifying services as also in respect of employees who are governed by the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme.

"The recommendations of the Commission for improvement or liberalization of retirement benefits in the case of scientists and technologists have also been accepted and orders issued.

"The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Commission in regard to casual leave and public holidays and that public holidays and weekly off-days falling within a period of casual leave should not be counted as part of the casual leave.

"The Government has accepted fully all the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding the liberalization of the present leave travel concession. It has been liberalized as follows.

"The concession has been extended to such of the industrial and workshop personnel as are entitled to regular leave; employees whose home place is not connected by rail will get the concession also for journeys between the home town and the nearest railway station; employees who leave their families in their home towns will have the concession for themselves only every year instead of once in a block of two years; for employees who are unable to avail themselves of the concession in a block of two years, the next block will count from the end of the first year; and the concession will also be admissible in respect of travel by air in specified circumstances.

"The recommendations that work-charged staff whose services are likely to be required on a permanent or semi-permanent basis should be made permanent or given quasi-permanent status, that they should be classified as industrial or non-industrial, depending on the nature of the duties, and should have the same conditions of service as those of the corresponding regular staff have been accepted.

"The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Commission that the permanent requirements of all categories of staff should be speedily determined and that the margin of temporary posts should be the same for all classes of employees. Orders have been issued for converting existing temporary posts into permanent ones within the limit permissible and to confirm all eligible temporary persons as early as possible. The position will be reviewed periodically.

"The Government has accepted in principle the recommendations of the Commission for introducing schemes similar to those in operation on the Railways to enable other Central Government employees whose salary does not exceed Rs. 300 to send their children

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to boarding schools of their choice when suitable schooling facilities are not available at the station where they are posted. Orders on the analogy of the Railway Board's orders on the subject will be issued shortly.

"The Government has also accepted in principle that hostels may be set up in a few centres with concessional lodging and boarding charges at graduated rates for children of employees in the same pay range. The details of this scheme and the exact form in which this recommendation can be implemented, however, need careful examination and this examination is being conducted now.

"As regards the recommendation for encouraging the growth of schools with common syllabus and medium of instruction at moderate fees, this is part of a general scheme which is already receiving the consideration of the Government, and the recommendation refers not only to Central Government employees but also to the general public.

"The Commission's recommendation that the maximum rent recoverable from employees whose pay is below Rs. 150 per month should be limited to 7½ per cent of pay has been accepted. This will ensure that the rent of those whose revised pay is below this amount does not go up due to the merger of dearness allowance. As the majority of Government servants are low paid staff, a very substantial number of them living in Government residences will be able to take advantage of this lower limit. Those who are not in occupation of Government residences will be entitled to get house rent allowance at higher rates, where such allowances are admissible.

"The Pay Commission has observed that it would be perfectly reasonable to require all Central Government employees to subscribe at least 6¼ per cent of their pay to a General Provident Fund, unless they are already required to subscribe at the rate of 8-1|3 per cent. The recommendation has been accepted by the Government except that the rate has been reduced to 6 np per rupee. However, on administrative considerations and also having regard to the fact that subscription at the minimum rate of 6 per cent. of pay may cause hardship to employees in the lower categories, it has been decided that Class IV employees drawing a basic salary of less than Rs. 75 a month may subscribe only Rs. 4 a month, and other Class IV employees at Rs. 5. There will be no restriction if anyone voluntarily wishes to subscribe at a higher rate. The date of introduction of the Compulsory Provident Fund Scheme is April 1, 1960.

"The following other recommendations have also been accepted.

"A retiring Government servant or one invalided from service may, under certain conditions, be allowed travelling allowance for a journey to his home town: work-charged staffs in all establishments should be entitled to travelling allowance under the normal rules.

"The Government has also accepted the recommendations of the Commission that in certain cases where the residence of an employee and his place of work are at considerable distance (in no case less than five miles) the grant of concession in some form or other might be considered, subject to certain conditions.

"The Government has taken note of the suggestion of the Commission that medical facilities for Central Government employees should be placed on a contributory basis, and the pattern of medical care and treatment, wherever there is a concentration of employees, be broadly similar to that available under the Contributory Health Service Scheme in Delhi. Pending a detailed examination of the feasibility or practicability of extending the scheme to other places outside Delhi in the immediate future, the Government has liberalized the existing medical facilities in Calcutta with a view to bringing them in line with the facilities available to employees at other centres which are not covered by the Contributory Health Service Scheme.

"The Government has accepted the Commission's recommendations regarding the basis for calculating the leave salary, payment of leave salary in advance and the grant of hospital leave to industrial and work-charged staffs, and to all low paid employees, as also to those Class III employees whose duties involve the handling of dangerous machinery, explosive material, poisonous drugs etc.

"The above decisions cover practically all the major specific recommendations of the Pay Commission involving financial benefits to the employees. The only important recommendations of the Commission on which decisions have not yet been taken relate to the scale at which regular leave will be given and overtime allowances. These two items are under examination and so far as the former is concerned, the Pay Commission has not recommended any liberalization of existing scales except for a few categories of employees. Even in regard to these two recommendations, the Government's orders are expected to be issued shortly".

Prescribed And Revised Pay-scales:

The following are the prescribed and revised pay-scales (denoted as A and B respectively) of some categories of posts common to all or many departments of the Government of India. The scales were recommended by the Pay Commission and accepted by the Government.

Class I Posts:

(Posts common to Secretariat offices).

1. Secretary.
   A. Rs. 3,000.
   B. Rs. 3,000.
2. Joint Secretary.
   A. Rs. 2,250.
   B. Rs. 2,250.
3. Deputy Secretary.
   A. Rs. 1,100—50—1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.
   B. Rs. 1,100—50—1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.
4. Under-Secretary.
   A. Rs. 800—50—1,150.
   B. Rs. 900—50—1,200.
5. Section Officer when held by a member of Grade II of the Central Secretariat Service:
   A. Rs. 530—30—800.
   B. Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900.

Class II Posts:

All posts on the standard Class II scale (other than those of Economists and Statisticians):

A. Rs. 275—25—500—EB—30—650—EB—30—800.

B. Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900.

Class III Posts:

1. Stenographers in non-Secretariat offices:
   A. Rs. 80—5—120—EB—8—200—10|2—220.
   B. Rs. 130—5—160—8—200—EB—8—256—EB—8—280—10—300.
2. Upper Division clerks in Secretariat and "included" offices:
   A. Rs. 80—5—120—EB—8—200—10|2—220.
   B. Rs. 130—5—160—8—200—EB—8—256—EB—8—280.
3. Upper Division clerks in non-Secretariat offices:
   A. Rs. 80—5—120—EB—8—200—10|2—220.
   B. Rs. 130—5—160—8—200—EB—8—256—EB—8—280—10—300.
4. Lower Division clerks in Secretariat offices:
   A. Rs. 60—3—81—EB—4—125—5—130.
   B. Rs. 110—3—131—4—155—EB—4—175—5—180.
5. Lower Division clerks in non-Secretariat offices:
   A. Rs. 60—3—81—EB—4—125—5—130.
   B. (i) Rs. 110—3—131—4—155—EB—4—175—5—180 (ordinary grade): (ii) Rs. 150—5—175—6—205—EB—7—240 (selection grade).

(*The Statesman* and *PIB*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3407:INI:Q]

D. Hsinhua News Delhi Correspondent's Visa Not Renewed: The Government of India decided on July 30 not to renew the visa of the *Hsinhua News* (*New China News Agency*) Correspondent in Delhi, Mr. Kao Liang, which expired on July 31, 1960.

It was stated that Mr. Kao Liang had sent "tendentious" reports to Peking from Delhi which were not "true to facts" concerning the Chinese incursions into India, the recent Central Government employees' strike. American cut in sugar import quota from Cuba etc. His reports were regarded as "persistently one-sided and malicious, likely to embitter Sino-Indian relations."

Mr. Kao Liang's colleague in *Hsinhua News*, Mr. Phu Teng-li, had left India some time ago.

As a result, *Hsinhua News* suspended its operation from Delhi as from August 1, 1960.

On August 2, the Chinese Government sent a Note to India describing the denial of visa to Mr. Kao Liang as an "unreasonable move".

The *Hsinhua News* agency said: "Long before the Indian Government disclosed its decision on wanting the *Hsinhua News* (*New China News Agency*) correspondent to leave Delhi, an undercurrent shandering of the *Hsinhua News* agency, the Chinese Press and radio had been whipped up by elements in and outside the Indian Government...

"The Chinese Embassy in New Delhi has sent a Note to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. The Note points out that the unreasonable move taken by the Indian Government against *Hsinhua News* agency is harmful to Sino-Indian friendship and to defend the friendly relations between China and India... It demanded that the Indian Government restore the proper right of the *Hsinhua News* correspondent in Delhi to continue to stay there and rescind its decision on the 'withdrawal' of the New Delhi branch of *Hsinhua News* agency."

Mr. Kao Liang left Delhi for China on August 2.

(*The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3142:INI:B]

E. Credit Agreement With Switzerland: Switzerland and India signed a 10-year Agreement in Berne on July 1 for a group of Swiss banks to offer long-term credits totalling 100 million Swiss francs (Rs. 10.9 crores) to Indian importers.

The Agreement would enable Indian importers to purchase Swiss capital investment goods to assist India in her Second Five-Year Plan.

Of the total of 100 million francs, 60 million was freed immediately under the Agreement and the remaining 40 million would be freed under a subsequent Agreement.

An official statement by the Swiss Government called the Agreement "a new step forward in the relations between India and Switzerland which will greatly help India to realize its industrial plans as well as enabling the Swiss industry to keep its position on the Indian market."

India has been Switzerland's biggest Asian market. Swiss exports to India grew from 92 million francs in 1953 to 148 million in

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1957. They dropped to 83 million in 1959, due to India's currency difficulties, and one of the aims of the new Agreement is to remedy this position.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2123:INI:B]

F. **Leh-Kargil Road Opened:** The 153-mile-long Leh-Kargil road, linking the trans-Himalayan region with the Kashmir Valley was opened to traffic at Kargil on August 1, 1960.

The opening ceremony was performed by the Development Minister of Kashmir, Mr. Chunilal Kotwal, who cut a tape drawn across the road and thereafter led a convoy of jeeps to Leh.

The convoy reached Leh on August 2.

The road passes over three of the highest passes of the Ladakh region —Kapi La (11,000 ft.), Namika (12,000 ft.) and Fote La (13,432 ft.)—and through the Lamayuru gorge, sharply descending 2,000 ft.

The project which, when completed, will have cost Rs. 1.06 crores, is not only of great importance to defence, brought to the fore by the Chinese aggression in Ladakh but also for the economic development of the region.

The work, begun in 1950, was put in charge of a Superintending Engineer of the State, Mr. S. Narbu, in 1958 after some engineers had been suspended. Since then it went on night and day, to be completed before the target date. Army engineers supplied essential materials for the construction of three bridges.

Kargil is already linked with Srinagar by a 127-mile-long motorable road, passing over the 11,500-ft.-high Zoji La, which was built by Indian Army engineers in November, 1948, when the Army, under the present Chief of Staff, General K. S. Thimayya's command, launched its offensive against Pakistani raiders in Ladakh and took tanks across Zoji La.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3276:INI:B]

G. **Further World Bank Loan For Indian Railways:** The World Bank made an allocation of $70 million to India on July 29 for the improvement and expansion of the Indian Railways.

The loan would cover the greater part of the foreign exchange required for the final year of the Railway programme under the Second Five-Year Plan, ending on March 31, 1961.

The Bank's loan is for 20 years and bears interest at 5-3|4 per cent per annum, including the one per cent commission allowed to the Bank's special reserve.

Six private commercial banks are participating in the loan without the World Bank's guarantee to the extent of $2.5 million, representing the first maturity and part of the second which falls due between January, 1964 and July, 1964.

After having been approved by the Bank's Executive Directors, the loan documents were signed by India's Ambassador in Washington, Mr. M. C. Chagla, on behalf of India.

The Bank has now lent $328 million for the Indian Railways, the largest amount ever lent by it for a single project. A loan of $33 million was made in 1949 for the Railways, rehabilitation, and since then seven loans, totalling $295 million, have been made to assist the financing of the Indian Railways' expansion programme in the Second Plan.

The total investment in the Railway programme in the first four years of the Second Plan is estimated at Rs. 8.7 billion ($1,827 million) and Rs. 2.3 billion ($483 million) is expected to be expended during the current year of the Plan.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3291:INI:E]

H. **Cut In Crude Oil Prices:** Both Burmah-Shell and Standard Vacuum announced, in New Delhi on July 28, further cuts in the prices of crude oil supplied to their refineries. This would be in addition to the reductions effected earlier.

The present series of cuts were made possible, it was explained, by the market pressures building up in the Persian Gulf, which enabled them to buy their supplies of crude oil at cheaper rates.

The Burmah-Shell reduction, which took effect from July 22, would result in a saving of roughly Rs. 1 crore a year. Together with the Rs. 1.5 crores saved under the first reduction, this would give a total annual cut of Rs. 2.5 crores or roughly 12.5 per cent.

There was no news yet of the attitude of Caltex, the third major oil company operating in the country, in this regard.

The present series of cuts naturally raised the question of the final price of crude oil. This would be taken up by the Committee appointed by the Government of India to evolve a formula for the pricing of petroleum products under the chairmanship of Mr. K. R. Damle.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3004(corrected):INI:R]

I. **Swatantra Party General Council Session:** The General Council of the Swatantra Party met in Bombay on July 31 and passed resolutions on the next General Elections, the Central Government employees' strike, Tibetans' reported resistance to Chinese authority and the disturbances in Assam over language.

The Council unanimously resolved to send a four-member Committee headed by Mr. K. M. Munshi to make an "impartial" appraisal of the situation in the Punjab in respect of the Akali demand for a Punjabi Suba, with particular reference to the "repressive" measures taken by the State Government.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in his speech, referred to this resolution and said that neither he nor the Swatantra Party stood for a Punjabi Suba, but he hastened to add that the ambition of the Sikhs was not an improper ambition.

The draft resolution on the next General Elections expressed confidence that the Party would secure a gratifying response if it chose men of ability, quality and character as its candidates and asked the State units to prepare tentative panels of prospective candidates and to forward the same to the central office of the Party by the end of February 11, 1961.

The resolution on the Central Government employees' strike expressed satisfaction that a large number of employees had dissociated from the strike and deplored the action of those in the administrative and essential services who struck work and held the community to ransom.

It was, however, unhappy at the indiscriminate use, in a number of cases, of the extraordinary powers under the Ordinance and the Preventive Detention Act.

It outlined what it regarded as a sound four-point policy for dealing with Government employees:

(1) The drawing of a distinction between civil servants, those employed in essential services and those employed in industrial or other establishments managed by the Government, with appropriate procedures applicable in each case.

(2) The establishment of appropriate machinery for negotiation and conciliation to facilitate collective bargaining, including the establishment of suitable joint councils.

(3) The acceptance of the principle that whenever civil servants and those employed in essential services were denied the right to strike, there should be an opportunity for referring the dispute to arbitration.

(4) The recognition of unions and associations of Government employees being made conditional on their office-bearers and executives being drawn from the ranks of the employees and not from those of outsiders.

The resolution on China and Tibet took note of the continued resistance of the "valiant people of Tibet" to the Chinese occupation of their country and expressed deep concern and regret at the lack of a firm and effective policy on the part of the Government of India to meet the continued aggression of the communist Government of China on the Himalayan frontiers.

The resolution on Assam viewed "with pain" the recent happenings in that State and condemned "the grievous failure of the Congress Government in Assam to maintain law and order and protect the lives of peoples of Bengali origin in that State."

It said that the Government should take steps to combat this tendency to violence and injustice arising from linguistic and communal fanaticism flowing from its own policies and take effective steps to prevent similar outbreaks in any part of the country.

The Council appointed a five-man panel to study the draft of the Third Five-Year Plan and to report within two months.

Those named on the panel were Mr. B. R. Shenoy, Mr. Lal Singh, Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy and Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

In his speech, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari threw two "challenges" to Mr. Nehru. First, he wanted Mr. Nehru to step down from office six months before the General Election and hand over the administration to a 'caretaker' Government. Secondly, he wanted the Government to enact legislation to prevent joint stock companies from making contributions to the funds of political parties.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3267:INI:A]

J. **Part-use Of English To Continue In Bihar:** It was officially stated in Patna on August 1 that the Bihar Government departments which had switched over to Hindi from English from June 1 had now been directed to transact their business in certain subjects through the medium of English.

A circular issued by the State Government in this connexion left it to the departmental heads to decide and select which of the items of business under their control should be transacted through the medium of English.

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This was, however, officially stated to be a stop-gap arrangement in view of certain practical difficulties.

The Bihar Official Language (Amendment) Act 1957 will come into force from November 29, 1960 from which date Hindi will become the official language of the State.

As a preliminary step, the State Government introduced Hindi as the official language of the State from June 1, 1960 to provide for "a brief and earnest preparatory stage before the statutory beginning."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3387:INI:Q]

K. **F-M Pibul Songgram Ordained As A Monk:** Field-Marshal Pibul Songgram, a former Prime Minister of Thailand, was ordained as a monk before the life-size gold-covered image of Lord Buddha at Bodh Gaya, nine miles from Gaya, on August 3.

Dharmadhiraj Mahamuni, the head monk of the Thai monastery there, administered the oath of celibacy.

Born on July 14, 1897, F-M Pibul Songgram was educated in France after leaving the military school at Bangkok. He ruled Thailand as Prime Minister for 16 years and left the country in September, 1958, when there was a military *coup d'etat*. He visited Cambodia and USA and finally settled down in Tokyo in 1959, though his relatives, including his son, Col. Anand Songgram, are still in Bangkok.

F-M Songgram arrived in India in June, 1960 and had been at Bodh Gaya with his wife for a month. His daughter, Mrs. Chirawac Panyarachun, arrived from Bangkok on August 2.

Asked about his future programme, F-M Songgram said that he would leave for Tokyo in a fortnight.

He added that he loved his Motherland and might visit it again, but he would not say when.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2340:THI:A]

JAPAN

A. **Supreme Court Ruling On Demonstrations:** The Supreme Court in Tokyo ruled on July 20 that Public Security Ordinances issued by local authorities with a view to restricting political demonstrations were constitutional.

The ruling was made in connexion with three cases referred to it, involving 15 people in all, including a former Chairman of the extremist Zengakuren (students' federation) who were charged with violating the Ordinances by taking part in unauthorized demonstrations. The local Ordinances at issue were those made by the Tokyo Metropolitan Authority, the Hiroshima Municipal Authority, and the Shizuoka Prefectural Authority.

[Local public security ordinances differ in detail in different parts of Japan, but their common basic feature is that they require police authorization to be obtained before a demonstration or public rally is held.]

The Court based much of its argument on the recent disorders in Tokyo. The basic issue was the apparent conflict in the need for effective legal means of maintaining public law and order and Article 21 of the Constitution guaranteeing "freedom of assembly and association as well as of speech, Press and all other forms of expression."

Two of the 14 Supreme Court judges hearing the case dissented.

The dissenting judges said: "In our impatience to emphasize the need for controls, we must not neglect the basic freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution."

The ruling caused dissatisfaction among Left-wing elements.

The General Council of Trade Unions, (Sohyo) said that the Court had "misinterpreted the Constitution."

The Socialist Party issued a statement describing the ruling as "regrettable for the sake of justice and the authority of the courts."

The moderate Democratic Socialist Party, however, dissociated itself from these views and said that some forms of restrictions were necessary for the maintenance of public order.

(*The Times*, London and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3407:JAP:A]

B. **Compensation To Be Paid To UK:** A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Tokyo on July 29 that Japan had agreed to pay Britain 500 million yen as compensation for damages caused to British subjects in China more than 20 years ago.

[The claims arose from a clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Lukouchiao, near Peking, followed by Japanese bombardment in 1937.]

He said that Japan would like to regard the payment as the final settlement of the whole problem after which no new claims could be considered.

The British point of view was that if new claims arose, British subjects could not be prevented from exercising their right to seek compensation guaranteed under the Constitution.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

JORDAN

B. **Biblical Town Discovered:** It was announced in Amman on July 23 that an American team of archaeologists had discovered the 4,000-year-old remains of the Biblical town of Gibeon in the village of Eljib, five miles north-west of Jerusalem.

The Biblical pool of Gibeon was discovered in 1959 by another expedition.

The latest expedition uncovered a stone wall, three feet thick, surrounding the town, a stone-paved road and a cave with five entrances.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3389:JOR:B]

B. **Discovery Of Roman Antiquities:** The Department of Antiquities announced on July 14 that on that day (July 14) a number of Roman tombs, earthenware and glass antiquities were discovered, which date back to the 2nd century AD.

The discovery was made in the Jebel Jofeh area of Amman when labourers were digging in the basement of a house.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3389:JOR:B]

KOREA (South)

A. **Gun-Boat Sunk By North Korean Patrol-Boat:** Seoul reports said on July 30 that 14 North Korean Navy men were killed on that day (July 30) when a South Korean gunboat sank a North Korean patrol-boat in a brief but fierce gun battle, four miles off the South Korean port of Kojin, on the east coast.

Three of the crew of the 50-ton North Korean vessel were picked up and taken prisoner. Four South Korean sailors were wounded by the North Korean gun-fire.

The encounter occurred south of the cease-fire boundary line.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

MALAYA

A. **Tengku Abdul Rehman On Co-operation Among S-E Asian Countries:** The Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, announced in Kuala Lumpur on July 28 that attempts to conclude a South-East Asia Friendship and Economic Treaty were being abandoned and that, instead, an association of South-East Asian States would be set up.

He said that Malaya, Thailand and the Philippines had agreed to set up such an association and would form a secretariat to handle the preparatory work. The three countries had been working on the proposal for some months and would, as their first task, draw up a list of projects to benefit the region and then have an order of priority.

The proposal envisaged no signing of any Treaty. The aim was co-operation on an informal basis between the Governments of the South-East Asia region, to whom working papers on such co-operation would be sent. Some of the matters to be examined would be aviation, shipping, marketing and the prices of primary products. Cultural subjects would also be discussed.

Regional co-operation in education, professional and administrative training and research facilities is envisaged at a later stage.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2528:PHI:C]

NEPAL

A. **Nepal Becomes ICAO Member:** Nepal became the 79th member of the International Civil Aviation Organization on July 29.

Nepal submitted 30 days earlier documents declaring her adherence to the International Civil Aviation Convention.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1340:AOA:K]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: F-M Ayub Khan In East Wing; Governors' Conference; US Technical And Economic Aid; Technical Aid Pact With Japan.

A. **F-M Ayub Khan's Visit To East Pakistan—Speeches On National**

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Reconstruction, Basic Democracies And Kashmir: The President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, went to Dacca on a one-week visit to East Pakistan on July 22 and returned to Rawalpindi on July 29.

While in East Pakistan, he addressed several meetings and spoke on national reconstruction, basic democracies and Kashmir and presided over a Governors' Conference.

Addressing officers in Dacca on July 24, he said that the parliamentary system of government could work only in countries where political parties were few and, by commanding an overwhelming majority, could give a stable government.

But, in Pakistan, he said, the case was otherwise. As soon as the politician got a chance, he wanted provincial assemblies and parliamentary system, which would result in having a weak Centre.

Speaking of relations with India, he regretted that his dream of friendship with India had not been realized.

Warning Against Communism:

At two different meetings of the citizens of Chittagong and members of the District and Divisional Councils on July 25, F-M Ayub Khan warned the people of East Pakistan against communist designs on their territory and asked them to be on guard against their surreptitious activities.

He said that East Pakistan served as a vulnerable target for the communists who had entrenched themselves in the surrounding areas and wanted to carve out a State with East Pakistan as a part of it.

Communism based in Calcutta, he said, wanted to create a kingdom in West Bengal, East Pakistan and Assam and, with that goal in view, they were casting covetous eyes on East Pakistan. Their agents had infiltrated into East Pakistan to start a whispering campaign so that they could create public opinion, but they had not come out openly. Currently, the communists were trying to support a campaign in East Pakistan for federal government in the country, a parliamentary system, direct elections and dissolution of "One Unit." They were trying to tell the people in East Pakistan that their salvation lay only in having a weak Centre.

The present Government was making efforts to increase the absorption capacity of East Pakistan to utilize the resources put at its disposal by diverse means.

Heads of District and Divisional administrations were given wide powers to speed up the development work in their respective areas. Besides, a Water and Power Development Authority had been created which had considerably increased the absorption power in the Province.

But, he added, people with money did not want to invest. He appealed to people to invest in industrial undertakings. This would bring them more money and increase national wealth. If they wanted to invest in running concerns, they should buy over the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation's ventures.

It was true, he said, that West Pakistan was more industrialized, but there were reasons for that. First, there were physical factors which favoured industrialization in that part of the country; and secondly, migrants from India who had the 'know-how' and the means were allowed to set up industries there. In East Pakistan, such people were discouraged in the past to undertake such enterprises.

Survey Of East Pakistan Land Problems:

F-M Ayub Khan discussed East Pakistan's land administration problems and land reforms at a high-level conference in Dacca on July 26.

The conference, during its 3½-hour deliberations, made a detailed survey of the Province's entire land tenure and revenue system, including land ceilings, revision of records of rights, payment of compensation to ex-rent receivers, *waqf* and *debottar* estates and settlement of lands for the development of tea and other plantations etc.

It also emphasized the need for providing checks against land fragmentation and evolving a method for encouraging the formation of economic holdings.

Basic Democracies And Second Five-Year Plan:

Addressing a meeting of Divisional and District Council members of Dacca Division in Dacca on July 28, F-M Ayub Khan said that he could forsee a tremendous upsurge of creative ideas in the next five to 10 years when the institution of basic democracies had awakened the masses to their responsibilities of reconstructing the nation.

He said that years of servitude under foreign rulers had limited the mental horizon of the people, who could think only in selfish terms and were indifferent to their obligations to society. Basic democracies had to remind the people constantly of their responsibilities and associate them with the development and administration of the country.

Referring to the Second Five-Year Plan, he said, it was 'an attempt to take a big jump forward'.

All available resources had to be harnessed and every ounce of energy had to be spent in the next five years towards bringing prosperity to the nation. It was imperative, therefore, that everybody involved should put in his best.

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3147:PAK:A, 3171:PAK:A]

B. **Governors' Conference:** Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan presided over a two-day Governors' Conference in Dacca on July 27.

It was attended, among others, by the two Provincial Governors, members of the Presidential Cabinet, the Chief Secretaries of the two Provinces, Martial Law Administrators and the Director of the Bureau of National Reconstruction.

On the opening day (July 27), the Conference remained in session for more than seven hours and surveyed political, economic and social problems of the country.

It considered the need for promoting social services and the recommendation of the Commission on National Education that no student should get a degree unless he or she had done specified social work.

It also approved a scheme for the eradication of malaria within 10 to 15 years.

Next day (July 28), it decided to place certain proposals for giving judicial powers to basic democracies before a Committee of the Presidential Cabinet for framing an integrated scheme.

Among other topics, it studied the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation's plans for industrial development in East Pakistan on the basis of a report presented to it by the Corporation.

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3309:PAK:H]

C. **American Technical And Economic Aid:** The Chief of the United States ICA (International Co-operation Administration), Mr. James Killen, told a news conference in Karachi on July 28 that US technical and economic aid to Pakistan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960 amounted to Rs. 1,350,000,000 (Rs. 135 crores).

The total American economic aid to Pakistan during the past nine years, he said, amounted to Rs. 6,140,000,000 (Rs. 614 crores).

He added that USA would make a substantial contribution towards the implementation of Pakistan's Second Five-Year Plan. He did not, however, specify the extent of such aid.

He described Pakistan's Second Five-Year Plan as a "thoughtfully and carefully prepared document."

He also promised substantial aid to Pakistan to implement its educational reforms.

The ICA, he said, had finalized arrangements for constructing 800 godowns in East Pakistan at a cost of Rs. 10,000,000 for storing fertilizers and insecticides.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3271:PAK:A]

D. **Technical Aid Agreement With Japan:** Pakistan and Japan signed an Agreement in Karachi on July 30 under which Japan would assist Pakistan in setting up an Agricultural Training Centre in East Pakistan.

According to the terms of the Agreement, Japan would provide technical assistance to Pakistan under the Colombo Plan for setting up the Centre at Tejgaon in East Pakistan for imparting practical and theoretical training to agricultural officers.

It also proposed to carry out research and experiments at the Centre for improved agricultural techniques applicable to Pakistan.

The Government of Japan agreed to provide teaching and technical staff and equipment for the Centre. Pakistan would, among other things, provide technical and administrative staff, requisite buildings, farms and replacement equipment.

The Agreement would be effective for three years in the first instance. It came into force on July 30, 1960.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2949:PAK:B]

E. **Action Against West Pakistan Officials—Efficiency And Discipline Rules Framed:** The West Pakistan Government notified on July 27 the West Pakistan Government Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules laying down procedure for action to be taken against inefficient and corrupt officials under the authority of the Provincial Government.

According to these Rules, four grounds are specified on which penalty, laid down in the Rules, can be imposed on any Government servant.

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Action under the Rules can be taken if, in the opinion of the authority, a Government servant (a) is inefficient or has ceased to be active whether by reason of infirmity of mind or body or otherwise and not likely to recover his efficiency; or (b) is guilty of misconduct; or (c) is corrupt or is reasonably considered to be corrupt; or (d) is engaged, or is reasonably suspected of being engaged, in subversive activities and whose retention in service is considered prejudicial to national security.

Seven penalties have been specified in the Rules for the purpose. They are: (a) censure; (b) withholding of increments, including stoppage at an efficiency bar for a specified period not exceeding three years; (c) recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to Government by negligence or breach of orders; (d) reduction to a lower post or a lower stage in the time scales; (e) compulsory retirement; (f) removal from service; and (g) dismissal from service.

According to the Rules, misconduct means violation of the Government Servants Conduct Rules, breach of Service discipline or instructions issued by the Government and committal of offences involving moral turpitude.

A Government servant may be reasonably considered corrupt if: (i) he or any of his dependents or any other person, on his behalf, is in possession of property disproportionate to his income for which he cannot reasonably account for; or (ii) he has assumed a style of living beyond his ostensible means.

For misconduct, any penalty may be imposed but the penalties to be imposed for inefficiency will be those mentioned against (b), (c), (d) or (e). For corruption or subversion, a Government servant could either be compulsorily retired or removed from service or dismissed.

When a Government servant is to be proceeded against on the charge of engaging himself in subversive activities, the authority may ask him to proceed on leave or inform him of the action proposed to be taken and the grounds for such action and will give him reasonable opportunity of showing cause against that action before an Inquiry Committee.

No opportunity will be given of 'showing cause' where the Governor is satisfied that in the interest of the security of Pakistan it is not expedient to give such an opportunity.

The Inquiry Committee is to be constituted by the Governor and will consist of three Secretaries to Government. The Committee will inquire into the charges and submit its findings to the Governor who will not be required to consult the Service Commission before passing orders on the findings of the Committee.

In respect of inefficiency, misconduct and corruption, the authority may appoint an officer of the department to which the Government servant concerned belongs to examine and report on the allegations against him to enable the authority to decide whether a formal inquiry should be held.

If the authority decides that a formal inquiry should be held it will decide whether the allegations, if established, would call for a minor or a major penalty. In respect of a minor penalty, the authority will frame a charge, communicate it to the Government servant concerned and call upon him to answer it within at least seven days. An opportunity will be given to the Government servant to enable him to be heard in person and to lead evidence in defence. The authority or the officer concerned may, for reasons to be recorded, refuse to call a particular witness or admit particular evidence.

In cases calling for a major penalty the same procedure would be followed, but if the Government servant concerned so desires, an oral enquiry will be made by an Inquiry Officer to be appointed by the authority at which oral evidence will be heard as to such allegations as are not admitted and the Government servant concerned will be allowed to cross-examine a witness against him.

A Government servant on whom a penalty is imposed will have the right of appeal in accordance with the service rules applicable to him. Where the penalty is imposed by the order of the Governor, there will be no appeal, but the Government servant may apply for a review of the order.

The West Pakistan Government Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, which came into force at once, superseded all the existing rules and instructions in regard to matters dealt within these Rules.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2470:PAK:D, 2643:PAK:H, 2793:PAK:D, 3296:PAK:E]

F. F-M Ayub Khan Lays Foundation-Stone Of Mr. M. A. Jinnah's Tomb: At a ceremony in Karachi on July 31, the President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, laid the foundation-stone of the late Mr. M. A. Jinnah's mausoleum. [Mr. Jinnah was the founder of Pakistan. Pakistanis call him Quaid-e-Azam, meaning "great leader".]

Speaking at the ceremony, F-M Ayub Khan said: "This edifice will be a befitting memorial to the great leader and will give us and the coming generations a lesson in unity, discipline, courage, honesty, sincerity and truth.

He said: "Besides the State of Pakistan, the noblest legacy which the Quaid-e-Azam has left us include his integrity, political acumen and statesmanship. There have been few leaders in history who could weld so utterly disjointed and oppressed a people into a full-blooded nation in so short a time and make them masters of a great State.

"The atmosphere of freedom in which we are breathing today and the new avenues of progress that are unfolding before us in an ever-increasing measure are entirely the fruits of the endeavours and struggles of that great fighter in the cause of human liberty."

He said that during the last eight to ten years many designs were prepared for the mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam which were all rejected for one reason or another.

Now, after considerable effort and hard work, the design prepared by Mr. Yahya Merchant had been accepted. [Mr. Merchant is Professor of Architecture and Designs, J. J. School of Art, Bombay.] One of the reasons why Mr. Merchant's design was accepted was that he had worked for Mr. Jinnah in Bombay and his work was liked by Mr. Jinnah.

The mausoleum is expected to cost Rs. 7,500,000.

The sister of the late Mr. Jinnah, Miss Fatima Jinnah, did not attend the function.

She was reported to have been sent an invitation and was present in Karachi on the day.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

SAUDI ARABIA

A. **Cabinet Re-shuffle:** Details of a re-shuffle of the Cabinet were announced by Mecca Radio on July 3.

Emir Musaiid ben Abdul Rahman became Minister of the Interior in the re-shuffle.

Other Ministerial appointments involved were:

Mr. Ahmed Salah Jamjoum—Minister of Trade; and

Mr. Ahmed Zaki Yamani—Minister of State and member of the Ministerial Council.

The re-shuffle was proposed by the Prime Minister, Emir Feisal Ibn Abdul Aziz.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 374:SUA:A, 2072:SUA:A]

SINGAPORE

A. **Head Of State's Address To Legislative Assembly:** The second session of the first fully-elected Legislative Assembly opened in Singapore on July 20 with an address by the Yang di Pertuan Negara (Head of State), Inche Yusof Bin Ishak.

In it, in an obvious reply to Leftist critics of the Government, he said that the Government had "no intention of recklessly abandoning the aims and policies it had formulated after long and patient deliberation."

The Government, he declared, was not prepared before the election in 1959 to deceive the people with promises "to deliver the sun, moon and the stars" and it had even less reason now to hold out such false hopes.

He said that in the past year Singapore had enjoyed greater political and economic stability than it had known during the past 15 years. Yet, the Government did not wish to give the impression that there had not been mistakes and shortcomings. Some of its measures should have been more carefully planned and executed.

The past year was taken up largely with clearing the ground and setting the course for the year of construction ahead. A substantial volume of private investment was now seeking permission to operate in Singapore; but the most important single economic objective was to increase the rate of gross capital formation. In the past, gross investment hardly exceeded 11 per cent of the national income; this would have to be increased to about one-fifth.

It would be necessary to plough back about (Malayan) $400 million (£46,650,000) annually in investment. About half of this sum would be in the public sector for expansion of services and communications and for industrial sites. Housing, schooling and medical demands would also have to be met.

An assessment had to be made of what overseas finance was available, and a draft of the Island's Five-Year Development Plan was the basis of the present financial discussions with the British Government. Most of the public investment, however, had to come from Singapore, and the aim was to provide as large a surplus as possible in annual budgets for development. Trade would still be the principal support of the economy for many years and the Government would avoid any action that would damage trade.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2740:SGP:A]

B. **Mr. Ong Eng Guan Expelled From PAP:** The Central Executive Committee of the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) decided on July 28 to expel the former Minister for National Development, Mr. Ong Eng Guan, and two members of the Legislative Assembly from the Party. [The two legislators had sided with Mr. Guan in his dispute with the Party.]

In June, 1960, Mr. Ong Eng Guan was suspended from his Cabinet post after his constituency had presented resolutions criticising the Party's policies and methods. A meeting of the Party then recommended dis-

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ciplinary action against him. The two members of the Legislative Assembly then declared themselves in his favour. All the three were requested to be present at an Executive Committee meeting on July 28 to answer charges against them, but they did not attend.

According to a statement issued by the Party later, the three men sent letters to individual members of the Executive Committee to say that they were "in mortal fear of attending what they described as painful secret trials."

The statement said that the three men did not attend because they knew that the 22 members of the Party would be there to confront Mr. Ong Eng Guan "with damning and unanswerable evidence." Specific charges had been sent to him accusing him of having tried "to break the unity of the Party by clandestine intrigues and smears against his colleagues."

The other two men were charged with aiding him.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3435:SGP:A]

THAILAND

A. **Border Agreement With Burma:** A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bangkok on July 23 that Thailand and Burma had reached an Agreement to facilitate the crossing of the border by Thai and Burmese nationals living near the border.

Under the Agreement, people residing within 16 kilometres of the border for the last two years would be entitled to border passes, instead of regular passports, to travel across the border within an area of 16 kilometres.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanan Khoman, *had made the proposal about the crossing of the border in December, 1959, and the Burmese Government had approved of it in June, 1960.*

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3363:THI:A]

TURKEY

A. **Turkish And Russian Frontier Guards Exchange Fire:** The Turkish Defence Ministry said in Ankara on July 28 that shots were exchanged between Turkish and Russian border guards on July 24 in what was understood to have been a mistake. There were no casualties.

A Turkish border guard, it said, fired first when he saw a figure moving in the dark inside Turkish territory. Soldiers of his border patrol also began firing, and the Russian border guards returned the fire.

Earlier, unofficial reports had said that shots were exchanged for about two hours near Savsat, in eastern Turkey.

These reports said that the Turks opened fire after five people approached from Russian territory and failed to give the pass-word when challenged.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1641:TUR:A]

B. **Cyprus Election Results:** The results of the General Election in Cyprus were announced on August 1. The Election took place on July 31.

The results showed that Archbishop Makarios' Patriotic Front won 30 of the 35 Greek seats in the 50-member House of Representatives.

Five of the seats went to Akel (Communist Party) representatives, with whom the Patriotic Front had an election agreement under which the Front would vote only for their own candidates and Akel only for their's.

All the 15 Turkish seats went to the National Coalition candidates sponsored by the three leading organizations in the Turkish-Cypriot community and backed by the Vice-President-elect, Dr. Fadhil Kutchuk.

Independents, who provided the only opposition, were wiped out. In the Greek constituencies, where they included candidates of the newly-created (former EOKA) Fighters' Organization, only one Independent saved his deposit by polling the required one-fifth of the total vote.

In three Turkish constituencies contested, two Independents lost their deposits.

The anti-Makarios Democratic Union Party, led by Mr. John M. Clerides, boycotted the Election for the House of Representatives because, it said, the "cast-iron electoral system pre-determined the results."

Votes were cast by 64 per cent of the electorate—by 132,761 people out of a total of 215,575.

In the House of Representatives, both Archbishop Makarios and the Turkish leader, Dr. Fadhil Kutchuk, thus have their own supporters in the proportion of 35 Greeks to 15 Turks.

(*The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3453:TUR:B]

C. **Arrest Of Counter-Revolutionary Students:** An Istanbul message said on July 31 that the Turkish police had arrested 71 students in connexion with a counter-revolutionary movement which had been discovered in the University of Istanbul.

Authorities said that the "reactionary student movement" was based on hostility to the new Government's practice of keeping Turkey's political life free from religious influence.

The students were arrested on July 30 in Istanbul when they staged a street demonstration in favour of Prof. Ali Fuad Pasgil, who recently wrote a series of articles criticising the concept of a Secular State. The demonstration was held in front of Prof. Pasgil's house.

The police said that there might be a link between the student movement and the Nurcu Sect which had been used for religious propaganda by the fallen *regime* of Mr. Adnan Menderes. Six Nurcu disciples were arrested in Izmir on July 30 and three at Denizli. The officials said that they were carrying subversive tracts.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3452:TUR:A]

D. **Additional Powers For Police:** The Turkish Provisional Government has decided to give new powers to the police in a proposal submitted on June 28 for ratification by the Committee of National Union (the supreme legislative body).

The text of the proposal reads: "Those endangering the order, security or safety of the State or of local discipline, or those of whose intention to do so there is sufficient evidence, may be taken into custody by the police with the approval of the highest local civilian authority, provided that it is done within a period of 30 days."

A second provision stipulated that these special powers should remain in force only during the transitional period leading up to General Elections for a new National Assembly, after which they should be withdrawn.

The proposals were accepted by the National Union Committee.

(*Ankara Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3452:TUR:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Mr. Ibrahim Abboud's Visit:** After a week's official visit to the United Arab Republic, President Ibrahim Abboud of Sudan left Cairo for home on July 28.

While in Cairo, Mr. Abboud had a series of talks with President G. A. Nasser.

At the end of the talks, a *communique* was issued emphasizing the two Governments' agreement on major international problems.

By it, the two Presidents expressed satisfaction at the agreement reached between them over the Nile waters and their common belief that international tensions must be diminished and peace safeguarded.

The *communique* declared the attachment of both the countries to neutralism and condemned military blocs.

It called for re-doubled efforts to end the 'cold war' and for total, effectively controlled disarmament.

It re-affirmed the two countries' faith in the principles enunciated at the Bandung Conference, their belief that colonialism would vanish from Africa and their support for the struggle of the Congo people.

They also declared their readiness to help the Palestinian people recover all their rights in Israel and condemned France for the "war of extermination" she was carrying on in Algeria.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3028:UAR:A]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. **Mr. Pham Van Dong's Letter To Mr. Nehru:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Pham Van Dong, in a letter to the Indian Premier, Mr. Nehru, (published in the July bulletin of the Consulate-General of Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam in New Delhi) urged India (as Chairman of the International Truce Supervisory Commission in Viet-Nam) "to take positive measures to prevent any violation of the Geneva Agreement" that ended the Indo-China war and set up the Commission in 1954.

The following is the text of the letter:

"After six years, the situation in South Viet-Nam has become more serious. The US imperialists openly interfere in South Viet-Nam and turn it into a military base for their plot to prepare to re-kindle the war in Indo-China and South-East Asia. The South Viet-Nam Administration—US stooges—are carrying out a policy of repression and terrorism and repeated and large-scale raids aiming at suppressing the patriotic movement in the southern part of our country.

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"Our country, which should have been re-unified four years ago as provided by the Geneva Agreements, is still divided and peace in Indo-China and in South-East Asia is being threatened.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, in a spirit of constant observance and correct implementation of the Geneva Agreements, has the honour to request the Government of India, as Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam, in the interests of peace in Indo-China and in South-East Asia, to take positive measures to prevent the schemes aiming at violating the Geneva Agreements and sabotaging peace in Viet-Nam."

(*Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3454:VND:A]

VIET-NAM (RVN)

A. **Danhim Power Project:** President Ngo Dinh Diem has formally approved a power project to be undertaken on the Danhim river.

Work on the project (to be undertaken under the Japanese Reparations Agreement) will start in October, 1960. The hydro-electric plant is to be located 250 kilometres north-east of Saigon where a dam is to be constructed across the Danhim river. The plant will have a generating capacity of 160,000 kw.

The proposed plant will provide power to an industrial centre planned on the coast of Cam Ranh Bay.

(*The Times of Viet-Nam*, Saigon)

[Prev. ref. 3169:JAP:A]

YEMEN

A. **Imam Cancels American Road-Building Programme:** It was reported on July 29 that "USA has taken a hard knock in Yemen with the cancellation by the Imam of its road-building programme in the country".

The West Asia Correspondent of *The Statesman*, Calcutta, filed the following despatch to his paper on the subject:

"In reply to the Chinese project of a road from Hodeida port to Sana'a, which is nearing completion, USA offered Point-4 aid of the value of $20,000,000 to build a highway running down the length of the country from Sana'a to Taez and then on to the port of Mokka. The Imam recently asked Point-4 to stop this work for three reasons.

"He mentioned procrastination in getting the work started, a not unusual phenomenon in Point-4 programmes. He also disliked US attempts to import their construction equipment through Aden, with which Yemen has a territorial dispute rather than through his own port of Hodeida. And, finally, the Americans wanted to start the road at a point, which was, for the Imam, suspiciously near the disputed Aden frontier.

"In an effort to recover lost ground, the US administrators showed increased activity with Yemeni Government officials and this roused the Imam's suspicions to such an extent that for 24 hours the US *Charge d'Affaires* was on the point of being ordered out of the country.

"Since Yemen is the scene of a close tussle between USA on the one side and Russia and China on the other, the former's loss will probably be the latter's gain. But the advantage will possibly go more to Russia than to China, for the Chinese have recently blotted their copy-book by spreading atheistic ideas through the medical unit attached to their road project. When he heard of this, the Imam sent them a stern warning and a threat of expulsion for future offenders."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3088:YEM:A, 3173:YEM:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

A. **Demand For Information To UN From Portugal About Goa And Other Portuguese Colonies:** The Soviet Union, the East European countries, Yugoslavia and a number of countries belonging to the Afro-Asian Group, in communications to UN on July 26, demanded that Portugal should be asked to submit information to UN about Goa and other Portuguese colonies as per the obligations under the UN Charter.

The subject had come up for discussion at the last session of UN, but Portugal took the stand that these colonies were not non-self-governing territories, about which UN had to be supplied information, and insisted that they were parts of Metropolitan Portugal.

Another country in the same position as Portugal is Spain, and France has also made similar claims in regard to Algeria.

The communications from the Soviet Union and other countries were in reply to a UN Assembly resolution inviting member-nations to submit their opinions on the principles involved.

These views would be taken into account by a Committee of six countries consisting of UK, USA and the Netherlands (members transmitting information) and Mexico, Morocco and India (non-administering members).

The Committee would meet in September, 1960 to formulate its recommendations.

Latin America is divided on the issue and the United Kingdom, in its reply, has taken an intermediate position.

Portugal, in its reply, contended that if the Afro-Asian position was accepted, the way would be open for "intervention by UN in the domestic affairs of member-States".

Ghana, in its reply, however, referred to the flight to Ghana of increasing numbers of political refugees from Angola, and warned the international community that the continued suppression of these movements (in the colonial territories) for independence would lead to explosions such as have occurred elsewhere and might even lead to conflict.

From among the Latin American countries, Brazil, the only Portuguese-speaking State, said that it was "within the exclusive competence of a member-State to determine whether a territory is or is not non-self-governing".

The Dominican Republic, under dictatorial rule, thought that the information to be supplied under the UN Charter was confined to "matters of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions" and not political, as demanded by the Afro-Asian Group.

On the other hand, Mexico, in the course of a lengthy reply, declared that the colonial system was incompatible with a true international society. She suggested that the question whether the claim of a State to be inter-continental was legitimate or not should be determined on the basis of two essential principles—self-determination and full equality.

The French position was the same as that of Brazil. France said: "The French Government considers that the manner in which Article E of the Charter is applied falls within the competence solely of the State responsible for the administration of the territories concerned."

But the United Kingdom took an intermediate position. The phrase "non-self-governing territory", she said, defied precise analysis. "The need for a commonsense approach becomes apparent not only because of the impossibility of precise definition but also because there are so many different concepts of self-government. The United Kingdom, therefore, suggests that the Committee might accept the principle that where an area is distinct geographically and ethnically, it should, for practical purposes, be regarded as self-governing and, therefore, excluded from the scope of Chapter XI of the UN Charter if it fulfils one of the two conditions set out below:

"(a) The first case is that in which the people of an outlying area have generally the same political rights as people of the member-State itself. The United Kingdom suggests as a general rule that if it can be said that the people of an outlying area possess generally the same political rights as the people of the member-State, the areas should be recognized as outside the scope of Chapter XI.

"(b) The United Kingdom suggests that where the people of an outlying area do not enjoy the same political rights as the people of the member-State itself, it should still be possible to recognize it as outside the scope of Chapter XI provided both the following conditions are met: (i) the area should have its own local institutions of Government with substantial self-government in internal affairs; and (ii) the people of the area, acting directly or through their chosen representatives, should freely accept this status."

The Soviet Union said that the prime duty of United Nations was to "contribute to the speediest attainment of independence by the colonial territories and thus secure the implementation of the principles and purposes set forth in the UN Charter."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2985:AOA:A]

B. **Conference On Oceanographic Research:** An International Conference on Oceanographic Research opened in Copenhagen on July 11 under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It ended on July 18.

The purpose of the 33-nation meeting was to open ways of co-operating to achieve a systematic exploration of the resources of the sea through surveys and other methods.

As one of their early actions, the delegates agreed in principle to recommend the creation of an Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission.

The Commission, which would be set up within the UNESCO framework, would promote concerted action and would aid in the preparation of surveys, exchange of charts, etc.

The recommendation for its establishment is expected to be submitted to UNESCO's General Conference in Paris in November, 1960.

Addressing the conference, as it opened, the UNESCO Director-General, Dr. Vittorino Veronese, observed that at a time when the exploration of outer space was being successfully pursued, it might seem strange that "our knowledge of the oceans should still be so incomplete".

He went on to express the hope that the work of the Conference would contribute "to improving the well-being of all mankind, thanks to the manifold and physically inexhaustible resources of the oceans".

The agenda for the Conference included the possible institution of an international re-

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search ship, designed to serve as a visible symbol of co-operation, and to assist the participation of small countries which cannot afford their own research vessels.

The agenda was drafted by the UNESCO's International Advisory Committee on Marine Sciences, following the major International Congress on Oceanography which took place at UN headquarters in New York in September, 1959.

As President, the Conference unanimously elected Vice-Admiral A. H. Vedel (Denmark). Seven Vice-Presidents were also elected: Captain R. H. Bagnati (Argentina), Prof. H. Lacombe (France), Dr. D. N. Wadia (India), Mr. A. Matsui (Japan), Prof. A. K. Feodoroy (USSR), Mr. R. N. Quirk (United Kingdom), and Mr. James H. Wakelin Jr. (United States).

Thirty-three countries were represented at the Conference. Representatives of UN, IAEA, FAO, the World Meteorological Organization and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) were also present.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3280:INI:L]

C. **British Cabinet Re-shuffle:** The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, named the Earl of Home as Britain's new Foreign Secretary on July 27.

In a Cabinet re-shuffle announced on that day (July 27), Mr. Macmillan appointed Mr. Selwyn Lloyd as Chancellor of the Exchequer in place of Mr. Derick Heathcoat-Amory.

Mr. Edward Heath, former Minister of Labour, was appointed Lord Privy Seal, a non-departmental portfolio, with responsibility for answering Foreign Office questions in the House of Commons.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, the former Aviation Minister, was appointed as the new Commonwealth Relations Secretary in place of the Earl of Home.

Mr. Christopher Soames, previously War Minister, was named Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft was appointed Minister of Aviation in succession to Mr. D. Sandys.

[Mr. Thorneycroft had resigned from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer two years ago after policy differences with the Government on how the country's economic difficulties should be handled.]

Mr. John Hare replaced Mr. Edward Heath as Minister of Labour.

Mr. John Profumo, former Minister of State at the Foreign Office, was made War Minister in place of Mr. Christopher Soames.

Mr. Enoch Powell, who, as a junior Minister had walked out of the Government with Mr. Thorneycroft two years ago, was made Minister of Health in place of Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, who had resigned a few days earlier to return to his career at the Bar.

Viscount Hailsham remained as Minister for Science and became Lord President of the Council, a post occupied by the Earl of Home.

The Opposition Labour Party submitted a motion of censure against the appointment of a Peer (the Earl of Home) as Foreign Secretary.

The Earl of Home, as a Peer of the Realm, cannot report on his foreign policy to the House of Commons but only to the House of Lords.

A similar censure motion debate was held in 1938 after the then Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, had appointed Lord Halifax as Foreign Secretary.

On July 28, the House of Commons gave Mr. Macmillan a vote of confidence over the controversial appointment of the Earl of Home as Foreign Secretary.

The voting was 332 to 220, a Government majority of 112.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, objected to the appointment on constitutional grounds—the Earl of Home sits in the unelected House of Lords— and because the new Foreign Secretary had been closely associated with the "Munich" Agreement in 1937. (The expression "Munich" stands for appeasement of Hitler).

The Foreign Secretary, he said, should be in the House of Commons where he could be exposed to questioning by the nation's elected members.

Mr. Macmillan defended the appointment and said: "I do not think that mere accident of birth or the fact that he sits in the Lords should debar me from the right to choose the man I want at my side."

He added that he had admired Lord Home's work at the Commonwealth Relations Office and thought him to be "the best man for the job".

Mr. Gaitskell said Lord Home was chiefly known in the period 1931-39 as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain. He went to Munich with Mr. Chamberlain.

It was possible, he said, that since Munich, Lord Home had changed his mind. "But we cannot ignore this altogether. To put in as Foreign Secretary some one so closely identified with that Agreement (the Munich Agreement) at a time when we are still hoping to negotiate an agreement with the Soviet Union seems a trifle unwise."

(*The Times*, London and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2970:AOA:F]

D. **New Permanent Headquarters Of World Meteorological Organization Opened In Geneva:** The new permanent headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) were formally opened in Geneva on July 12 at a ceremony which also marked WMO's tenth anniversary year.

The headquarters are situated in a building specially constructed by the Canton of Geneva in the Avenue Giuseppe Motta, near the Palais des Nations. Since 1951, when the WMO Secretariat moved from Lausanne to Geneva, it had been housed in a building offered by the Canton for temporary use.

WMO's 18-member Executive Committee, composed of the Directors of national meteorological services, held a session in the new headquarters during which it considered a number of meteorological questions, including the study of the atmosphere by means of artificial satellites and meteorological problems arising from the introduction of commercial jet aircraft.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 816:AOA:D, 948:AOA:F]

E. **American Synchrotron Accelerates Atomic Particles To Velocity Approaching Speed Of Light:** It was announced in Washington on July 31 that the world's most powerful atomic accelerator — at the Brookhaven National Laboratory of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, Long Island — had succeeded in accelerating atomic particles to a velocity approaching the speed of light (186,000 miles per second).

The US Atomic Energy Commission said that on July 29 the new synchrotron at the Brookhaven Laboratory was turned on full power, and for a few minutes, a beam of particles with energy slightly more than 30,000 million electron volts was produced. The particles, the cores of hydrogen atoms, attained a velocity estimated at more than 99.9 per cent that of light.

[An electron volt measures the excitation of an atom and refers to the charge of a single electron.]

The new accelerator, officially known as an Alternating Gradient Synchrotron, had been under construction for five years. It cost about $30,000,000.

It would be used to smash protons, which constitute the core of hydrogen atoms and aid scientists in their search for an answer to the riddle of the composition of the universe.

In a statement issued on August 1, the US Atomic Energy Commission emphasized, however, that it had not yet produced a "usable" beam of protons but had merely demonstrated an ability to reach 30,000 million electron volts.

Until July 29, the world's most powerful accelerator was that of the European Committee for Nuclear Research at Neyrin, near Geneva. It had reached 28,000,000 electron volts.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3174:AOA:E]

F. **US Attempt To Fire A One-Ton Space Capsule Fails:** American officials at Cape Canaveral said on July 29 that an attempt earlier in the day (July 29) to fire a one-ton space capsule through the Earth's atmosphere and bring it back ended in "something catastrophic" — possibly an explosion.

The Director of the *Project Mercury* (under which the capsule was fired), Mr. Robert Gilruth, said that there was practically no chance of finding the capsule afloat in the ocean.

The capsule was designed to carry a future US astronaut into orbit, and this was the first time that a production version had been sent up by an *Atlas*, America's longest-range missile.

There was no live creature in the cone-shaped capsule, which should have landed 1,500 miles along the Atlantic missile range north-west of Antigua, 20 minutes after launching. It vanished into rain clouds and, after 65 seconds, radio contact was lost.

Mr. Gilruth said: "If a man had been riding in the capsule, it would have carried a 16-foot escape tower that could have rocketed him away from the exploding missile."

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3457:AOA:C]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **Grant From Czechoslovakia:** It was made known in Kabul on August 4 that the Ministry of Planning had signed an Agreement with the Czechoslovak Government for a grant of £100,000.

The grant is for technical and educational assistance.

(Kabul Radio)

[Prev. ref. 3175:AFG:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Lok Sabha Approves Action On Central Government Employees' Strike; Mr. Nehru On Mr. A. Z. Phizo's Activities; First Nuclear Power Station To Be Set Up At Tarapore; Crude Oil Prices Reduced; Retail Cloth Prices Cut; Press Registrar's Report For 1959; Linguistic Minorities' Commissioner's Report; Palai Bank Liquidation.

A. **Lok Sabha Debate On Central Government Employees' Strike:** The Lok Sabha (House of the People) discussed the President's Ordinance on the Essential Services Maintenance and the Central Government employees' strike of July 12-17 on August 8 and 9 and approved the Government's action thereon.

In the debate, the Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, announced the Government's intention to give its employees a better deal on the question of dearness allowance than the one recommended by the Second Pay Commission and recently accepted by it.

Any increase in the cost of living index by an average of 10 points over a period of 12 months, he said, would be automatically neutralized up to 50 per cent. If necessary, reference might be made for the remaining 50 per cent to "an impartial authority."

He also confirmed the Government's decision to ban strikes in public services, exclude outsiders from civil services, railway and postal employees unions and establish machinery for the settlement of disputes through negotiation, conciliation and, wherever necessary, arbitration.

He devoted a considerable part of his speech to answer an attack by Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Independent) on the President's Ordinance banning the strike. [Mr. Bharucha was moving a resolution jointly tabled by eight members seeking to disapprove the Ordinance.]

The Ordinance, said Pandit Pant, merely embodied the provisions of the Bill which the Lok Sabha had passed in 1957 when the country was faced by only a threat of strike by Posts and Telegraph workers. "If the measure was valid, permissible and necessary in 1957, it was much more so today."

He said that the strike had cost the Exchequer more than Rs. 4 crores. The Government was keen to do its best for the employees. However, the overall situation had to be taken into account and it was, therefore, not right to "take away from Peter even his loin cloth so that Paul may have a tie."

Mr. Nehru's Speech:

Intervening in the debate on August 9, Mr. Nehru castigated the leaders of the strike for showing "astounding and utter irresponsibility."

He described the strike leaders as 'lacking in maturity' and of 'being unaware of the consequences of a strike of this nature'. They were "trying to ride a tiger when they cannot ride a donkey."

He argued that a general strike, by its very nature, could not be anything other than a political strike and that it was only the naivette of the Joint Council of Action of the Central Government Employees' Unions that prevented them from seeing this. If the strike had gone on, it was doubtful if the Government or institutions like Parliament would have survived. The least that the strike leaders could do now was to perform *prayaschith* (penance) for their action.

Justifying the promulgation of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, he said that if actions leading towards war were taken, then war would follow. It was incumbent on the Government to take every possible action to defeat the strike because, otherwise, the Government 'might as well pack up.'

He also referred to the situation on India's borders and said that many members seemed to be taking a lighthearted view of the country's defence problems. There were outposts where every bit of food and other equipment had to be transported. All this had been imperilled by the strike.

The Central Labour Minister, Mr. G. L. Nanda, strongly refuted suggestions that he had held a different and more sympathetic opinion from the rest of the Cabinet on the demands made on behalf of the employees and explained that far from doing so, he had explained to the strike leaders the limitations of Government and of the evil consequences that would follow a general strike.

Mr. Nath Pai (one of the strike leaders) pointed out that Mr. Nehru, who had said he would go anywhere to negotiate and had indeed gone as far as to invite Mr. Chou En-lai for negotiations, had set his face against negotiations only when it concerned his own employees.

He asked the Treasury benches why, if they held the recommendations of the Pay Commission in great respect as they claimed, the Government had pigeonholed the recommendations of the Law Commission.

He adduced as a reason for the strike the contemptuous attitude of big officials towards lower staff who responded with lack of respect for their seniors.

Replying to the debate, the Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, ridiculed statements by members of the Opposition that the strike had been a success and that it had popular support.

Referring to Mr. A. K. Gopalan's (Communist) claim that 1,000,000 workers had taken part in the strike, he said sarcastically that Mr. Gopalan had probably got this information from the Chinese Press.

The motion tabled by Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Ind.) disapproving the promulgation of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance was defeated by 258 votes to 38.

Arrests During Strike:

It was stated in New Delhi on August 4 that a large number of Government employees who participated in the general strike from July 12-17 would be governed by the principle of *dies non* (the day that does not count or cannot be used)—they would not be paid for the days they remained away from work, but there would be no break in service.

Their increments would be postponed and the pension date deferred by the number of days they absented from duty.

Bihar recorded the highest number of arrests—2,608. The next State was Gujerat with 2,067, West Bengal 1,613, Madras 1,572, Maharashtra 1,550, Kerala 1,338, Rajasthan 1,270, Andhra 1,156 and Uttar Pradesh 1,705.

The total number of arrests until July 23, 1960 was 16,339, out of which 12,404 were Government employees. Most of them would lose their pay for the strike period. Four hundred employees were dismissed from service. Although notices for termination of service had been served on 10,318 employees, their cases were being re-considered by the heads of departments.

A large number of volunteers came forward with offers to help run essential services during the strike.

Their numbers were: Punjab 42,287; Kerala 25,000; Delhi 13,000; Bihar 10,000; Andhra 7,006; Rajasthan 3,298; Madras 2,978; Gujerat 2,583; and Mysore 1,034.

Defence Personnel Salaries Raised:

The Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, announced in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 4 that the Government of India had taken several decisions on the recommendations made by the Defence Pay Committee which was appointed in November, 1959 to consider the application of the Pay Commission's recommendations to combatants and enrolled non-combatants of the Defence Services.

In the revised pay scales, combatants below the officer rank would receive an increase of Rs. 13.50 a month. The date of effect for the revised pay, dearness allowance and

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city compensatory allowance would be the same as for civilian Government servants—July 1, 1959.

He added that the new pay scales would cost the Government between Rs. 8 crores and Rs. 9 crores a year.

The following are the Government's decisions.

Combatants Below Officer Rank: The combatant trained infantry soldier (with three years' service) is at present in receipt of a pay of Rs. 30 per month, plus half the present civilian dearness allowance (i.e. Rs. 22½), making a total of Rs. 52½ per month. The base figure of the revised emoluments of the combatant trained infantry soldier (with three years' service) would be Rs. 66 per month, comprising the existing pay of Rs. 30, two-thirds of the previous civilian dearness allowance of Rs. 45 (i.e. Rs. 30) and a new dearness allowance of Rs. 6. He would thus receive an increase of Rs. 13½ per month. The revised rates of pay of other combatants below officer rank would be worked out on their existing basic pay plus two-thirds of the previous civilian dearness allowance appropriate to it. If the resulting figure contained a fraction, it would be rounded off to the next higher integer if the fraction was 50 nP or more, and to the next lower integer if the fraction was less than 50 nP. These combatants also would be given, in addition, the new dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 6 per month in the case of those whose pay was less than Rs. 150 per month and at the rate of Rs. 13 per month in the case of those drawing Rs. 150 or above but below Rs. 300 per month (with marginal adjustments for those drawing Rs. 300 or above but up to Rs. 313).

Non-combatants (Enrolled): The existing pay scale of the non-combatants (enrolled) was Rs. 20-1|2-25 (i.e. an increment of Re. 1 after every two years) with further increments of Rs. 2.50 per month after 15 and 20 years of service, plus half civilian dearness allowance (i.e. Rs. 22.50). Non-combatants (enrolled) would now be on a revised pay scale of Rs. 47-1-62 plus a dearness allowance of Rs. 6 per month. The Pay Commission's point-to-point formula for fixation of pay would apply to non-combatants (enrolled). In applying this formula, an *ad hoc* addition of Rs. 4 would be made to the ceilings on immediate increase in emoluments, to cover the difference between half and two-thirds of the previous civilian dearness allowance.

City Compensatory Allowance and Bad Climate Allowance for Personnel Below Officer Rank: Combatants below officer rank and non-combatants (enrolled) would receive city compensatory allowance and bad climate allowance at two-thirds of the rates admissible to civilians instead of at half the rates as at present.

Provident Fund: Defence Services personnel, like civilian Government servants, would also be required to subscribe to the provident fund. The existing deferred pay scheme for personnel below JCO rank would be discontinued from the date from which the compulsory provident fund scheme takes effect.

Working Hours: There would be no change in the present working hours of members of the Defence Services.

Public Holidays: The reduction of the number of public holidays to 16 in a year, which had been made in the case of civilian Government servants, would equally apply to the Defence Services personnel.

Leave: No change would be made in the quantum of casual leave and leave entitlement in general applicable to Defence Services personnel.

Pensions: While the present procedure on the Defence side in regard to withdrawal of pension would continue, the circumstances in which this might be done would be the same as those recommended by the Pay Commission in respect of Civilian pensioners. When the total period of qualifying service exceeded completed years by six months or more, an additional benefit of half a year's pension would be allowed for the purpose of determining the quantum of pension.

Railway Personnel Pay Scales Revised:

The Railway Board announced on August 5 that nearly 12,00,000 Railway employees would hereafter receive approximately Rs. 10 crores per annum more as emoluments, according to the revised pay scales.

These higher emoluments, it said, were in addition to Rs. 6 crores already granted to them as *interim* relief in 1957 on the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

The new pay scales would take effect from July 1, 1959 instead of November 1, 1959 and the arrears amounting to nearly Rs. 11 crores would be paid "wholly in cash." The earlier decision that the arrears for July-November, 1959 would be credited to the provident fund had been cancelled.

As a general rule, no employee drawing Rs. 1,100 or over would receive any monetary benefit as a result of the revised pay scales. Small re-adjustments were made in the case of the other gazetted officers whose present starting salaries range from Rs. 275 to Rs. 600.

On the other hand, the revised pay scales would give higher minimum and maximum salaries, higher rates of increment and substantial increased retirement benefits to all the 7,00,000 Class IV and 5,00,000 Class III railwaymen.

The bulk of the existing dearness allowance in the case of those whose revised salaries were below Rs. 300 and the whole of it in the case of all others had been merged into pay in the new scales. In future, separate dearness allowance would continue to be paid only to employees whose revised pay was below Rs. 300. Those drawing revised salaries below Rs. 150 would receive a dearness allowance of Rs. 10 per month, while those drawing salaries of Rs. 150 and above but below Rs. 300 in revised terms would receive a dearness allowance of Rs. 20 per month with marginal adjustments being made up to employees drawing Rs. 320.

Since retirement benefits were calculated on basic pay, the merger of dearness allowance into pay would increase the retirement benefits of all railwaymen drawing salaries up to the gazetted senior scale level. In the case of 500,000 Class IV employees in the lowest pay scales, their retirement benefits would go up by as much as 50 per cent. These will go up in varying percentage in the case of other employees, the benefit being the largest at the lowest level. The cost of the additional benefit in the shape of Government contribution to the employees' provident fund would be Rs. 3 crores per year.

The Railway Board's orders also covered revised scales of city compensatory and house rent allowance and these allowances would be higher for staff in the lower pay scales.

For instance, a Class IV employee drawing a basic pay of Rs. 30 at present would get a city compensatory allowance of Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 3 as at present in a 'B' class city and an employee drawing Rs. 60 at present would get house rent allowance of Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 10 as at present in a 'B' class city ('B' class cities are those with a population of over 500,000).

Increases in these two allowances would involve an expenditure of about Rs. 1 crore per year.

No change was made in holidays, hours of work or casual leave of running staff.

On the contrary, some Pay Commission recommendations might benefit them. Decision regarding three Saturdays being declared full working days does not affect 90 per cent of railwaymen.

The ultimate increase in the emoluments of each employee would be more than the immediate increase shown above. The ultimate increase in the case of the lowest grade Class IV employees numbering 500,000 would on an average be about Rs. 11 as against the immediate increase of Rs. 5.5.

In the senior scale of gazetted officers, the existing pay scale of Rs. 600-1,150 was changed to the new authorized pay scale of Rs. 700-1,250, benefiting about 1,200 officers who can now go on to a higher maximum salary, unless they had, in the meantime, been promoted to the junior administrative grade.

About 15,000 officers in the junior scale Class I grade of Rs. 350-850 at present were placed in the authorized pay scale of Rs. 400-950. Another 1,100 Class II gazetted officers in the existing pay scale of Rs. 275-800 were placed at Rs. 350-900.

The Railway Board decided on July 8 to give bigger pay packets to about 40,000 of its employees following a new decision to accept another recommendation of the Pay Commission.

This would result in the up-grading of several categories of posts. Among those who would benefit would be drivers, "shunters", train examiners, head clerks, assistant yard masters and laboratory and hospital staff.

The new financial benefits would be in addition to the increase in salary as a result of the general recommendations of the Pay Commission accepted by the Railway Board recently.

About 12,000 drivers would now receive Rs. 15 more every month; 8,000 "shunters" Rs. 5 more; 1,000 "section controllers" Rs. 21 more; and sanitary inspectors Rs. 19 more every month.

Storekeepers and Class IV employees who would also benefit by the upgrading included unskilled workshop labour and laboratory attendants.

The Pay Commission had recommended the up-grading of these categories of posts in view of the qualifications required for the jobs and the special responsibility attaching to them.

Joint Council Of Action Resolution:

In a resolution adopted in New Delhi on July 30, the Joint Council of Action of the Central Government Employees deplored "the proposed ban on strikes by Government employees" and the withdrawal of recognition of unions which participated in the recent strike.

It also expressed concern at the Government's attitude towards its employees and the conviction and dismissal of a large "number of those" who participated in the strike.

It expressed the view that persistence by the Government in these measures, including the proposed ban on strikes, would inevitably lead to the creation of an atmosphere of antagonism and bitterness and will affect the efficiency of the services."

It, therefore, urged the Government to restore normalcy in the services by taking back all employees, including those convicted in connexion with the strike. [According to the Council, 50,000 employees are under suspension.]

The Council also ratified the decision taken on July 16 by Mr. S. Guruswamy and other representatives of the employees' unions "who were free and available at Delhi" to call off the strike. The decision, it added, was "taken according to the best judgment, and independently without any pressure from any source."

(*The Times of India* and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3473:INI:A]

B. **Mr. Nehru On Mr. A. Z. Phizo's Activities In Britain:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, told the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on

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August 4 that the Government of India had finally decided not to demand the extradition of Mr. A. Z. Phizo, the rebel Naga leader, from Britain and to allow him "to live there in peace if he wants to."

He said that it was "legally doubtful" whether Mr. Phizo could be extradited. Moreover, such extradition was "neither desirable nor necessary."

When some Opposition members demanded that the "fugitive from law be brought back," Mr. Nehru explained that any extradition would "involve a petty trial in UK." It was all "very complicated."

He added that practically no one in Britain was interested in Mr. Phizo and in what he had to say on the Naga question. His recent news conference in London had proved "almost a total failure". It was not for India to revive interest in Mr. Phizo.

Answering a question by Prof. Hiren Mukherjee (Communist), he said that it was not quite correct to say that Britain was "encouraging Mr. Phizo in any sense." It could not, however, prevent him "forcibly from holding a news conference." India had no fear of any disclosure by Mr. Phizo as it had nothing to hide. Mr. Phizo's list of so-called atrocities by Indian security forces in Nagaland, distributed at his London news conference, contained "baseless charges."

He confirmed that about two weeks earlier he had received a cable from Mr. Phizo asking for "safe conduct" for him to visit New Delhi for talks on what he had described as a 'cease-fire' in Nagaland. He had proposed an Indian-Naga Public Commission to inquire into allegations of atrocities and wanted to discuss the constitutional future of Nagaland without prejudice to the existing basic positions of either side.

He added that he had informed Mr. Phizo that he (Mr. Nehru) could not see him because of the conditions stipulated by him and the "reckless allegations" made by him against the Indian Government and the Army.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3463:INI:B]

C. **Nuclear Power Station To Be Set Up At Tarapore:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, announced in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 10 that India's first nuclear power station would be located at Tarapore, on the west coast in the Thana district of Maharashtra.

It was further proposed, he added, to include two more nuclear power stations in the Third Five-Year Plan of the same capacity—150 megawatts, capable of being doubled later.

Another important announcement he made referred to the Government's proposal to set up in the Third Plan period two inter-university atomic centres—one in the North and the other in the South—to provide facilities for atomic research for scientists in the universities of the two regions. Each centre would have its own reactors.

The Tarapore nuclear power station would be completed in four years. Though located in Maharashtra, it would supply power to Gujerat in equal measure. It was proposed to set up a committee of representatives of Gujerat, Maharashtra and the Atomic Energy Department for this purpose.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3464:INI:C]

D. **Consumer Price Index:** According to the International Labour Office statistics, the rise in consumer price index in India has been markedly less during the last seven years as compared to many other countries.

A study of the consumer price indices (all groups) of 68 countries with 1953 as the base year revealed that in 38 countries, the indices had risen higher than in India where the index stood at 115 in January, 1960.

The indices were prepared on the basis of prices in certain localities or towns, mainly capitals of these countries.

A study of the indices of the industrially advanced countries of the world indicated that India's index stood a little higher than in Japan, USA and Canada, while it stood at a lower level than in France, UK and Yugoslavia.

In 10 Asian countries, the indices were higher than in India. They went up to 362 in South Korea and 358 in Indonesia. In other countries, the indices stood at: Laos (204—March, 1959), Iran (163—September, 1959) Israel (142), South Viet-Nam (132) and Cambodia (147).

The indices were at a lower level in Japan at 112 and Burma at 107.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3304:INI:F]

E. **Crude Oil Prices Reduced—No Supplies Of Russian Crude Oil:** The Minister for Mines and Fuel, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, told the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 8 that the Government of India had dropped negotiations with the Soviet Union for the import of crude oil for the time being.

He said that the Caltex Oil Company had informed the Government on August 6 that it too had decided to reduce the price of crude oil, falling in line with the other two oil companies in India—Burmah-Shell and Stanvac. The actual reduction announced by these companies would amount to more than 11 per cent of the previous price of crude oil imported by them for refining.

Asked how far the reduction in crude oil prices, announced by the three oil companies, would be reflected in the consumer prices of petroleum products, he said that all the three companies had declared an equal reduction in the prices of crude oil. It was, however, not yet clear how the reduction would be reflected in the prices of refined products. No clear picture was also available so far about the overall reduction in the cost of crude oil imported by the refining firms and the foreign exchange savings.

About the Russian crude oil, he said that the Soviet Union had offered to supply crude oil to India for refining. The Government of India negotiated with the Soviet Union on the quality and quantity of the oil to be supplied and the prices. At one stage, there was a possibility of purchasing the oil. Subsequently, however, on inquiry, the Government found that it was not necessary at this stage to purchase crude oil from the Soviet Union because, first, there was no refinery to refine it, and, secondly, the installed capacity of refineries was such that for a few more years refining of additional quantity could not be undertaken. "Therefore, after considering all these facts we decided not to purchase any crude oil from USSR".

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3426:INI:B]

F. **Cloth Retail Prices Cut By 10 Per Cent:** The Chairman of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Mr. Kishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, announced at a news conference in Bombay on August 7 that there would immediately be a 10 per cent cut in the retail prices of the varieties of cloth which have been in short supply.

The effect of the reduction, he said, would be felt by the fourth week of August, 1960. The reduction would be brought about by an increase in the direct sale of cloth to retailers who undertook to sell the cloth at listed prices and to display prominently the revised price lists. Prices would also be reduced in retail shops directly controlled by the mills.

The total production of cloth of all varieties, he added, had not fallen this year but had remained steady. It was 2,445 million yards in the first six months of 1959 and 2,451 million yards during the corresponding period of the current year. There was, however, a steep fall in the production of coarse and lower medium varieties. This had occasioned a 40 per cent rise in the prices of wearable varieties of coarse and medium cloth, and a 50 per cent rise in the prices of non-wearable varieties, such as canvas and dasuties, consumed in industries.

The only way to curb this rise was to distribute a higher proportion of cloth in short supply among retailers who would agree to sell cloth at prices to be stipulated by the mills. The new prices would be 10 per cent lower than the current ones.

Since October, 1959, when cotton prices began to rise, he said, there had been nearly a 24 per cent rise in the cost of manufacture of coarse cloth, 2½ per cent of which was accounted for by the higher cotton prices and over two per cent by higher wages. In the lower medium varieties, the total increase in the cost of manufacture was 21 per cent and in higher medium 18 per cent. The price reduction now being effected would leave a margin enough to meet the higher production costs.

However, in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 8, the Central Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, expressed dissatisfaction with the proposed reduction of 10 per cent in the textile prices announced by the Indian Millowners' Federation.

Indian Cotton Mills' Federation Decision:

The Committee of the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation, which considered the cloth price situation in Bombay on August 11, prescribed a ceiling for wholesale prices of various types of cloth and urged the cotton mills to step up the production of varieties now in short supply.

It called upon the industry not to charge more than 27½ per cent over the October, 1959 contract prices for coarse cloth, 24 per cent for low medium cloth, 20 per cent for higher medium variety, 12½ per cent for fine cloth and 10 per cent for superfine cloth.

It directed that deliveries to be made henceforward against all outstanding contracts should also be made at prices not higher than those prescribed regardless of the contract prices.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi and Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2711:INI:O]

G. **Press Registrar's Report For 1959:** The Press Registrar's Annual Report for 1959 was presented to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) by the Central Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B. V. Keskar, on August 11.

On December 31, 1959, it said, there were 7,651 newspapers (including periodicals) in the country as compared to 6,918 in 1958 and 5,932 in 1957. An overall increase in circulation of 11.2 per cent was recorded in 1959 as compared to 8.8 per cent in 1958 and .99 per cent in 1957. Daily newspapers recorded an increase in circulation of 13.7 per cent.

Newspapers in English had the largest circulation of 39,90,000, while Hindi came next with 35,53,000. Tamil papers had a circula-

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tion of 12,25,000, Gujerati 11,59,000, Marathi 10,54,000, Urdu 10,47,000, Bengali 9,23,000, Malayalam 8,01,000, and Telugu 6,63,000.

The Press Registrar's list of leading newspapers showed that there were, in 1959, 42 newspapers with a circulation above 50,000. Of these, three were English dailies and one Tamil daily; and one Sunday edition of an English daily had a circulation of over 1,00,000.

The number of newspapers controlled by chains, groups and multiple units had substantially increased. A significant development was the break-up of some chains into small units. The subsidiary units, however, continued to be under the effective control of the original owners.

In 1959, there were 15 chains, 162 groups and 30 multiple units, 12 of which simultaneously formed part of chains. The number of papers controlled by these chains, groups and multiple units was 102, 423 and 80 respectively. The circulation commanded by them was 23,23,000 for chains, 33,35,000 for groups and 13,49,000 for multiple units.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2864:INI:R]

H. **Linguistic Minorities — Commissioner's Second Report:** The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, in his second report to the President for 1958-59 presented to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 8, recommended a liberal policy by the State Governments towards linguistic minorities and rejected the linguistic minorities' demand that the minority language should be a language subject at all stages of education and that the regional language should not be made compulsory.

This demand, which was commonly made, he said, was not in the interests of young students who were going to be permanent residents of the State and had to earn their living there.

In the border areas, he said, if the States followed a liberal policy towards other language groups "so that they do not feel that only a change of boundary line can help them in securing the advantages which were being denied them, it will help in promoting peace and contentment."

A somewhat liberal policy in the beginning would not affect the importance or the growth of the regional language, as, in the course of time, the people in the border areas would, in their own interest, acquire proficiency in the regional language. Then there would be less cause for heart-burning.

Dealing with complaints against compulsory tests in regional languages for admission to science classes, technical and medical institutions where the medium of instruction is English, he said that there was no valid reason why a proficiency test in the regional language should be held as a pre-condition for admission in such institutions.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2688:INI:M]

I. **Regional Language Enforced Up To District Level In The Punjab:** The Punjab Government announced in Chandigarh on August 10 that it had decided to introduce the regional language (Punjabi or Hindi as the case may be) as the official language up to the district level all over the State with effect from October, 1960.

Disclosing this at a news conference, the State Education Minister, Mr. Amarnath Vidyalankar, said that all officials who were able to do so should use the regional language for official work instead of Urdu. Those officials who were unable to use the regional language might, however, continue to use Urdu for a period of two years. All officials would be required to use the regional language only for official work at and below the district level from October, 1962.

He added that courts under the jurisdiction of the High Court would continue to follow its directives in regard to the official language, but the State Government proposed to take up the question of uniformity with the High Court.

All correspondence within a district and between the district offices and the State headquarters would be in the regional language from October, 1960. Two separate departments for Hindi and Punjabi would be set up. They would begin functioning by October, 1960. There would be separate Directors for Hindi and Punjabi, and a co-ordinating machinery. The head of the Language Department as a whole would watch the progress of the two directorates. He would also ensure that assistance was given to other languages, such as Urdu.

The Directors in charge of Hindi and Punjabi would be under a co-ordinating officer, who might be designated as Director-General.

Replying to a question, he said that English would disappear from courts up to the district level.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3387:INI:Q]

J. **Palai Central Bank — Provisional Liquidation Ordered:** The High Court of Kerala passed orders in Trivandrum on August 8 on the application of the Reserve Bank of India appointing a provisional liquidator for the Palai Central Bank.

During the previous few days, it was said, there had been a run on the bank and substantial sums had been withdrawn. The affairs of the Bank were such that the Reserve Bank felt that the grant of mere temporary accommodation would not enable the Palai Central Bank to put its house in order.

The application to the High Court, it was stated, was accordingly made in order to protect the interests of the depositors.

The Reserve Bank did not consider that there was any need for a banking scare in Kerala.

The Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, issued a statement appealing to the people of the State not to get panicky over the winding up of the Bank.

Mr. Morarji Desai's Statement In Parliament:

The Central Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, told the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 9 that Palai Bank's liabilities of Rs. 8 crores, its "liquid assets"—cash and immediate borrowing capacity—were no more than Rs. 1.5 crores. Thirty-eight per cent of the Bank's advances were "irrecoverable" and another 20 per cent "sticky".

According to Mr. Desai, the Bank's affairs, especially its advances portfolio, had been in bad shape since 1951. Periodic instructions were given to the Bank by the Reserve Bank which were disregarded and conditions worsened. In 1957, the Bank was given further instructions, which also were not obeyed. The Government could then have withdrawn the Bank's licence, but that would have adversely affected the entire banking structure in Kerala. Kerala had the largest number of banks in the country and most of them were greatly dependent on each other for support.

In deciding to ask for the compulsory liquidation of the Palai Central Bank now, he added, the Reserve Bank had taken steps to ensure that other Kerala banks were not affected adversely.

In answer to a question, he said that if there was any evidence against them, the Government would prosecute the Managing Director and other Directors of the Bank.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3244:INI:H, 3386:INI:M]

K. **Banking During 1959:** According to a Reserve Bank of India statistical survey published on August 4, banking activity in the country during 1959 registered "a further all-round increase."

The survey pointed out that deposits, investments and advances of non-scheduled banks increased during the year reversing the trend of earlier two years, though the number of their offices declined further.

It disclosed that the impressive growth in assets and the marked increase in advances in particular resulted in larger earnings and consequently in the net profits of scheduled banks. The total current operating earnings of Indian scheduled banks rose by Rs. 11.4 crores to Rs. 33.2 crores compared with a rise of Rs. 10 crores in 1958. Their current operating expenses also showed an increase of Rs. 8.1 crores to Rs. 69.2 crores, compared with a rise of Rs. 12.3 crores in 1958. As a result, the net profits of these banks increased by Rs. 3.2 crores to Rs. 13.7 crores in 1959 against a decline of Rs. 2.0 crores to Rs. 10.3 crores in 1958.

As regards foreign scheduled banks, a small decline of Rs. 0.7 crore in the current operating earnings was more than offset by a decline of Rs. 1.2 crores in the current operating expenses, resulting in a small increase in their net profits by Rs. 0.5 crore to Rs. 2.6 crores.

The number of scheduled banks' offices in the Indian Union increased by 291 to 326, compared with a rise of 356 in 1958 and 309 in 1957.

The net increase in the offices of the State Bank of India was 111.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3386:INI:M]

L. **Madras Legislature — Governor's Address:** In his address to the joint session of the Madras Legislature in Madras on August 5, the State Governor, Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, said that in respect of the language to be used in offices and institutions of the Central Government, the formula of prolonged bilingualism had been accepted, as put forward by the Madras Government in consultation with the leaders of all political parties in the State. That Hindi and English would be used side by side was a matter of satisfaction to the State Government.

The decision on the language to be used in offices and institutions in the State was one for the State Government to take and it had already been declared that Tamil was the official language. Steps were being taken to implement the decision according to a phased programme.

He hoped that the basis of all-party unity, which had strengthened the State Government's stand and ensured a satisfactory settlement of the vexed issue, would be preserved.

Among other points made by the Governor was the statement that most of the physical targets set in the Second Five-Year Plan had been achieved and even exceeded by about Rs. 29 crores; that the State Government had drawn the attention of the planners at the Centre about the need for a balanced regional dispersal of new industries by locating in

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Madras State numerous fabricating industries based on new steel.

He then gave a detailed picture of industrial development in the State and said that their major endeavour should be to establish a steel unit, making use of Salem iron-ore and Neyveli lignite on which East German experts had given an encouraging report. A committee of the Central Government was already going into the question of including it in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Erection work on the fertilizer factory at Neyveli was progressing satisfactorily. The share structure of the new paper industry in Mettur had been finalized. A licence had been obtained for a 10,000-ton aluminium plant at Salem and the promoters were now settling details of collaboration with an Italian firm. Preliminary arrangements to establish a raw film plant with French participation near Ootacamund were going on smoothly.

A surgical instruments plant was planned with Russian participation as also an earth-moving machinery plant with US participation and a fertilizer plant with British participation.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2504:INI:G]

IRAN

A. **Air Agreement With India:** An Agreement between India and Iran for the operation of air services between the two countries was signed at Tehran on August 3.

Mr. T. N. Kaul, Ambassador of India, signed on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Abbas Aram, Minister for Foreign Affairs, signed on behalf of the Government of Iran.

The Agreement, a Government of India official Press Note said, was designed to promote the development of air traffic between India and Iran.

Under it, the airline to be designated by the Government of India is entitled to touch Iran at Tehran or Abadan and proceed, if desired, to points beyond Iran, in both directions.

Similarly, the airline designated by the Government of Iran is entitled to touch India at Delhi or Bombay and proceed, if desired, to points beyond India, in both directions.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3384:INI:C]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Resumption Of 10-Nation Disarmament Conference—New Russian Plan—Western Objections—Break-up Of Conference—New Western Plan—Statements By Mr. N. Khruschev, US Government, Mr. Harold Macmillan, Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld, Mr. Nehru And Col. G. A. Nasser.

A. **Resumption Of 10-Nation Disarmament Conference:** The 10-nation Disarmament Conference, which was recessed on the eve of the abortive 'Summit' Conference on April 30 in the hope of guidance from 'Summit' leaders, was resumed in Geneva on June 7.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Valerian Zorin, presented the new Soviet disarmament plan, which was released in Moscow on June 3 (see below).

While presenting the new Soviet plan, Mr. Zorin rejected President Eisenhower's "Open Skies" proposal "as international espionage" and said that spy-plane photography only helped aggressors.

In the past, the Western countries had always argued at great length about the necessity of controls in any disarmament programme, and, in the new Russian plan, he said, the readiness of the Soviet Union to have controls with disarmament had been clearly shown. Any international control organization should be within the framework of UN and should come into existence with a Disarmament Treaty.

Speaking for the West, the US delegate, Mr. Frederick Eaton, said that some clarification of various aspects of the Soviet proposals would be necessary.

At a news conference later in the day, Mr. Zorin was asked whether the Soviet Union still insisted that agreement should be reached on an entire disarmament programme before any control measures were put into effect.

He replied: "Partial measures of control or otherwise will not save the situation; a more radical solution to the problem is needed."

The text of the new Soviet disarmament proposals was circulated by UN on June 3 as an official document at the request of the Permanent Soviet Representative at UN, Mr. Arkady Sobolev.

Sources at UN Headquarters described the proposals as "a clear attempt by Russians to come closer to the Western position."

New Soviet Plan:

The Soviet disarmament proposals as released in Moscow on June 3 and presented in the 10-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva on June 7 were as follows:

"On September 19, 1959, the Soviet Government put forward for consideration by UN a proposal for general and complete disarmament. It submitted that proposal proceeding from a firm conviction that the complete disarmament of all States and elimination of all means of war constitute the most efficient and—under the existing conditions—the most practicable way to prevent the out-break of a rocket and nuclear war, so disastrous for nations, and to ensure a lasting peace on the earth.

"The balance of power obtained at present in the world when an aggressor is not able to unleash a war against peace-loving States with impunity, the destructive power, without parallel in the history of mankind, of the modern weapons which are able to effect a quick annihilation of whole States, the feasibility of almost instantaneous delivery of such weapons to any point on the globe—all these factors make war as a means of solving international arguments an obvious madness. The peaceful co-existence of States with different social systems, which the Soviet Union, as well as other Socialist countries, have always been championing, is a real fact. Peaceful co-existence, however, cannot be durable enough and peace cannot be considered to be reliably secured as long as the arms race is being continued, as long as States have at their disposal the means to attack other countries with lightning speed and possess gigantic stockpiles of weapons, nuclear weapons included.

"The Soviet Government, invariably upholding its proposal for general and complete disarmament as one consistent with the great goal of ensuring a durable peace on earth, in which all nations barring none are interested, at the same time is prepared to take into consideration any constructive observations and wishes of other participants in the negotiations that are conducive to the achievement of an Agreement on the practical realization of disarmament.

"In the course of the negotiations, an opinion was expressed by some Powers, particularly by France, that disarmament should be started with the prohibition and destruction of the means of delivering to targets nuclear, chemical and biological weapons such as war missiles, military aircraft, naval vessels and so on, and at the same time the necessity for the simultaneous liquidation by States of their military bases on foreign territories was taken into account.

"The Government of USSR is still of the opinion that the order of carrying out disarmament measures stipulated in its proposal of September 18, 1959 is fully consistent with the goal of the practical realization of general and complete disarmament. Nevertheless, trying to facilitate in every possible way an early achievement of Agreement on this problem in the interests of ensuring a lasting and durable peace among all States, the Soviet Government is again prepared to take steps forward to meet the Western Powers and to agree on a different sequence of carrying out disarmament measures, if that sequence is more acceptable to the Western Powers.

"Being an ardent champion of the earliest deliverance of mankind from the threat of a rocket and nuclear war, the Soviet Government proposes that Agreement be reached to begin the process of general and complete disarmament by the prohibition and destruction, under international control, at the first stage, of all means of carrying nuclear weapons to targets with the simultaneous liquidation of military bases on foreign territories.

"When war missiles of all ranges, military aircraft, submarines and surface naval vessels, artillery capable of firing nuclear shells and all other means of delivering to targets weapons of mass destruction are eliminated and States do not have armed forces and military installations beyond their national borders, one country's attack against another with atomic and hydrogen weapons will become practically impossible. Being desirous to reach this goal, the Soviet Union expresses its willingness to begin disarmament by the destruction of all means of delivering nuclear weapons to targets, notwithstanding its generally recognized superiority in the most modern and effective means of that kind, namely, in inter-continental ballistic missiles.

"In this case, during the next, second stage of the disarmament programme, such measures could be carried out as banning nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, destroying all their stocks and terminating their further manufacture. The menace of a nuclear war in whatever form would be removed for good. At the same time, a considerable reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments of States would be carried out.

"The third stage would mark the completion of general and complete disarmament, the disbanding of all armies, war ministries, general staffs, the abolition of military service and of military training of the youth, the complete cessation of appropriating funds for military purposes. It is proposed that all this disarmament programme shall be implemented on the basis of an international Treaty in the course of a definite period of time—within four years or during another period agreed upon, and under effective international control.

"In the course of discussing the question of general and complete disarmament in international bodies, a great deal of attention has been drawn to the question of measures to be taken for ensuring the peace and maintaining international law and order in the relations between States in conditions of general and complete disarmament. The Soviet Government proposes that the States, parties to the Treaty, should jointly examine this question in detail so that in the course of the implementation of the third and final stage there would be taken necessary measures in accordance with the UN Charter for the maintenance of peace in conditions of general and complete disarmament, including

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the obligation by States to place, when necessary, police (militia) detachments at the disposal of the Security Council to ensure the keeping of the peace. Naturally, such police (militia) detachments should be used exclusively for the maintenance of peace among nations and not for the suppression of peoples who are struggling for their independence and social progress, and not for interference in the internal affairs of States.

"It is proposed that all disarmament measures be implemented under strict international control from beginning to end. For this purpose, the parties to the Treaty shall set up an international control organization whose scope of competence will include all disarmament measures and will expand as these measures will be assuming a still more comprehensive and far-reaching nature. In accordance with the above-stated, the Soviet Government submits the draft basic provisions of a Treaty on general and complete disarmament.

Provisions Of A Treaty On General And Complete Disarmament:

"The Governments of the States, members of the 10-Nation Committee on Disarmament, set up in 1959, being guided by the resolution of the 14th session of the UN General Assembly of November 20, 1959 on general and complete disarmament, in the interests of saving mankind from the threat of a new war and in the interests of securing stable and inviolable peace on earth, recognize it as necessary to proceed without delay to the practical solution of the task of general and complete disarmament, and have resolved to this end to work out a Treaty on general and complete disarmament, which will include the following basic provisions:

"(1) General and complete disarmament envisages:

"*The disbandment of all armed forces of States and the prohibition of their re-establishment in any form whatever;*

"The prohibition and destruction of all stockpiles of and the cessation of the manufacture of all kinds of armaments, including atomic, hydrogen, chemical, bacteriological and other types of weapons of mass destruction;

"The destruction of all means for delivering the weapons of mass destruction to targets;

"The liquidation of all kinds of military bases, the withdrawal and disbandment of all foreign troops stationed in the territory of any State;

"The abolition of all kinds of military service of citizens;

"The termination of military training of the population and the abolition of all military educational institutions;

"The abolition of war ministries, general staffs and their local agencies, as well as all other military and para-military establishments and organizations;

"The discontinuance of the appropriation of funds for military purposes whether from State budgets or from public organizations and private individuals.

"After the completion of general and complete disarmament, the States shall retain at their disposal only strictly limited contingents of police (militia), the size of which shall be agreed upon for each country and which shall be equipped with small fire-arms and intended for the maintenance of internal order and the protection of personal security of citizens.

"(2) General and complete disarmament shall be implemented by all States at one and the same strictly defined time which shall be agreed upon; and the disarmament process shall be carried out gradually, by three consecutive stages, having in mind that at no stage shall a State obtain military advantages, flowing from the course of disarmament, over other States. For the consideration of the question of other States joining the Agreement on general and complete disarmament, a conference shall be held with all countries participating.

"(3) All disarmament measures, from beginning to end, shall be carried out under strict and effective international control, that is:

"(a) Immediately after the signing of the Treaty, a Preparatory Commission shall be set up, whose task will be to implement practical measures for establishing an international organization of control over general and complete disarmament;

"(b) A control organization shall be set up within the framework of UN when the Treaty comes into force. It shall consist of all States, parties to the Treaty, and their representatives shall meet periodically for conferences to consider questions related to the carrying out of effective control over disarmament. The Conference shall elect a Control Council consisting of permanent and non-permanent members, which shall have its own local agencies. The Control Council shall consist of representatives of socialist countries, representatives of States that participate now in the Western military and political alliances, and representatives of neutral countries. Barring cases specially agreed upon, decisions in the Control Council shall be taken by a two-thirds majority vote on questions of essence, and on questions of procedure—by a simple majority vote.

"(c) The Control Council shall effect practical guidance of the control system, work out instructions as well as make timely analyses and processing of the reports it shall receive. States shall submit the information on their armed forces and armaments to the Control Council.

"(d) The Control organization shall have in all countries (parties to the Agreement) its own personnel, recruited on the international basis with the principle of just geographical distribution taken into consideration and in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty. The Control organization shall place its inspectors on the territories of States in such a way as to enable them to start exercising their functions the moment States begin the implementation of measures in the field of disarmament. Each party to the Treaty shall undertake to ensure timely and unrestricted access to inspectors and inspection teams within its territory to any point where disarmament measures to be verified will be effected, or to any area where on-the-spot inspection of such measures will be carried out. With this purpose, parties to the Treaty shall, at the expense of the Control organization, make all the necessary means of transportation available to the personnel of the Control organization for travelling within their territory.

"(e) The Control organization personnel shall enjoy on the territory of each party to the Treaty such privileges and immunity as are necessary for independent and unrestricted implementation of control over the fulfilment of the Disarmament Treaty.

"(f) All expenditures of the Control organization shall be covered at the expense of the States, parties to the treaty. The scale of the contributions of States shall be fixed in the text of the Treaty on general and complete disarmament. The Control organization shall, at each stage, have powers with regard to the scope and nature of measures in the field of disarmament.

"The basic measures in the disarmament held are distributed by three stages of the programme of general and complete disarmament in the following way:

The first stage:

"(1) All means of delivering nuclear weapons shall be removed from the armed forces of States and destroyed, and their manufacture shall be stopped. They include: strategic and tactical missiles, pilotless planes of all types, all military aircraft capable of delivering nuclear weapons; surface naval vessels that can be used as carriers of nuclear weapons; submarines of all classes and types; all artillery systems as well as other means that can be used as carriers of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

"(2) All foreign troops shall be withdrawn from alien territories to within their national frontiers. Foreign military bases and depots of all kinds, both relinquished after the withdrawal of troops and alternate ones, shall be abolished.

"(3) From the very beginning of the first stage and until after the final destruction of all means of delivering nuclear weapons, the putting into orbit or the placing in outer space of special devices, the crossing by naval vessels of the limits of their territorial waters and the flights beyond their national territory by military aircraft capable of carrying weapons of mass destruction, shall be prohibited.

"(4) The launching of rockets shall be carried out solely for peaceful purposes and in accordance with predetermined and mutually agreed criteria and shall be accompanied by agreed measures of verification including the inspection on the sites of launching such rockets.

"(5) States having at their disposal nuclear weapons shall undertake not to transfer such weapons or information necessary for the manufacture thereof to the States which do not possess such weapons. At the same time, the States possessing no nuclear weapon shall undertake to refrain from the manufacture of such weapons.

"(6) Accordingly, States shall reduce their military expenditures.

"(7) The following control measures shall be carried out at the first stage. On-the-spot international control shall be established over the destruction of rocket weapons, military aircraft, surface naval vessels, submarines and other means which could be used as carriers of atomic and hydrogen weapons. International inspection teams shall be dispatched to the places of deployment of military bases and troops on foreign territories to supervise the elimination of the said bases and the withdrawal of military personnel and troops to within their own national territories. Control shall be also established on airfields and at ports to ensure these airfields and ports not being used for military purposes. At the same time, the destruction of missile launching sites shall be carried out under the supervision of an international control organization with the exception of the sites which will be maintained for the launching of rockets for peaceful purposes.

"The Control organization will be entitled to unrestricted inspection of all enterprises, plants, factories and shipyards which were previously engaged fully or in part in the production of missiles, aircraft, surface naval vessels, submarines and all other means of delivering nuclear weapons, to prevent clandestine production of armaments which could be used as carriers of atomic and hydrogen weapons. On agreement, fixed control teams may be established at some works and installations. International inspection teams dispatched by the Control organization shall be entitled to carry out comprehensive examination of rocket devices being launched for peaceful purposes and to be present at the time of launching. The inspectors shall communicate with the Control Council through existing channels of communication and there shall be provided such privileges which will ensure prompt delivery of reports and instructions.

"(8) At the first stage, joint studies shall be undertaken of the measures on the discontinuance of the manufacture of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons and on the destruction of the stockpiles of such types of weapons, i.e. of the measures which are to be implemented at the second stage.

"(9) The first stage must be accomplished within one to 1½ years. The Control organization shall review the results of carrying out the measures of the first stage to report on them to the States, parties to the Treaty, as well as to the Security Council and the UN General Assembly.

The second stage:

"(1) There shall be a complete prohibi-

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tion of nuclear, chemical, bacteriological and other weapons of mass destruction along with the cessation of the manufacture and destruction of all the stockpiles thereof.

"(2) The armed forces of all States shall be reduced to agreed levels. The armed forces level for USA and USSR shall not exceed 1,700,000 men. Conventional weapons and ammunitions thus released shall be destroyed and military equipment shall be either destroyed or be used for peaceful purposes. Military expenditures of States shall be reduced accordingly.

"(3) The following measures of control shall be undertaken at the second stage. Representatives of the Control organization shall make on-the-spot inspection of the destruction of all available stockpiles of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons. The Control organization shall be entitled to inspect all enterprises engaged in the extraction of atomic raw materials, in the production or use of atomic materials and atomic energy. Fixed control teams may be established, subject to agreement, at some enterprises and installations. On-the-spot international control shall be established to supervise the disbandment of troops and the destruction of armaments. Inspectors shall supervise the exact and timely compliance with the decisions on the disbandment of military formations and units, elimination and destruction of material of conventional arms, military equipment and ammunition and report to the Control Council and to the Government of the host-country. International inspection groups shall include experts depending on the nature of units subject to disbandment and the types of weapons to be destroyed. The Control organization shall have unrestricted access to the documents pertaining to budget allocations of States for military purposes including all the decrees of legislative and executive bodies on this subject.

"(4) Joint studies shall be undertaken at the second stage of the following measures to be implemented at the third stage:

"(a) Measures to assure compliance with the Treaty on general and complete disarmament upon the implementation of all measures stipulated in such a Treaty;

"(b) Measures to safeguard peace and security in accordance with the UN Charter in conditions of general and complete disarmament.

"(5) Similar to the transition from the first to the second stage, the Control organization shall sum up the results of the second stage steps to report them to the States, parties to the Treaty, as well as to the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The third stage:

"(1) The elimination of the armed forces of all States shall be completed. States shall retain at their disposal only strictly limited contingents of police (militia), the size of which shall be agreed upon for each country and which shall be equipped with small fire-arms and be intended for the maintenance of internal order and the protection of personal security of citizens.

"(2) All remaining types of conventional armaments and ammunitions both in the armed forces and in depots shall be destroyed and the military equipment shall be subject to destruction or use for peaceful purposes.

"(3) Military production at all factories shall be terminated including the manufacture of conventional armaments with the exception of the strictly limited manufacture of small fire-arms designed for the contingents of police (militia) retained by the States after the completion of the programme of general and complete disarmament.

"(4) War ministries, general staffs and all military and para-military establishments and organizations shall be abolished. All military training of reservists shall be terminated. In accordance with their respective constitutional procedures, States shall enact legislation prohibiting military education of young people and abolishing military service in all its forms.

"(5) The appropriation of funds for military purposes in any form, whether from State bodies, private individuals or public organizations, shall be discontinued. The funds released as a result of the implementation of general and complete disarmament shall be used to reduce or abolish taxation of the population, to subsidize national economies and to furnish economic and technical assistance to under-developed countries.

"(6) At the third stage, the following additional measures on control shall be undertaken. The Control organization shall send Controllers for on-the-spot inspection of the abolition of war ministries, general staffs, military and para-military establishments and organizations, and of the termination of military training and all other kinds of military activities. Control shall be established over the discontinuance of the appropriation of funds for military purposes. The Control organization may, when necessary, institute a system of aerial observation and aerial photography over the territories of States.

"(7) After the implementation of the programme of general and complete disarmament, the Control organization shall be preserved and shall carry out constant supervision over the implementation by States of the obligations assumed. The Control Council shall have the right to send mobile inspection teams to any point or any establisnment in the territories of States. States shall furnish to the Control organization data concerning the places of deployment of the contingents of police (militia), their strength in every place (area) as well as any transfer of sizable contingents of police (militia) near the State boundaries. International inspection teams shall carry out comprehensive control so that the strength of police (militia) and their armaments be in conformity with the norms agreed upon for each country.

"(8) Other measures worked out to assure compliance with the Treaty on complete disarmament shall enter into force.

"(9) Measures for preserving peace and security in accordance with the UN Charter shall be implemented. States shall undertake to place, when necessary, at the disposal of the Security Council formations out of the contingents of police (militia) remaining at the disposal of States. Gradually, with the implementation of the programme of disarmament and the reduction of military expenditures of States, the funds thus released as a result of this shall be partly used to render economic assistance to under-developed countries.

"This is the proposal of the Soviet Union concerning the order of the implementation of general and complete disarmament with considerations expressed by the Western Powers taken into account.

"Submitting this proposal, the Soviet Government expresses its readiness to reach agreement on the implementation of disarmament on the basis of the present proposals constituting an elaboration of the programme put forward on September 18, 1959. The most important thing is to conclude an Agreement and to finally commence general and complete disarmament which is awaited by the peoples and urged by the United Nations. The Soviet Government is prepared to do it without delay, without waste of time, and it expresses its sincere hope that other States will do likewise, being fully conscious of the responsibility for disarmament which rests upon the Governments of all States, particularly on the Governments of the Great Powers."

Mr. N. Khruschev's Letters To Heads Of Governments:

Tass said later that Mr. N. Khruschev had sent letters to the Heads of Governments explaining why he had made his new disarmament proposals.

Mr. Khruschev said in his letters that the new Soviet proposals took into account some of the suggestions made by Russia's partners in the disarmament talks at Geneva. Specifically, they took account of the French Government's suggestion that measures should be taken at the start of the disarmament programme to destroy the means of nuclear delivery.

He said that he had grave doubts about the intentions of the Western Powers represented at the 10-nation Disarmament Committee. His impression was that the Western Powers were not prepared in effect to carry out the resolution on general and complete disarmament which they themselves voted for in the United Nations General Assembly on November 20, 1959.

Mr. N. Khruschev On New Proposals:

Mr. Nikita Khruschev referred to the new Soviet proposals again at a news conference in Moscow on June 3 when he said that all nuclear weapon-carriers and foreign bases should be banned and liquidated as a first step towards complete world disarmament.

He also called for an International Police Force under the UN Security Council to enforce disarmament.

He declared that the Soviet Union stood by its warning to nations housing American bases—that they would be the first targets in case Soviet air-space was violated.

He said that the Soviet Union still stuck to its plan for general and complete disarmament, but she was willing to go along with arguments by some nations, especially France, that practical implementation of disarmament should start with the destruction of the means of delivering nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union made this proposal even though it was generally known to be superior in up-to-date effective delivery vehicles including inter-continental ballistic missiles.

He added that the proposal for an International Police Force did not mean that the Soviet Union was ready to drop the UN veto, "because it is a very wise thing and must stay." This was because the "imperialist camp" had a majority in the Council.

He said that Mr. Eisenhower was a man without will-power and without initiative, a simple instrument in the hands of his entourage.

Mr. Khruschev went on to say that the Soviet Union would like to have as a future partner a "wise man" invested as US President. The Soviet Union was not concerned about the US elections, since neither its future nor that of the rest of the world depended on the purely internal choice of the American people.

If Mr. Eisenhower came to the Soviet Union after his term as US President had ended, he would give him a job as manager of a children's home. He would be kind to children. But to have such a man as head of a mighty State was very dangerous.

Even at the last moment in Paris, Mr. Eisenhower had wanted to come to the Soviet Union. At the 'Summit' Conference in Paris, the Soviet Union was approached for permission for the Presidential party to enter the country. "I was amazed at this, because I could not imagine that it was possible for him to come to the Soviet Union after what he had done." Mr. Eisenhower's term in office would remain "a dark period in American history."

Committee's Debate:

Making the first British comment on the new Soviet proposals, the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, said in the 10-nation Disarmament Committee on June 8 that a ban on nuclear weapons without corresponding reductions in conventional armaments would be "a fraud on the peoples of the world."

If a conventional war started, he said, nuclear weapons "would certainly re-appear within a year."

Reviewing the progress made so far at the talks, he said, he was inclined to agree with the Soviet delegate, Mr. Valerian Zorin, that they had served a useful purpose and

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that certain areas of agreement had emerged.

He then went on to re-affirm the four principles tabled by the Western Powers at the Conference on April 26, which, he said, had not been rejected by the Soviet Union: (1) Disarmament by stages; (2) A military balance between States and between nuclear and conventional disarmament; (3) Effective and continuing international controls and prevention of evasion; and (4) Building of international confidence and the need for disarmament measures to be negotiated progressively.

On June 9, the Canadian delegate, General E. L. M. Burns, said that the Western Powers appreciated the changes made by the Soviet Union in its latest proposals.

On June 10, the US delegate, Mr. Frederick Eaton, said that the latest Soviet disarmament Plan was an "encouraging" move toward Western views on some points; but, at the same time, the Soviet Union stood to gain by a triple ban on nuclear weapons vehicles, foreign bases and stationing of troops abroad.

The Soviet Plan, he said, took positive steps by giving details on disarmament control, suggesting an immediate halt to the production of fissionable material for military purposes and dropping the four-year deadline for complete disarmament.

Another encouraging sign was the proposal for an International Police Force to keep the peace till disarmament is achieved.

On the other hand, the Soviet Plan was unbalanced, cumbersome to operate and disadvantageous to the West so far as the ban on nuclear vehicles and troops and bases abroad were concerned.

Mr. Valerian Zorin (USSR) said in reply that he did not feel the West had taken a step toward the Soviet views.

He said that the Soviet Union rejected piecemeal disarmament and insisted on a deadline for the disarmament process, however long, but was ready to examine any Western proposal aimed at going ahead with conventional and nuclear disarmament.

The French delegate, M Jules Moch, said on June 13 that while the Russians appeared to have accepted some French ideas on disarmament, it was a serious error to suppose that they could disrupt the solidarity of the Western alliance.

But, he said, he did not think the Russian Plan had been drawn up with this intention.

Some features of the Soviet Plan were unacceptable to the West. If the disarmament proposals were carried out before effective control measures were established, it would jeopardize Western security.

M Moch suggested on June 15 that artificial satellites carrying nuclear weapons should be eliminated at the very start of any programme to ban vehicles carrying atomic arms.

From this, he said, they could go on to ban other types of vehicles like rockets, aircraft and sea-going vessels.

M. Moch said that he was making this proposal because there might not be an agreement in the beginning about banning all vehicles. Military satellites were not now in mass production and a ban on them could easily be agreed upon.

In regard to rockets which had already become an operational weapon, he said, launching sites could be controlled, and there should be some 200 centres throughout the world to detect any secret launching. There should be a limit on present stocks of rockets as well as on their future production.

On June 16, the British delegate, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, said that the Soviet proposal to include the withdrawal of foreign bases in the first stage of disarmament would give Russia a big strategic advantage over the Western Powers.

He said that the withdrawal of Western troops from Europe would in no way be compensated by similar Soviet withdrawals from the Warsaw Pact countries, because the Soviet troops, in his opinion, could return quickly.

He also justified the Western bases around the Soviet Union on the ground that there were numerous missile institutions within the Soviet Union and the Soviet leaders had repeatedly spoken of the possibility of total destruction of smaller neighbours. Small countries had every right to have bases and foreign forces on their territories to ensure their own freedom. This would be necessary as long as the present distrust among the Big Powers continued.

On June 17, Mr. V. Zorin (USSR) accused the United States Government of deliberately trying to create a deadlock and intensify the arms race.

Referring to the question of foreign bases, he said that the world would heave a sigh of relief if these bases were eliminated. It was not accidental that the Japanese people had rejected the visit of the American President, Mr. D. Eisenhower, because they directly linked this visit to the policy aimed at perpetuating American military bases in Japan. From this incident, which had happened for the first time in history, USA should draw practical conclusions.

Mr. F. Eaton (USA) said that the argument frequently advanced by Mr. Zorin that USA was not interested in disarmament and that the Soviet Union was the 'apostle of peace' did not advance the cause of the negotiations.

Committee Breaks Up:

On June 27, the Soviet Union and her communist allies walked out of the Disarmament Committee and said that they would take the problem to the United Nations General Assembly in September, 1960.

In a statement before the walk-out Mr. Valerian Zorin blamed the West for the deadlock and said:

"The Soviet Government is seriously worried by the fact that through the fault of the Western Powers the negotiations in the 10-nation Committee on Disarmament have reached a stalemate.

"The programme for universal and complete disarmament submitted by the Soviet Union for the 14th session of the UN General Assembly and the adoption by the General Assembly on November 20, 1959 of a resolution calling upon Governments to make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of the problem of universal and complete disarmament gave the peoples of the world a new hope that the cause of disarmament would be shifted from the position of deadlock.

"Unfortunately, the Western Powers, instead of tackling in the Committee of 10 the working out of a disarmament programme, put forward proposals which aim at establishing control without disarmament and, as before, reduce the whole matter to an arid discussion of control.

"It is significant that special emphasis is being placed on the establishment of control of military cosmic rockets. It is easy to understand that USA and its partners expect thus to obtain unilateral military advantages for themselves and the military blocs which they head.

"As against the Western Powers, USSR and other socialist countries are not aiming at gaining any military advantages for one of the parties. The proposals of USSR meet the interests of the security of all countries in equal measure.

"The implementation of the programme for general and complete disarmament would lead to a liquidation of all means of warfare and this would place all States in an equal position and would ensure stable peace on earth."

The Chairman of the day's session, Mr. Marian Naszkowski (Poland) denied several Western delegates the right to speak before the walk-out.

Mr. Zorin took the floor first, followed by other communist delegates, and then they all withdrew.

After the walk-out, the five Western delegates remained seated at the table to discuss the situation.

Mr. David Ormsby-Gore (UK) said that there was no agreement that the Conference should break off its discussions. "We have witnessed this morning a most shocking action by the Soviet Union and other communist delegations."

Mr. Frederick Eaton (USA) told his fellow Western delegates: "This is a sad moment."

He expressed regret that the communist delegates should have left the room in spite of an ardent request that they should stay. "It is abundantly clear that the Russians have no intention of reaching a disarmament agreement."

He said that before he left for Washington, he had spoken privately to Mr. Zorin and had told him that he was going to USA to discuss the Soviet views as well as those of the West. Mr. Zorin had replied that he would be very glad if his trip helped their discussions to make progress.

He went on: "I saw Mr. Zorin again this morning (June 27) and told him that my visit to Washington had been very fruitful and that I had returned with proposals that would help our negotiations. Mr. Zorin's only comment was that the discussions had been going badly for the past few days."

Mr. Eaton then said that he wished to table the new US proposals as a Conference document, so that the Soviet Union and the world could see that the West had something genuine and worthwhile to say.

The Russians had repeatedly charged the West with lack of faith in these negotiations. "But who will believe this now? There is no way of negotiating or discussing with these people. America and her partners have sought with absolutely no success to get the Soviet side to discuss the Allied plan. We have got absolutely nowhere.

"The new proposals were not a world-shattering approach to disarmament, but they are an amplification and a clarification of the Western Plan tabled when the Committee began in March, 1960. The West had invited the Soviet side to choose any among nine points on disarmament for negotiation and they had steadfastly refused."

Speaking after Mr. Eaton, the French delegate, M Jules Moch, said: "We leave full responsibility for this to Mr. Khruschev. The Committee has been treated to the ludicrous spectacle of the five Eastern delegates making what they hope will appear to the world as a display of monolithic solidarity."

He said it was improper to decide to break off negotiations only a few hours after Mr. Eaton had returned from his trip to Washington.

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He added: "The Soviet contention that they had adopted French views on the means of delivering nuclear weapons in their latest Plan is totally inaccurate. I intended to tell Mr. Zorin that this morning (June 27), and now I want it on record.

"The meeting today was adjourned to a coup de force without precedent in international affairs. We are not prepared to negotiate under an ultimatum."

The following *communique* was issued by the five Western delegations at the close of the meeting on June 27:

"The 47th meeting of the 10-nation Committee on Disarmament was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on June 27, 1960 under the chairmanship of Poland and the representative of UK.

"The representatives of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Poland announced the intention of their respective Governments to withdraw from the work of the conference.

"The Chairman (representative of Poland) having denied the right to speak to the representatives of the Western Powers inscribed on his list, was replaced as Chairman by the representative of UK.

"The representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and USSR withdrew from the conference.

"By unanimous agreement, the representatives of the Press were then admmitted to the conference.

"Statements were made by the representatives of USA, France, Canada, Italy and UK.

"A document entitled 'Programme for General and Complete Disarmament under effective international control' was tabled by the representative of USA with a request that it be circulated by the UN Secretariat as a conference document.

"The conference decided that the *verbatim* record of the 47th meeting should be made public as soon as possible.

"The conference adjourned at 12-30 p.m.

"The next meeting will be held on June 28 at 10-30 a.m."

New US Disarmament Plan:

The new Disarmament Plan, which USA prepared and which the rest of the Western Powers approved, was introduced in the Disarmament Committee on June 27 by the American delegate, Mr. Frederick Eaton.

The Western allies had intended to introduce the Plan as a joint document. But before this could be done, the Eastern Powers had walked out of the Conference.

The new American Plan, it was stated, represented an effort to reconcile East-West views.

The new US Plan contained these eight stage-one steps:

(1) Establishment of an International Disarmament Control Organization (IDCO) within UN framework;

(2) Prohibition of putting into outer space vehicles carrying mass destruction weapons;

(3) Measures against surprise attacks, including notification of all space vehicle and missile launchings, establishment of agreed zones of aerial and ground inspection, including USA and USSR, and reciprocal observation of agreed military bases, both domestic and foreign;

(4) On-site inspection at mutually-agreed air bases, missile-launching pads, submarine and naval bases to establish a basis for controlling nuclear delivery systems in subsequent stages;

(5) Establishment of troop ceilings for USA and USSR first at 2.5 million, subsequently at 2.1 million, with agreed appropriate ceilings for other militarily-significant States;

(6) Placing agreed types and quantities of armaments in storage depots under IDCO supervision pending their final destruction or conversion;

(7) Cutting off production of fissionable materials for military use under effective control and transfer of agreed quantities to non-weapons uses, conditional upon satisfactory progress in conventional disarmament; and

(8) Submission to IDCO of data relating to military expenditure.

In its second stage, the Plan would:

(1) Further reduce American and Soviet troop ceilings to 1.7 million, with agreed appropriate levels for other States;

(2) Call for reduction to agreed levels and destruction or conversion of excess of all kinds of armaments of each State, including nuclear, chemical, biological and conventional weapons and all means for their delivery, including agreed categories of missiles, aircraft, surface ships, submarines and artillery designed to deliver nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons;

(3) Reduce military expenditures by amounts relating to the agreed reductions in armed forces and armaments; and

(4) Establish an International Peace Force within UN sufficient to preserve world peace when general and complete disarmament is achieved.

In its third and final phase, the Plan foresaw:

(1) Final reduction of forces and military establishments to levels required for maintaining internal order and providing agreed contingents to the International Peace Force;

(2) Arming of the International Peace Force only with agreed types and quantities of arms while all other armaments—conventional and nuclear—and their means of delivery are destroyed or converted to peaceful uses;

(3) Further reduction in military expenditures in relation to the agreed armed forces and armaments reductions; and

(4) Cessation of the manufacture of all armaments except for agreed types and quantities for the International Peace Force and agreed remaining national contingents.

Throughout all the three stages of the Plan, and following its completion, there would be strict and effective international control to ensure against the violation of the Disarmament Agreement.

Seven "controlling principles" would govern the whole Plan:

"(1) At no time shall any State gain military advantage over other States through the disarmament process;

"(2) Through the three stages, each of the balanced, phased and safeguarded measures shall be carried out in a strictly-defined period of time under supervision of IDCO;

"(3) Each measure shall be started simultaneously by each participating State after the establishment of necessary verification procedures;

"(4) Transition from one stage to the next shall start when the UN Security Council agrees that all measures in the preceding stage have been fully implemented and effective verification is continuing;

"(5) Disarmament treaties shall remain in force indefinitely—subject to the right of any State to withdraw if it is proven that any other State is not honouring its commitments;

"(6) The IDCO shall comprise all participating States in addition to a Control Commission and a Director-General whose responsibilities shall be specified in the Treaty; and

"(7) The Treaty shall also specify the means and methods of operation of IDCO, which shall have the power to go beyond verifying declarations by States to ascertain that the retained armed forces and armaments do not exceed agreed levels at any stage."

The 48th and probably the last session of the 10-nation Disarmament Committee was held in Geneva on June 28 in the absence of the five communist delegations who had walked out the previous day.

The meeting lasted 35 minutes and then adjourned, probably *sine die*.

The five Western delegates waited for about ten minutes in case the communist delegates decided to come back; and then, the British delegate, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, took over the chairmanship from the absent Rumanian delegate (whose turn it was) and opened the session.

He gave a report to his colleagues of his last-minute attempt to salvage the negotiations when he saw the Soviet delegate, Mr. V. Zorin, on June 27.

He said he had asked Mr. Zorin to reconsider his action (walk-out) in view of the fact that the Western leaders had not received Mr. Khruschev's letter at that time.

Soviet Union Refers Issue To UN:

It was announced in Moscow on June 27 that the Soviet Union had asked for the disarmament issue to be placed on the agenda of the next session of the UN General Assembly.

The Soviet request was contained in a letter from the Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, to the UN Secretary-General.

Mr. Gromyko asked in his letter that the disarmament question should be treated by the General Assembly as "an important and urgent problem".

Statement By Mr. N. Khruschev:

In a television interview in Vienna on July 7, Mr. N. Khruschev said that the Soviet Union was ready to sign immediately an Agreement on disarmament under strict international control.

He asked: "Why are we ready to do this? Because we regard it as necessary to guarantee peaceful co-existence between States with different social orders.

"We want peace, but we are not begging for it. The Soviet Union is at present the most powerful country militarily and although we are militarily the strongest country—and that is a generally recognized fact—we go to war against no one, and threaten no one.

"We offer the capitalist world peaceful competition—we are certain of our future.

"The leading personalities of the capitalist world say they are also certain of their future. What is at issue then?

"We say to the Western Powers: destroy weapons, disband armies, cut out military spending and let us compete in a peaceful arena.

"The Western 'Open skies' proposal has nothing to do with disarmament.

"The aggressive flight of the American U-2 spy-plane which was shot down over Soviet territory on May 1 shows convincingly enough who wants an 'open sky' and what for."

He said that the Western Powers should follow the example of the Soviet Union which had cut down her army by over 2,000,000 men within the last four years. The Soviet Union had given up its foreign bases, and the Western Powers should follow this example also. "We have stopped nuclear tests unilaterally and are prepared to give them up for ever, if the Western Powers are also prepared to do so."

US Statement:

In a Note to the Soviet Union on

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July 2, USA said that the need to begin a disarmament programme was urgent and expressed the hope that the communist side would return to negotiations in Geneva.

The US Note blamed the Soviet Union and its four communist allies for walking out of the Geneva conference and said that the reasons for their action remained unclear.

The US Note was in reply to a personal letter from Mr. N. Khruschev to President Eisenhower on the day the Geneva talks broke down (June 27).

Mr. H. Macmillan's Statement:

In a letter to Mr. Khruschev on June 29, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, said that the whole world would be deeply disappointed that the Geneva 10-nation Disarmament Committee could not proceed because of the Soviet Government's unwillingness to take further part in it.

He said: "I must tell you frankly that I am deeply disappointed, as well as surprised, at your decision to withdraw from these negotiations. It (Committee) cannot be properly broken off by any one group.

"Even after your delegate had said on June 27 that the Soviet side would not participate further in the Committee, our delegate and those of the other Western Governments went back to the Committee on June 28 in the hope that your side would re-consider their decision not to take part, but in vain.

"You and I had important and, as I believe, sincere talks together in Moscow about the problems which divide the world today. We both agreed on the importance of the disarmament problem. We both know it is a most difficult problem to solve. You yourself have admitted the need for patient negotiations on it. The points you make in your latest letter seem to ignore all this.

"Your letter severely criticises the attitude of the Western delegates. Even if these criticisms are warranted, it would not, in my view, justify your action in breaking off the Geneva talks. I cannot emphasize too strongly that we want to reach an agreement on disarmament. We, for our part, do not agree with many of the points which your delegate has put forward in Geneva, as you do not agree with ours. But, the whole purpose of the negotiations is to try to eliminate points of difference and find common ground.

"It seems to us that some progress was being made. And it was well known that the Western delegates hoped soon to put forward new proposals which would take into account the points made during the previous proceedings, including your new Plan. Yet, at this very moment, you chose to break off negotiations as if you did not want to know what we were going to propose. Frankly, I find this incomprehensible.

"In your letter you say that the Western delegates have been carrying on futile and endless discussions. You describe the Plan which the Western delegates put forward in March, 1960 as amounting only to 'legalized military espionage'. This is most unfair. You know yourself that the most difficult thing about disarmament measures is control over them. And you yourself, in your letter to which I am replying, describe your own Plan as one for 'disarmament under effective international control'.

"You also refer to the recent visit of our Defence Minister, Mr. Harold Watkinson, to the United States. Until agreement on disarmament is reached, we intend to maintain our collective defence arrangements. There is nothing provocative in this. You do the same.

"You have also rehearsed in your letter certain recent developments in the disarmament negotiations. We see them as follows. In September, 1959, both the Soviet and British Governments presented to the UN General Assembly, almost simultaneously, separate plans for comprehensive disarmament. We thought ours was a good one. You thought the same of yours.

"Mr. Selwyn Lloyd (British Foreign Secretary) spoke on September 17, and you the next day (September 18). Mr. Lloyd said that our aim was to move forward by balanced stages towards the abolition of all nuclear weapons of mass destruction and towards the reduction of other weapons and armed forces to levels which will rule out the possibility of an aggressive war. I thought this indication of how to attain general and complete disarmament corresponded to your own declared objectives.

"I hope you will re-consider your decision in the light of the views I am now expressing so that negotiations on disarmament can be resumed as soon as possible."

Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld's View:

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, said at a news conference at UN Headquarters on June 16 that he welcomed as an advance the latest Soviet disarmament proposals, which had been rejected in their present form by the leading Western Powers.

He told a news conference at UN Headquarters on July 1 that the disarmament problem would be kept out of UN for the time being.

He said he did not think there was very much use in having UN's own 82-member Disarmament Commission meet in a rush.

He expressed agreement with Mr. Nehru's emphasis on the need for elimination of foreign bases and means of delivery of nuclear weapons as envisaged in the revised Soviet Plan. These formed "a part—an essential part—of the general disarmament problem."

He added: "There is another point. If the Disarmament Commission is not in a position to embark on more positive discussions but runs the risk of getting stuck, if I may use this phrase, in a rehash of what has happened in the past, that would not help UN, disarmament, or any nation. There is always some dust which should settle down before you start driving again after such an event as the collapse of the East-West talks at Geneva."

Mr. Nehru On Soviet Plan:

The Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, at a news conference in New Delhi on June 24, characterized the Soviet proposals on disarmament as "a constructive and helpful approach to the problem of disarmament."

He added: "It is a straightforward and good approach, undoubtedly exhibiting a desire to bring about disarmament."

There were two or three elements in the Soviet proposals, he said, which were good. From complete disarmament the proposals came down to lower levels. Secondly, the proposals stood out in one respect, namely, the elimination of carriers of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction.

Various countries had been talking about the actual destruction of atomic weapons. On behalf of India, it was suggested in UN some time ago that one of the essential pre-requisites for disarmament should be the elimination of carriers of atomic weapons. It was simpler to deal with carriers of weapons rather than with actual weapons. If the carriers were removed, the capacity to attack with nuclear weapons was reduced. It would also take away the surprise element from it. India had made this proposal but nobody accepted it in UN.

Speaking about the other aspect of the Soviet proposals, namely removal of foreign bases, he said: "We dislike the idea of foreign bases completely. We dislike it for a variety of reasons. On principle, we do not like it. From a strictly practical point of view, too, it is not helpful ultimately, as you have seen in recent cases. It can only be helpful in territories where there is a hundred per cent popular support. Foreign bases are always symbols of foreign Powers in the countries where they are situated."

Q. "Do not your remarks show that you are not in favour of the US-Japan Security Pact?"

Mr. Nehru: "It is not for me to discuss security pacts. After all, what has happened in Japan does indicate that some people are not in favour of it. That itself reduces its value."

Q. "Do you still believe that Mr. N. Khruschev and Mr. D. Eisenhower are men of peace?"

Mr. Nehru: "This kind of personal questions are hardly desirable. Each one of us, I hope, is a man of peace at heart. Each one of us is a bit of a devil too at times. How can we sit in judgment over others holding positions of high responsibility? One can judge the actions with approval or disapproval. I have no doubt that both of them (Mr. Khruschev and Mr. Eisenhower) are anxious for peace, desire peace and would like to have peace. I have not a shadow of doubt about it."

Col. G. A. Nasser Welcomes Soviet Plan:

Addressing a large gathering at Alexandria where he arrived from Yugoslavia on June 24, the President of the United Arab Republic, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, gave full support to the latest Soviet proposals on disarmament and described them as "opening the way to a constructive solution of the problem."

USA Calls For Early Meeting Of UN Disarmament Commission:

In a statement issued from Newport (Rhode Island) on July 21, the US President, Mr. D. Eisenhower, announced that USA would call for an early meeting of the UN Disarmament Commission to reduce the risk of war.

He said that the Soviet walk-out from the 10-nation disarmament talks in Geneva in June "makes it desirable to take further steps so that the vital issue of disarmament can be considered promptly once again".

He instructed the head of the US delegation to UN, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, to seek an early meeting of the 82-nation Disarmament Commission.

He said that he was taking the action "so that we and other members of the international community can continue to search for ways and means to achieve the universal desire to reduce the risk of war by controlled steps of disarmament".

He added: "Our efforts to get the Soviet Union to return to the conference table through normal diplomatic channels have not met with success. Disarmament in the present world situation is too important to be set aside at the present time when deliberate efforts are being made to increase tensions. The United Nations, under the Charter, has primary responsibility in disarmament. I have, therefore, today instructed Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge to request an early meeting of the Disarmament Commission of United Nations."

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, told newsmen that with the filing of the letter asking for an early meeting of the Disarmament Commission on July 22, the US representatives would be re-

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called from Geneva because the whole question of disarmament was going before the UN Disarmament Commission.

In accordance with the US President's statement, Mr. H. C. Lodge formally asked the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission, Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico, on July 22 to convene the Commission early in August, 1960 to consider the Soviet walk-out from the disarmament talks in Geneva.

USA-UK-USSR Letters On Early Meeting Of Commission:

The Soviet Union rejected on August 1 a US request for an early meeting of the 82-member Disarmament Commission and said that such a meeting would only "aggravate the situation" and hinder discussions in the UN General Assembly.

The Chairman of the UN Disarmament Commission, Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico), had earlier formally proposed that the 82-nation Commission convene on August 15.

But the Soviet Union, in a communication to Dr. Nervo, stated: "The Soviet Government believes that the convocation of the Disarmament Commission in the present situation on the eve of the General Assembly session of United Nations, urged to thoroughly consider the disarmament problem, can only aggravate the situation and hinder the fruitful discussion of this most important issue of the present time at the forthcoming General Assembly session."

The United States had asked for a Disarmament Commission meeting to consider the collapse of the East-West 10-nation disarmament negotiations in Geneva in June, 1960.

Soviet Reply To American Note:

In reply to the American Note of July 2 on disarmament, the Soviet Government sent a reply to the United States Government on July 25 as follows:

"The Soviet Government has clearly indicated in its statement on June 27 that the Soviet Union no longer deems possible its participation in the fruitless discussions of the 10-nation Disarmament Committee in view of the open refusal of USA and other Western Powers to draft a concrete disarmament programme and their unwillingness to conduct talks on anything but individual measures of control without any disarmament.

"Failing to submit in the course of the 10-nation Committee's protracted sittings any concrete proposals on disarmament, the US Government is trying, nevertheless, in its Note of July 2 to lay the blame for torpedoing the 10-nation talks at the Soviet Union's door.

"The Soviet Government categorically rejects such claims of the US Government as absolutely incompatible with obvious facts.

"The Soviet Government is compelled to state that at the time when it is taking every possible step to create a favourable climate for the success of the disarmament talks, the US Government stubbornly continues along another road, which has nothing in common with the interests of genuine disarmament.

"It is common knowledge that precisely when the US delegate on the 10-nation Committee came out, immediately after the Committee met following its recess, against the basic provisions submitted by the Soviet Union, provisions which constitute a detailed programme of total and universal disarmament under effective international control, failing on his part to submit a single constructive proposal on this programme or to exert efforts to draft any concrete measures for constructive disarmament.

"This obstructionist policy of the US delegate, in effect, was a continuation of the US Government's former line on disarmament matters. As seen from the Note of the US Government dated June 7, 1960, the US Government did not even instruct its delegate on the Committee to strive for a constructive discussion of the plan for total and universal disarmament in conformity with the UN General Assembly's resolution of November 20, 1959 but reduced the matter to mere attempts at establishing control without disarmament.

"As shown by the Committee's deliberations after the Soviet Union submitted its new proposals, drafted with due account taken of the wishes expressed by the Western Powers themselves, the United States and the other Western Powers did not take a single step forward from their position aimed at establishing control without disarmament and securing unilateral military advantages for themselves and their war blocs to the detriment and contrary to the very idea of disarmament.

"Due to the position of the Western Powers the 10-nation Committee's discussion became obviously pointless and turned into mere word-mongering.

"Nor could the Soviet Government ignore the fact that the tactics of endlessly dragging out the disarmament talks, used by the US Government in the 10-nation Committee, were coupled with the fanning up of war hysteria in USA itself and with the stepping up of war preparations by the aggressive blocs headed by the United States.

"At the same time, the US Government undertook several foreign policy moves aimed at increasing international tensions. As follows from Western Press reports, the American and British military authorities worked out in June, 1960 a plan for round-the-clock patrol flights of British and American H-bombers.

"At the same time, the US Government continued preparing the ground for arming with rockets and nuclear weapons its allies under military alignments, above all West Germany. It is known that during his recent trip to Washington the West German War Minister, Mr. F. Strauss, 'showed interest' in the American *Polaris* ballistic missiles and now, as seen from the statements of the US Secretary of the Army, Mr. E. Brucker, who visited Bonn for talks with the West German Government, the United States is ready to supply *Polaris* missiles to the West German Bundeswehr.

"It is absolutely obvious that in this situation the 10-nation Committee ceased to serve a useful end. On the contrary, it became harmful, for it gave the peoples illusions that something is being done in the sphere of disarmament, while actually it was used by the Western Powers as a screen for stepping up the arms race, as a means of deceiving the peoples.

"In the prevailing situation, the Soviet Government deems it fully reasonable to submit for the consideration of the next session of the United Nations General Assembly the question of disarmament and the unsatisfactory state of fulfilment of the General Assembly's resolution of November 20, 1959 on this question.

"The Soviet Union's recourse to United Nations naturally does not contradict in the least the Security Council's resolution of May 27, 1960 to which the United States Government refers. It is germane to note that this resolution was adopted after the Security Council's discussion of the aggressive actions of the US Air Force and contains chiefly an appeal to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other nations.

"Whom that appeal of the Security Council was meant for is well known. It was meant for those who are pursuing the dangerous policy of provocation, ignoring the fact that such a policy may entail the gravest consequences for mankind.

"The US Government suggests no more than resuming the pointless debate in the 10-nation Committee, this time with the 'new' American plan as its subject.

"What is, after all, behind this 'new' plan which is being presented under the high-sounding title of the 'programme of general and complete disarmament under effective international control'?

"This 'new' plan is, in point of fact, but slightly garnished, hastily drawn up version of the earlier Western plan submitted to the 10-nation Committee on March 16, 1960. It represents one more attempt at misleading the peoples and a screen meant to cover up the US Government's policy of carrying on the arms race, including that of nuclear arms.

"Indeed, even the very first examination of the American document shows that this plan, just like the Western Powers' proposals of March 16, 1960, focusses all attention right from the first stage on devising far-reaching measures of control without disarmament and limits the whole thing to concluding an agreement on the first stage alone.

"Nor does USA propose any reduction of the armed forces in the first stage, while seeking to bring all the armed forces and armaments of USSR and other States under foreign control. This clearly is nothing short of a desire to use so-called international control as a screen behind which to collect espionage information. And this is, quite obviously, something which no nation caring about its security can accept.

"Instead of a real reduction and abolition of armaments, the United States proposes certain amounts of armaments to be stored, under the supervision of international controllers, in the depots of the States situated in their own territory. But it is clear to everybody that a State that would choose to use these weapons for aggressive purposes could remove the controllers at any moment, withdraw these weapons from the depots and put them into action. It does not take hours but minutes to set modern weapons into operation, and the United States Government knows this very well.

"The US proposals make no mention at all of the removal of foreign military bases in other peoples' territories and of the withdrawal of foreign troops from those territories. Nor do they provide for the destruction of the means of delivery of nuclear weapons, or the banning of these weapons themselves. What practical value can the US proposal for stopping the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes have in these circumstances for the solution of the problem of banning nuclear weapons? Everybody knows that even the present stocks of atomic and hydrogen bombs are enough to wipe out whole nations. Therefore, the implementation of this measure would in no way remove the danger of a nuclear war being started by an aggressor, the less so if one bears in mind that the nuclear weapons and materials already produced are easy to conceal even if there should be an attempt to detect them.

"As to the measures for disarmament, which are provided for in the second and third stages of the disarmament programme, the way the American plan is drawn up means never getting down to putting them into practice at all, because they do not specify any time limits for their fulfilment, and the transition from the first stage of disarmament to the second and third is predicated on a number of additional conditions which would enable the opponents of disarmament to drag out the implementation of the disarmament programme interminably.

"The foregoing leaves the USSR Government in no doubt as to the fact that the so-called new US proposals do not pursue the aim of genuine disarmament but are capable only of being used for misleading world public opinion. To take a realistic view of things means frankly stating that these proposals could not provide a basis for negotiations and contribute to the success of the Committee's work.

"The Soviet Government has always advocated talks on the urgent international issues and, in particular, on so pressing and imperative an issue as that of disarmament.

"It still considers that parity representation conduces to the favourable consideration of disarmament. However, considering the record of disarmament discussions in the 10-nation

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Committee, the question is one of inviting some other countries, in addition to those represented on the Committee, to participate in the talks.

"It is the Soviet Government's firm conviction that the disarmament problem, on which the destinies of the whole of mankind depend, can and must be solved. It hopes that progress in this matter will be promoted by the consideration of the disarmament problem at the coming session of the UN General Assembly, the forum which adopted the resolution on general and total disarmament.

"Naturally, a practical solution of the disarmament problem is possible only if the US Government reconsiders its approach to this problem and adopts a policy of serious negotiations on disarmament."

Mr. N. Khruschev's Reply To Mr. H. Macmillan:

In a message to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, stated on July 25 that Mr. Macmillan's assurances on disarmament "do not accord, unfortunately, with the contents of your message."

Mr. Khruschev's message was in reply to an earlier communication from Mr. Macmillan in which Mr. Macmillan had asked him to re-consider the Soviet decision to withdraw from the work of the 10-nation Disarmament Committee meeting in Geneva.

Mr. Khruschev said that the Western Powers had "indulged for a whole month in empty talk" in the Committee. America's latest proposals for "universal and complete disarmament under effective international control" were in effect only a slightly edited version of the West's old proposals. "Their fallacy and unacceptability has already been proved at the initial stage of the work of the 10-nation Committee."

On August 2, the US State Department described Russia's suggestion for a 'summit' UN Disarmament Conference as a "tactical manoeuvre to divert the Disarmament Commission from considering the question of disarmament."

It said that USA still strongly believed that the 82-nation Disarmament Commission should meet as soon as possible, and pointed out that any Head of Government who wished to participate in UN deliberations about disarmament could do so in the Commission.

(*The Times*, London, *Tass* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3360:AOA:A]

B. **Russia Launches Rocket Carrying Two Dogs And One Rabbit:** The Soviet News Agency *Tass* reported on July 4 that the Soviet Union launched successfully in June a one-stage ballistic rocket carrying two dogs and one rabbit. The animals were returned to Earth in good condition. The rocket reached a height of about 130 miles.

It added that the launching was for research into the upper layers of the atmosphere and cosmic space.

The Director of the Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory, Mr. Alexander Mikhailov, said on July 4 that the launching of the rocket was another chapter towards the launching of a manned cosmic vehicle.

It was the fifth space journey for one of the dogs, *Otvazhnaya* ("Courageous").

The total weight of the scientific apparatus, including power sources and the animals, was 2,100 kilogrammes (about 4,620 lbs.)

Tass stated that valuable information had been obtained on ionized clouds, which form at high altitudes, the ion composition of the atmosphere and its electrical properties, radiation of the Earth and the Sun, and also new data on the effects on animals in conditions of weightlessness. The measurements and observations were being analysed.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2798:AOA:A]

C. **Two "Polaris" Missiles Fired From A Submerged US Submarine:** A US Navy announcement on July 20 said that the Navy had fired two *Polaris* missiles for the first time from a submerged submarine. The firing was successful.

The launchings were made from a submarine cruising 90 feet under water off the coast of Florida and the missiles' warhead hit the target area over 1,100 miles away, north of Puerto Rico.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 1668:AOA:I, 3457:AOA:D]

D. **US Nuclear Test Programme—Eleven New Devices To Be Exploded:** The US Defence Department announced on July 17 that America would explode 11 low-yield nuclear devices in underground tests during the next two years as part of research to improve methods of detecting underground atomic explosions.

It added that another 21 conventional explosions would be made as part of the same programme.

It was stated that the cost of the research explosions would be $66,000,000 during the fiscal year 1961 alone.

The US President, Mr. D. Eisenhower, had announced in May, 1960 that underground testing would be resumed by the United States.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3261:AOA:F]

E. **France To Have Hydrogen Bomb:** The French Government, in a preface to its Military Equipment Bill tabled in the National Assembly in Paris on July 20, announced its determination to "engage without delay" in giving France the Hydrogen bomb.

The Bill provided for 11,790 million new francs (about Rs. 11,227,000,000) in extra military expenditure by the end of 1964, aimed at giving France a tactical and strategic striking force and for developing the Hydrogen bomb.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3319:AOA:E]

F. **France Grants Independence To Seven African States:** On July 11, the French Government granted complete independence to four former French colonies in West Africa. Agreements to this effect were signed in Paris on July 11.

Under the Agreement, the four States—Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta and Niger—would assume full responsibility for foreign affairs, finance and defence.

The leaders of these States said that they intended to remain within the French Community.

It was announced the following day (July 12) that France had granted independence to three more African States. They were the Central African Republic, Chad and the former French Congo.

Leaders of these States signed Agreements on July 12 for future co-operation with France.

Only two of the 12 African States of the French Community have still to achieve independence. They are Mauretania and Gabon.

France has accepted the principle of independence for both of them as well.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3446:AOA:F]

G. **Central Land Mass Of Antarctica Cleft By A Great Depression—Results Of International Research:** *The New York Times* reported on June 12 that soundings of the Antarctica taken by Soviet scientists had indicated that the central land mass of Antarctica was cleft by a tremendous depression and that the depression might extend under the South Pole.

The Russians, it said, had named it the International Geo-physical Year Valley in acknowledgment of the role played by the Australians, Britons and Americans in progressively bringing it to light.

Where the Valley emptied into the Indian Ocean, it said, it was filled by what appeared to be the world's largest glacier. This mountain-flanked river of ice had been charted by Australians for more than 200 miles.

If the Valley, or the down-vaulting of which it was a part, extended to the South Pole, it would be more than 1,300 miles long. The ice river had been named the Lambert Glacier by Australia.

The view that the feature extended far inland was based primarily on the soundings of the ice-sheet by a Soviet Union tractor party travelling to the Pole of Inaccessibility.

On the way, the group passed 10,000-ft. high mountains buried under 3,300 feet of ice. However, as the Russians reached the Pole of Inaccessibility—the point farthest from the sea—the ice sloped down slightly and the land beneath it dropped radically.

A similar drop had been observed at the South Pole by Sir Vivian Fuchs and his men on their Trans-Antarctic journey in 1957-58. Twenty-five miles on either side of the Pole, the ice-buried land was 7,000 to 8,000 feet above sea-level, but at the Pole its level dropped to about 6,000 feet.

The ice-buried trough reported by the Soviet scientists was the second to have emerged from the exploration of Antarctica during the International Geo-physical Year of 1957-58. The first, discovered by a series of American tractor journeys, linked the Ross and Bellingshausen Seas.

A trough was also found running along at least a part of the northern side of Antarctica's main mountain system.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2620:AOA:A]

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ASIAN RECORDER

August 27—September 2, 1960

Regd. No. D-727

Vol. VI. No. 35

ISRAEL

A. Arrest Of Mr. A. Eichmann—Differences With Argentina Settled: Argentina and Israel announced on August 3 that they had resolved their differences over the arrest of Mr. A. Eichmann.

The joint announcement, released in Jerusalem and Buenos Aires, said: "The Governments of Israel and of the Republic of Argentina, animated by the wish to comply with the resolution of the Security Council of June 23, 1960, in which hope was expressed that the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries be advanced, have decided to regard as closed the incident that arose out of the action taken by Israel which infringed the fundamental rights of the State of Argentina."

It made no mention of "reparations" which Argentina had demanded from Israel for the 'kidnapping' of Mr. Eichmann.

Argentina's Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Angel Miguel Centeno, who read the announcement to newsmen in Buenos Aires, said in answer to questions that the withdrawal of the Argentine Ambassador from Israel, the declaration that the Israeli Ambassador in Buenos Aires was *persona non grata* and the admission by Israel that it had violated Argentine sovereignty could be taken as accounting for the "reparations".

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3479:ISR:B]

LEBANON

A. New Government: A new Government was formed on August 2 under the Premiership of Mr. Saeb Salam.

Mr. Nassim Majdalani was named as Deputy Prime Minister.

The Cabinet comprised 18 Ministers—the biggest in the country's history. [There is one Minister for every five members of Parliament].

The Premier, Mr. Saeb Salam, combined his office with that of the Minister of the Interior.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Phillipe Takla, retained his portfolio in the new Cabinet. [This was regarded as a guarantee that the Lebanon would continue its policy of moderation in foreign affairs.] Mr. Takla is the only Minister in the Government who is not a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3480:LEB:A]

NEPAL

A. King Mahendra's Tour Abroad: King Mahendra, accompanied by his Queen, left Khatmandu on April 9 on a world tour which took him to Thailand, Japan, USA, Canada, Mexico, Portugal, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Iran, Afghanistan and Kashmir.

After visiting Thailand and Japan first, King Mahendra arrived in USA on June 26.

Address To US Congress:

Addressing a joint session of the US Congress in Washington on April 28, King Mahendra said that all nations of the world should make an effort to pool their resources and wipe out poverty wherever it existed.

He said that even if a small fraction of the $100,000,000,000 that was now being spent on defence by the nations of the world was devoted to the development of under-developed countries, the world would be an infinitely better and happier place to live in.

Nepal, he declared, believed in an independent foreign policy, judging every international issue on its merits without fear or favour. Nepal's policy of non-alignment did not arise from a desire to sit on the fence or to evade responsibility in any way. It was a mere manifestation of their reluctance and unwillingness to compromise their freedom of judgment by supporting one side or the other.

He said: "We do not believe in shirking action once we feel satisfied and convinced about the right course. We shall certainly not be neutral when we are confronted with the choice between good and evil, or right and wrong."

He described the present world situation as "a state of uneasy peace and tension between nations". The sooner this state of fear and uncertainty ended, the better it would be for mankind as a whole. This was something which was realized by all, but still it appeared as though it would be some time before this realization could be translated into practice for the benefit of all concerned.

Earlier, the King and Queen attended a State banquet at the White House.

On April 27, King Mahendra had a formal meeting with President Eisenhower. They were together for 40 minutes.

After the meeting, the King said that they exchanged views on ways and means of further strengthening the friendly relations between the United States and Nepal.

Joint Communique:

In a joint *communique* released in Washington on April 28, President Eisenhower and King Mahendra said that any attempt by any nation to impose its own economic system or political beliefs on any other nation should be condemned.

The *communique* added that Mr. Eisenhower and King Mahendra agreed that Nepal and USA believed in the sovereignty and independence of nations and in non-interference in the affairs of others.

Speech At National Press Club:

Addressing the National Press Club in Washington on April 29, King Mahendra said that the efforts of his country to build a democratic system provided a "test case" for the world.

He said: "Nepal's is a test case as to whether a small country situated between two big countries (India and China) can, in the realities of power relations in the mid-twentieth century world, preserve its independence, freedom and sovereignty in its own way and manner.

"On the answer to this question will depend the life and future of the principles of international justice and the ideas of co-existence of big and small nations."

In New York:

King Mahendra and the Queen of Nepal were given a big welcome in New York on May 2.

They drove along streets lined with cheering crowds and a 21-gun salute was fired.

As the King and Queen drove through the City, they were accorded the city's traditional ticker-tape welcome. Some 300,000 people turned out to cheer the royal procession.

Later in the day (May 2), the King visited United Nations headquarters where the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, gave a reception in their honour.

The King met the Afro-Asian delegates in a private conference room.

Assurances To Private Investors:

The King was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry in New York on May 2.

In a speech on the occasion, King Mahendra asked American businessmen to make investments in his country and gave the promise that they would get the fullest possible scope for private enterprise in Nepal.

He added that the standard of living in Nepal was one of the lowest in the world; if democracy was to survive in that country, it must be able to deliver the goods as quickly as possible.

King Mahendra told a news conference in Los Angeles on May 11 (where he arrived on May 10) that he would like Americans to invest in his country's economy.

He said: "Nepal is a good field for investment; and we are prepared to guarantee any private investors against their properties being nationalized in the future. Our tax structure is very low."

The United States, he noted, had given Nepal $36,000,000 in subsidies; Russia had given cigarette and sugar factories; and China had furnished a paper mill and a cement factory. "But we do not make military pacts. We don't believe in them, nor do we believe in aid with strings attached."

Investment Guarantee Agreement With USA:

In Washington on May 16, USA and Nepal signed an Investment Guarantee Agreement under which USA would offer three types of guarantees for investment of private American capital in Nepal.

These were: (1) guarantee that capital and local currency receipts from such investments would remain convertible into dollars; (2) guarantee against losses from expropriation; and (3) guarantee against losses due to war damage.

The Investment Guarantee Programme was extended to Nepal by a formal exchange of

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Notes between the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Douglas Dillon, and General Subarna S. J. B. Rana, Deputy Prime Minister of Nepal and Finance Minister.

With the addition of Nepal, the US Investment Guarantee Programme is now available for new private investment of United States capital in 34 countries.

King Mahendra received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Detroit on May 23.

In Mexico:

The King of Nepal arrived in Mexico City on May 17 and was welcomed by the Mexican President.

Speaking to newsmen in Mexico City on May 18, King Mahendra said that the failure of the 'Summit' Conference in Paris meant unrest for all countries.

Also on May 18, the King attended a reception given in his honour by the Mexican Foreign Minister. Earlier, he was entertained at a private luncheon by the Mexican President.

From Mexico City, King Mahendra and his party arrived in Miami (Florida) on May 19.

In Canada:

King Mahendra began his visit to Canada on May 25 with a visit to the Niagara Falls.

After spending a few hours at the Falls, the King travelled to Montreal.

[The Queen of Nepal was, however, detained in a New York hospital. Officials in the King's party said that her ailment was not serious but gave no indication of its nature.]

At a news conference in Montreal on May 26, King Mahendra said that Nepal's relations with communist China were strictly formal and cordial. Though there were border differences between the two countries, these did not amount to a dispute.

The Nepal Army, he said, was being reorganized along modern, effective lines. This measure had not been taken as a result of China's occupation of neighbouring Tibet though the Army re-shuffle had started after that event. It now numbered 10,000 men. In an emergency it could be speedily increased to a total of 100,000 from reserves of trained man-power.

Referring to the political situation in Nepal, he said that Nepalese communists had been thwarted by the 18-month-old democratic Constitution. "Wherever the communists are not banned but are allowed to work openly, they have made slow progress".

From Canada, King Mahendra returned to USA and left for home on June 16.

On his way back, he visited Lisbon, Paris, Frankfurt, Vienna, Tehran, Kabul, Srinagar and New Delhi.

After 3½ months of tour abroad, King Mahendra returned to Khatmandu on July 28.

Addressing a huge public meeting convened to welcome him in Khatmandu, King Mahendra said that every Nepalese was hurt by the incident on Nepal's northern border at Mustang in June, 1960, and added: "I believe our neighbour will not commit such a mistake again. Wisdom lies in peaceful co-existence."

Both the King and the Queen were given a great welcome and a civic reception.

(*The New York Times, The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2270:NEP:A]

B. **Chinese Envoy Presents Credentials:** The Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Chang Shih-chuh, presented his credentials to King Mahendra at a durbar held in Khatmandu on August 5.

In a message he read on the occasion, Mr. Chang Shih-chuh said that China and Nepal had common boundaries and close historical and cultural relations of long standing.

He added: "Since our two countries established diplomatic relations and affirmed the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, the relations between our two countries have undergone a change."

He recalled the visit of the Nepalese Premier, Mr. B. P. Koirala, to Peking, Mr. Chou En-lai's visit to Khatmandu and the Treaties signed during these visits and said that the Chinese Government and people "highly treasure" their friendship for Nepal.

He added: "I am convinced that the strengthening of the neighbourly relations and friendly co-operation between the two countries not only conforms to the fundamental interests of our two peoples but is also beneficial to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world."

In his speech, King Mahendra reciprocated the sentiments expressed by Mr. Chang Shih-chuh and said that he appreciated the Chinese Government's desire to maintain friendly relations with Nepal.

He referred to China's "generous assistance" for Nepal's development and said that the exchange of visits by the Nepalese and Chinese Prime Ministers was a clear proof of their mutual desire to strengthen these friendly traditional ties. It was his wish that Sino-Nepalese friendship should be an example of co-operation and peaceful co-existence between the two neighbouring countries.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 339:NEP:A, 349:NEP:A]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Trade Pact With Portugal; Rawalpindi As Seat Of Central Government; Retirement Age Of Government Servants Raised To 60; Tree Plantation Week; Essential Personnel To Register Themselves.

A. **Agreement With Portugal On Trade With Portuguese India:** Pakistan and Portugal began talks in Karachi on July 26 for the review and expansion of the existing Trade Agreement between Pakistan and "Portuguese India".

[The Portuguese colony of Goa in India was described in an official Pakistan handout as "Portuguese India". Pakistan had already recognized the territory of Goa as a "Portuguese Overseas Province" under the Agreement concluded two years earlier between Pakistan and Portugal.]

The Portuguese delegation for the talks was headed by Mr. Pamplona Moniz Corte Rael, Secretary-General of the Portuguese Department of Imports and Exports, while the Pakistan delegation was led by Mr. I. A. Khan, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce.

Pakistan increased her trade with Goa when India imposed an economic blockade against the Portuguese colony in 1955, and Goa received her much-needed supplies of rice and other daily necessities from Pakistan. Pakistan also gave facilities to Portuguese commercial and military planes and ships moving between Portugal and Goa in Pakistan.

Pakistan's exports to Goa in 1956 totalled Rs. 5,300,000 and imports Rs. 320,000. After a fall in these figures in 1958, Pakistan's exports increased to Rs. 5,200,000, while her imports stood at Rs. 117,000. Pakistan's main item of export to Goa is rice. Other items include cotton yarn, hosiery, tobacco and fruits. Pakistan's imports include coal-tar dyes, bottles and iron and steel.

The Portuguese Ambassador to Pakistan, Dr. Jose De Deus Ramos, in his speech at the opening of the trade talks, offered the Government of Pakistan a full supply of iron-ore for her projected steel mill from what he called "Portuguese India".

[Pakistan proposes to establish a steel mill with a capacity of 200,000 tons during her Second Five-Year Plan.]

Reciprocating the Portuguese Ambassador's gesture, Mr. I. A. Khan pledged his country's friendship to the "neighbourly Portuguese Province of Goa."

A Karachi message said on August 5 that Pakistan and Portugal had initialled an Agreement for increased trade between Pakistan and "Portuguese India".

The Portuguese colony of Goa offered 20 items for export to Pakistan which include oilseeds, iron-ore and machinery. Pakistan offered to export 30 items, including cotton, jute and rice, to Goa.

Gomantak Dal's Protest:

The Bombay Branch of the Working Council of the Azad Gomantak Dal, in a resolution adopted on August 1, said that the Pakistan Government had grossly violated the Bandung principles and had committed its people to collaborate with and support colonialism by signing a Trade Agreement with the Portuguese Government of Goa.

The Council said that the sole purpose of the Trade Agreement was obviously to prop up the tottering Portuguese *regime* in Goa from the onslaught of the liberation forces.

It added: "The Working Council of the Azad Gomantak Dal strongly protests against this reactionary stand of F-M Ayub Khan's Government and appeals to the people of Pakistan to render this Trade Agreement ineffective in order to help the liberation struggle in Goa."

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2118:PAK:B]

B. **F-M Ayub Khan Asked To Postpone Visit To Japan:** It was made known in Karachi on August 3 that the President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, had been asked to postpone his visit to Japan, which was scheduled in the Autumn of 1960, as the timing of the visit might coincide with the Japanese General Elections.

F-M Ayub Khan, accordingly, postponed his visit to Japan.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

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C. **Rawalpindi To Be Principal Seat Of Government — President's Order:** The President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, issued an Order on August 1 to the effect that Rawalpindi shall henceforth be the principal seat of the Government of Pakistan.

The Order said that the territory demarcated by the Pakistan Establishment of the Federal Capital Order 1948, and known as the Federal Capital, would henceforth be known as the Federal Territory of Karachi, and would continue to be administered by the President from such day as he might appoint, acting to such extent as he might think fit, through an agent to be appointed by him.

The Order, called the Seat of Government Order, 1960, came into force at once and was deemed to have taken effect from October 20, 1959.

A place in East Pakistan, to be appointed by the President, shall be the second seat of Government.

Both Rawalpindi and the place to be chosen in East Pakistan would remain under the executive authority of the Province, subject to such directions as the President or the Chief Administrator of Martial Law may give.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3452:PAK:D]

D. **Retirement Age Of Government Servants Extended To 60 Years In West Pakistan:** The Chief Secretary to the West Pakistan Government announced at a news conference in Lahore on August 2 that in anticipation of the advice from the Central Government regarding the enhancement of the retiring age of Government servants to 60, the Government of West Pakistan had decided that no Government servant who was nearing superannuation should be retired. This would apply to such Government servants as were fit to be retained beyond the age of 55.

He said that the Central Government had raised the age of retirement of Government servants from 55 to 60 subject to the condition that 'the competent authority' would scrutinize the conduct of an officer at two stages—first, when he had completed 25 years of service, and, secondly, when he attained the age of 55. At both the stages, he would also be medically examined. If 'the competent authority' certified that he could be retained, his retirement age would be raised to 60 years.

In reply to a question, the Governor of the Province, Mr. Amir Mohammed Khan, who took the news conference, said that the Central Government had taken the decision to raise the retirement age in view of the fact that there was paucity of experienced Government servants, particularly technical staff. This was also the reason why the Government had been liberally re-employing retired Government servants in some of the departments.

The Chief Secretary said that yet another reason for enhancing the retirement age was a general improvement in the expectation of life and there was general improvement in the health of Government servants. Most of them were physically fit enough to serve beyond the age of 55.

Replying to a question, he said that the Government had no intention of raising the recruitment age limit of 25 years as a consequence of the enhancement of the retirement age.

He did not agree that the raising of the retirement age would result in much unemployment.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2950:PAK:G]

E. **Tree Plantation Week In West Pakistan:** The Tree Plantation Week was formally launched throughout West Pakistan on August 5. The Week was marked by the distribution of over 8,000,000 plants in various parts of the Province.

'Basic Democracies' were asked to look after the maintenance of the plants.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2844:PAK:A]

F. **Essential Personnel To Register Themselves:** The President, F-M Ayub Khan, promulgated an Ordinance on August 6 under which certain categories of people termed as 'essential personnel' had to register themselves at an Employment Exchange.

The Ordinance listed 85 such categories, including engineers, doctors and nurses.

The Ordinance came into force immediately.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3330:PAK:C]

TURKEY

A. **Turco-Soviet Relations — Mr. L. Brezhnev's Views:** At a ceremony in Moscow on August 6, when the new Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Fahri Korutugk, presented his credentials, the Soviet President, Mr. L. Brezhnev, said that Turkey's membership of NATO and CENTO could not prevent the development of good-neighbourly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union.

He added that respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Turkey was the basis of Soviet policy towards her.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3452:TUR:A]

B. **Mr. Celal Bayar To Be Tried For High Treason:** A spokesman of the National Union Committee told newsmen in Ankara on July 13 that the deposed President, Mr. Celal Bayar, would be tried for high treason.

He disclosed that the decision was taken on July 7. The trial would take place shortly and in public.

[The Committee, however, must first define under the terms of a new law what would constitute high treason and then designate a court to try the case.]

Under the 1924 Constitution, a President of the Republic could be tried only by Parliament, sitting as a Court of Justice.

An amendment to an Article of the Penal Code adopted on July 11 provided the death penalty for high treason, whatever the age of the defendant.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3452:TUR:A]

C. **Generals And Admirals Retired To Make Room For Younger Officers:** A *communique* issued by the National Union Committee on August 3 said that the Minister of Defence, Gen. Makri Ojtilek, had been retired from the Army at his own request, but that he would remain in charge of the Defence portfolio.

Gen. Ojtilek (62) was the Military Governor of Istanbul at the time of the revolution and became Defence Minister as soon as the Government of Gen. Cemal Gursel took over.

Gen. Ojtilek told a news conference in Ankara on August 3 that 235 Generals and Admirals, including himself, had retired to make the armed forces younger. Younger officers would be appointed immediately to fill the posts left vacant by the older men.

Another of the Generals to retire was the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, Gen. Gumuspala. His place was taken over by Gen. Cevde Sunay, Commander of the Land Forces.

Gen. Cemal Gursel (65), Head of State, Prime Minister and Chairman of the Committee of National Union, would keep his rank of General.

(*The Times*, London and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3452:TUR:A]

D. **Ten-Point Code Of Ethics For Press:** Turkish newspaper owners and editors signed a Code of Ethics for the Turkish Press at a ceremony in the precincts of the Turkish Journalists Association in Istanbul on July 24.

The ceremony was held on the 50th anniversary of the freeing of the Turkish Press from censorship after the Young Turk Revolution and the 100th anniversary of the publication of the first Turkish newspaper in 1860.

The Code of Ethics is based on similar codes in some Western countries and has been drawn up by Turkish editors with the advice of the International Press Institute in Zurich.

The Code consists of 10 points, covering obscenity and libel, distortation of news, publicity about the private lives of individuals and correction of misinformation.

One of its clauses forbids the exploitation of religion in any form.

A Press Court of Honour has been set up somewhat on the lines of the Press Council in Britain. It is composed of 10 members, seven of them from the journalistic profession, a judge, a barrister and a university professor.

The Court will have no power to inflict penalties, but in cases of abuse of the Code of Ethics by a journalist or a newspaper, it will pronounce its decision, which will be given the maximum publicity by Press and radio.

In serious cases, the Court may ask the relevant Press organization, to which the offending journalist belongs, to consider his expulsion.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3416:TUR:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Central Bank For Egyptian Region:** The Government announced

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on August 3 the formation of a Central Bank for the Egyptian Region to take over the central banking functions of the National Bank of Egypt, as from August 18, 1960.

A Government decree stipulated that the National Bank of Egypt, which was nationalized in February, 1960, would continue to serve only as an ordinary commercial bank.

The new Central Bank, in its capacity as a "banker's bank", will handle banking operations connected with Government accounts, the accounts and deposits of international monetary oganizations, reserve funds, gold cover and foreign currency.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3198:UAR:A]

B. **Baha'i Movement Banned:** By a special decree on August 1, the President, Col. G. A. Nasser, banned the Baha'i religious movement in the United Arab Republic and ordered the confiscation of the properties of its followers.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo interpreted this action as a retaliation against Iran's recognition of Israel.

UAR officials, however, denied that the decree was intended to persecute the Baha'is. They said that the Baha'i movement had political connexions.

A large number of the followers of Baha'i sect have settled down in Israel, as the son of one of the founders of the sect was buried in Haifa, in Israel.

The number of Baha'is in the Egyptian Region is said to be negligible; but a sizeable number of them are reported to be living in the Syrian Region, although the actual figures are not available.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3478:IRN:A]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. **Agreement With France On Repatriation Of Viet-Namese From New Caledonia:** An Agreement was concluded in Hanoi on June 4 between the representatives of France and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam providing for the repatriation of Viet-Namese residents in New Caledonia to North Viet-Nam.

The Agreement concerned about 7,000 Viet-Namese, mostly employed as workers in mines and farms in the French Protectorate.

For sometime past, relations between the Viet-Namese nationals and other residents in the French Protectorate had been strained and there had been cases of violence in which houses of Viet-Namese had been bombed.

South Viet-Namese Condemn Agreement:

The Agreement was denounced by the National Assembly of the Republic of Viet-Nam on June 9.

The Assembly considered the Agreement "harmful to the good relations existing between France and the Republic of Viet-Nam."

(*The Times of Viet-Nam*, Saigon)

[Prev. ref. 766:VND:A, 835:VND:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Russia Shoots Down An American RB-47 Reconnaissance Bomber—Mr. N. Khruschev's Statement—Soviet Union Protests To USA, UK And Norway—Statements By Mr. D. Eisenhower And Mr. H. Macmillan—Debate In UN Security Council—Russian Resolution Defeated—Russia Vetoes US And Italian Resolutions; African Foreign Ministers' Conference; More African States Become Independent.

A. **Russia Shoots Down An American RB-47 Reconnaissance Bomber:** The Soviet Union announced on July 11 that an American RB-47 reconnaissance aircraft operating from a base in Britain was shot down over Soviet territorial waters in the Barents Sea on July 1.

Two survivors of the plane were rescued. The body of the Commander of the plane, Capt. W. A. Palm, was later discovered by Soviet naval craft. The body was drifting in a rubber dinghy. The Soviet craft took the body on board.

Earlier, US authorities had announced that one of its reconnaissance aircraft had been missing while on a electro-magnetic survey over the Arctic region. A search was made without result. The search was called off at midnight on July 7. The aircraft had a crew of six officers. It was a six-engined turbo-jet plane.

A Norwegian Air Force officer had stated on July 3 at Bodoe Air Base (northern Norway) that Russia had joined in the search for the missing US aircraft and that a Soviet freighter was heading for the plane's last reported position in the Barents Sea.

The aircraft had taken off from Brize Norton Air Base in Oxfordshire, England, on what was officially described as "an electro-magnetic survey flight over the Arctic Ocean."

The Soviet Union said that its aircraft defence posts discovered an unknown military plane over the Barents Sea, near the Kola Peninsula, on July 1.

A fighter plane was immediately ordered to take off. The fighter established that the plane was an American bomber with the markings of the US Air Force.

The Soviet authorities handed over the body of one of the crew of the RB-47 to the US authorities in Moscow on July 25.

Comment By US Defence Department:

The US Defence Department said on July 11 that the RB-47 bomber which, according to a Soviet announcement earlier in the day, was shot down on July 1 over Soviet territory, was not on a mission over USSR.

The US Assistant Secretary of Defence, Mr. Murray Snyder, expressed his conviction that the bomber had not made any deliberate attempt to fly over the Soviet Union.

Soviet Protest Notes To USA, UK And Norway:

On July 11, the Soviet Government addressed protest Notes to the Governments of USA, UK and Norway on the violation of the Soviet frontier by the American RB-47 on July 1.

Below is the text of the Soviet Note to USA:

"The Government of USSR refers this Note to the Government of USA in connexion with the new gross violation of the air-space of the Soviet Union by a USAF plane.

"An unidentified military aircraft heading for the frontier of the Soviet Union was sighted by the aerial observation service of the Soviet anti-aircraft defence forces over the Barents Sea, in the vicinity of the Kola Peninsula, on July 1, 1960. A fighter plane was sent up to identify the nationality of the plane and prevent it from invading the territory of USSR.

"The pilot of the Soviet fighter plane established that the unidentified plane was a bomber with the markings of USAF. The American plane violated the State frontier of USSR 22 kilometres north of the Svyatoi Nos Cape and was moving in the direction of the city of Archangel.

"Despite the signals given by the Soviet fighter plane to follow it and to prepare for landing, the violating plane continued moving deeper into the air-space of the Soviet Union. In accordance with the order issued to the armed forces of the Soviet Union on safeguarding the Soviet frontiers, the violator plane was shot down at 6-03 p.m. (Moscow Time) over Soviet territorial waters east of the Svyatoi Nos Cape.

"Some time later, a Soviet ship picked up in the territorial waters of USSR two members of the crew of the American plane that had been shot down.

"They were the plane's navigator, First-Lieut. of USAF, John R. McKone of Missouri, born in 1932, and co-pilot, First-Lieut. of USAF, Freeman Olmstead of the State of New York, born in 1935.

"As McKone and Olmstead testified during the interrogation, the plane in which they had flown—a 6-engined RB-47 reconnaissance bomber-belonged to an air unit of the American military strategic reconnaissance group included in the 55th Wing and fulfilled special military reconnaissance missions. The plane was armed with two 20-mm guns and a set of shells and had a compartment enclosing special reconnaissance photo and radio electronic equipment.

"According to Olmstead and McKone, the plane had a crew of four men besides themselves: the Commander of the plane, Capt. William A. Palm and three officers—specialists in photo and radio electronic equipment—Capt. Eugene Posa and First-Lieut. Oscar L. Goforth and First-Lieut. Dean B. Phillips. The body of the first pilot, Capt. William A. Palm, was discovered by a Soviet vessel in a rubber boat and taken aboard. The search for other members of the plane's crew yielded no results.

"According to the testimony of Olmstead and McKone, the RB-47 plane, on board of which they flew, took off on July 1, 1960 at 10 a.m. GMT from an American military base situated in Brize Norton, Britain, on a route lying along the northern frontiers of Norway and the Soviet Union. It was under instruction to return, after fulfilling its assignment, to the same base in Britain where the USAF unit to which this plane belonged was stationed.

"Before the take-off, the crew of the plane had been warned by their unit commander at the Brize Norton base, Major Debelle, that the flight had to be kept top secret and the crew were, therefore, forbidden to maintain regular radio communication with the base.

"It is only two months ago that the aggressive actions of USA, which found expression in the pre-determined intrusion of an American military aircraft into USSR on a spying mission and in the proclamation of such provocative acts to be a matter of the national policy of USA, led to the wrecking of the 'Summit' Conference by the US Government and were unanimously condemned by the public opinion of the world. The new violation of the frontier of the Soviet Union by an American aircraft proves that USA is still following the same course dangerous to peace. Everybody sees now what is the real worth of the solemn assurances by the US Government and by President D. Eisenhower in person about the President's alleged order to discontinue American spying over-flights of the territory of USSR.

"The question arises: What purposes does the US Government pursue by continuing the

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policy of aggressive incursions into the air-space of the Soviet Union? There can be only one answer. The actions of the US Government constitute a deliberate violation of the generally accepted norms of international law, a policy of deliberate provocations aimed at aggravating the situation, at increasing the war danger.

"In so doing, as formerly, USA continues using for its aggressive actions against the Soviet Union the military bases which USA has set up in the territories of other countries —its allies in military blocs.

"Even if the fate of American fliers, whose lives, apparently, are of little value to the US Government and are deliberately sacrificed for organizing espionage flights over USSR, can be regarded as an internal affair of USA, this can, by no means be said about the tremendous threat to world peace created by the provocative activities of the US Government.

"This is a matter which cannot be treated with indifference either by the Soviet Union or by any other nation earnestly concerned with preserving peace.

"Considering that the violation of the frontier in this case was stopped in its early stage, the Soviet Government found it possible to confine itself to destroying the intruder plane and having the surviving members of the crew brought to trial under the full rigour of the Soviet laws.

"At the same time, the Soviet Government warns the US Government in full earnest against the dangerous consequences to which the continuation of the provocative activities of USAF will lead and the responsibility which will rest with the US Government.

"The Government of USA is certainly aware of the consequences its policy of deliberate provocations against the Soviet Union may entail. It may, for one or other reasons, withhold them from its people. But, the Government of USSR deems itself in duty bound to warn the US Government that it has no right to gamble with the destinies of the world. This warning must be made known to the American people too, as well as the fact that the Soviet Union has been and is doing everything in its power to save the peoples from the horrors of another war and that the blame for the hard ordeals to which the world is being now subjected fully rests with the Government of USA.

"The Soviet Government deeply regrets to have to state that the Governments of certain countries—the US allies in the military blocs—have still not drawn the due conclusions from the well-known facts connected with the aggressive actions of USAF. By allowing the American military bases in their territory to be used, they continue the policy of complicity in the above-mentioned aggressive actions, thereby inviting a great danger on the peoples of their countries.

"In view of the new violation of the Soviet frontier by the American plane on July 1, the Government of USSR declares a strong protest to the Government of USA."

Similar Notes were addressed to the Governments of the United Kingdom and Norway.

Mr. N. Khruschev's Statement:

Addressing a news conference in Moscow on July 12, the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, called Britain "an accomplice to the aggressive actions of the United States in its espionage flights."

He said: "Britain has now become an accomplice to the aggressive actions of USA and that is the responsibility of the British Government and, in the first place, of Mr. H. Macmillan. We will wait for the reaction of the British Government to our latest Note."

He said he did not know whether President Eisenhower or Mr. Macmillan had given any instructions about the flight, but they were certainly responsible for any action undertaken by their armies.

Asked about earlier warnings that bases would be attacked in the event of further flights, Mr. Khruschev replied that the warning given by Marshal R. Malinovsky, Defence Minister, should be understood "just as he had declared it."

As to the question as to when and how this retaliation would be carried out, he said that very specific orders had been given to the Minister of Defence and he, in turn, had passed them on to rocket commanders.

Mr. D. Eisenhower's Statement:

In a statement issued from Newport (Rhode Island) on July 13, the US President, Mr. D. Eisenhower, described as "wanton" the shooting down of the RB-47 and said that USA was ready and willing to take the matter to United Nations.

He said: "The US Government is ready and willing to go to the Security Council for a full discussion on the Russian shooting down of the USAF RB-47 plane in international waters on July 1."

He added that in the Security Council, USA "will focus attention on the lawless actions and reckless threats of the Soviet Government."

US Protest:

The US Government lodged a protest with the Soviet Union on July 13 over the "unwarranted shooting down" of its RB-47 plane.

The US protest Note maintained that the plane was never within 30 miles of Soviet territory.

It was evident, it said, that the Soviet Air Force planes "wantonly attacked" the American RB-47 aircraft over international waters. "It should be clear to the Soviet Government that a repetition of acts of this nature cannot fail to have the most serious consequences, the responsibility for which would rest upon the Soviet Government alone."

It also rejected an "attempt" by the Soviet Union to establish some kind of link between the flight of RB-47 and U-2 which was shot down over the Soviet Union on May 1.

It demanded the release of the crew of RB-47.

Soviet Reply To US Note:

In reply to the American Note on the RB-47 plane incident, the Soviet Union said on July 15 that the survivors of the plane incident would be tried with all the severity of Soviet laws.

It said that the only way to avoid the loss of American pilots' lives as well as to avoid putting the world on the brink of war was to stop in fact, and not in words, the "aggressive" policy of USA. If this was not done, the Soviet Union would take the necessary steps to guarantee the security of the Soviet people with all the means at its command.

It rejected the US claim that the plane was shot down outside Soviet territorial waters.

A spokesman of the US State Department re-iterated in Washington on July 15 that the RB-47 plane was shot down outside Soviet territorial waters.

Mr. H. Macmillan's Statement:

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, told the House of Commons on July 12 that he was "taking up" with the US President the arrangements under which US planes at present operate from British bases.

He said: "We have good working arrangements between ourselves and the Americans, but I am taking up with the US President whether there should be any modification or improvement of these arrangements."

On July 19, Mr. Harold Macmillan revealed in the British House of Commons the contents of the Note sent by Britain to the Soviet Union in reply to the Soviet protest, as also the contents of a personal letter he had written to Mr. Khruschev.

The Note rejected the Soviet allegation of British complicity in the American RB-47 incident.

It said that the Soviet Government bore a heavy responsibility for the shooting down of the RB-47. The shooting down took place over international air-space and Britain viewed it with the utmost seriousness.

It added that the British Government could not agree that the use of British territory by USAF for legitimate operations in international air-space could, in any way, be regarded as aggressive action.

Mr. Macmillan said that the trend of events since the failure of the Paris 'Summit' Conference had been disturbing. If the present trend continued, they might all one day, by miscalculation or by mischance, find themselves caught up in a situation from which they could not escape. All acts of intelligence or espionage on either side were symptoms and not causes of the world tensions which they should try to reduce.

Norway Rejects Soviet Charge:

On July 22, the Norwegian Government rejected as "groundless" the Soviet protest of July 11 about Norwegian involvement in the RB-47 incident.

The Norwegian reply denied the Soviet claim that Norway had given permission for the use of her territory to the RB-47 in the event that it should have found it necessary to land in Norway.

It said: "That is not the case. No landing permit was sought and none given by the Norwegian Government or any other Norwegian authority."

Soviet Union Calls For Meeting Of Security Council:

On July 14, the Soviet Union formally called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of "new aggressive acts by the US Air Force against the Soviet Union, creating a threat to universal peace."

The call for a meeting of the Council was contained in a cable from the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, to the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld.

The Security Council was convened to meet on July 22.

Opening the debate in the Security Council (on July 22), the Soviet representative, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, said that the action of USA in sending its RB-47 bomber into Soviet air-space was a danger to world peace.

He said: "Only two months have passed since the Security Council considered US aggressive, peace-endangering action in having deliberately sent the American U-2 plane on a spying mission into the Soviet Union and in proclaiming such provocative acts to be a matter of the US national policy.

"In its resolution of May 27, the Security Council called upon all the Governments of the United Nations member-countries to respect each other's sovereignty, territorial inviolability and political independence and to

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refrain from any action likely to increase tensions. Whom this appeal was meant for, above all, is well known to everybody. Yet, the US Government, as shown by the recent events, entirely disregards the above-mentioned principles which should underlie international relations.

"The USSR Government has had to bring the continued aggressive actions of USA before the Security Council for the second time this year in view of the new provocative violation of the Soviet air-space by an US Air Force plane. The latest violation of the Soviet frontiers shows that the US Government riding rough-shod over international law, is stubbornly following its officially declared policy of deliberately violating the sovereign rights of other nations by the provocative dispatch of its military planes into the air-space of the Soviet Union.

"The United States' defiant action has created what is, indeed, an unprecedented international situation where one of the Great Powers—permanent members of the Security Council—is systematically committing provocative acts against another Power, thereby deliberately confronting the world with a hard trial. America is toying with the destinies of peace and making one move after another which might bring on a new world war with all its horrors and disastrous consequences for the people of all nations and, in the first place, for the people of USA.

"We consider that the members of the RB-47 bomber crew, who were carrying out the criminal order to violate the frontiers of the Soviet Union, bear their share of responsibility. But it is clear to everybody that the Pentagon leaders and the US Government which directs their activity are principally responsible for the aggressive intrusion of the RB-47 bomber into the air-space of the Soviet Union.

"Some of US allies still allow USAF planes to use the bases on their territory for acts of aggression against the Soviet Union. Such countries, in the case of the U-2 intelligence plane, were, you will recall, Turkey, Pakistan and Norway, and in the RB-47 bomber case—Britain and Norway. It is not from US territory but from the American military base at Brize Norton in Britain that the RB-47 bomber took off. And it is to the same base that it was to have come back after completing its mission. The Soviet Government has already warned the British Government of the gravity of the situation where British territory is allowed to be used for US military bases. The British Government has not reacted to these warnings of the Soviet Union with due seriousness and has, in this way, become a virtual accomplice in the US hostile act against USSR.

"Norway, too, found herself cast in the role of an accomplice in the US act of aggression against USSR.

"Since the American military bases on other peoples' territory are being used by USA for aggressive purposes, there arises a direct danger to the security of the countries which have granted USA these bases. The conclusion that has long been prompted is that the sooner all the American military bases on other peoples' territory are removed the better it will be for peace and for all nations and peoples.

"The Soviet Government cannot afford to under-estimate the dangerous nature of the violations of Soviet frontiers by American military planes or fail to take the necessary measures towards curbing them.

"The Soviet Government considers necessary for the Security Council, which is the United Nations' principal body responsible for the maintenance of the peace and security of all nations and peoples, to condemn the American aggressors who sent the RB-47 bomber into the air-space of the Soviet Union. The Security Council must take steps to prevent USA from undertaking any more acts of provocation against other countries."

Soviet Resolution:

On behalf of the Soviet Government, Mr. Kuznetsov submitted the following draft resolution for the Security Council's consideration:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the further aggressive actions of the Air Force of the United States of America against the Soviet Union, which are a danger to world peace,

"Recognizing that the Government of the United States of America continues its deliberate practice of violating the sovereign rights of other nations, which leads to a heightening of international tensions and imperils world peace,

"Condemns these continued provocative actions of the United States Air Force and qualifies them as acts of aggression,

"Insists on the Government of the United States of America taking prompt measures towards stopping such actions and preventing their occurrence ever again."

Mr. H. C. Lodge's Reply And Statement:

Replying to Mr. Kuznetsov, the American delegate, Mr. H. C. Lodge, said that the Soviet action in shooting down the RB-47 could "only be described as criminal and piratical."

He said that at the time when, according to the Soviet Union, the plane was shot down in Soviet waters, it was actually 50 miles off the Soviet coast. Twenty minutes later, it was still over the high seas, 200 miles from the point alleged by the Soviet Union, and flying in a north-easterly direction. At no time during the flight was it closer than 20 miles from the coast of the Soviet Union. That is one truth.

"A further truth is that it became the victim of an action by the Soviet Union, the details of which I shall give later, which can only be described as criminal and piratical. Moreover, when Soviet activities on their own are considered, the speech to-day appears as a pretty revolting piece of hypocrisy."

Noting Mr. Kuznetsov's statement that the surviving members of the crew would be tried under Soviet law, Mr. Lodge again appealed to the Soviet Union to release the men.

In a statement in the Security Council on July 25, Mr. Lodge described the shooting down of the RB-47 plane as "a criminal and reckless act of piracy."

He said: "On July 1, 1960, an American plane of the type known as RB-47 was proceeding on a mission over the international waters of the Barents Sea.

"This mission involved flying northward from England over the high seas to a point approximately 200 miles north of the nearest land mass. From there the plane flew east into the Barents Sea on a prescribed course which at no time was to bring it closer than 50 miles from Soviet territory.

"The plane in question was on an electromagnetic observation flight. The route was over international waters at all times. The crew of the plane had every reason to enjoy safe and uncontested passage through international air-space during this flight.

"The only weapons the plane carried were two 20-mm tail guns to protect it from attack from the rear. It carried no offensive weapons of any kind. As the world knows, the plane disappeared.

"United States personnel who monitored this flight could pin-point the precise location of this plane at 3-33 p.m. GMT—even though the plane maintained radio silence. At that moment, the plane was over international waters, as it had been throughout its flight, and was on its prescribed course approximately 200 miles north-east of the Kola peninsula.

"The plane disappeared; it became the object of widespread search, in which the Soviet Government appeared at first to be participating in good faith.

"Ten days after, however, the Soviet Union proclaimed to the world that it had shot down the missing plane. At the same time, the Soviet Union claimed that the aircraft had penetrated Soviet air-space and that the plane was engaged in a premeditated aggressive mission. The Soviet Government also accompanied its announcement with new threats of force and violence of a type with which the entire world has unfortunately become familiar in recent months.

"This internal delay of ten days, as Mr. Khruschev informed us, had the cynical purpose of 'confusing' us.

"These facts are clear and incontrovertible—and the Soviet Union knows that they are.

"The aircraft was equipped with the most modern and reliable systems for navigation, and the crew had had many years of experience in celestial and other forms of navigation, including electronic means. The crew would have had no reason whatever to depart from their prescribed course, on which they could perform their duties fully. Indeed, they had every reason to stay away from Soviet territory and territorial waters. The plane was equipped with the most sensitive available radar to tell them—with the degree of accuracy only possible through electronic means—how near they were to any land mass. Their instructions required them to rely on this radar for navigation. Further, they were instructed that before they got closer than 75 miles from Soviet territory and before they started on this portion of the prescribed course, they should make a special check to assure themselves that the radar was functioning properly and accurately.

"These elaborate precautions were taken because the crew knew, as do so many of us, that the Soviet Union had in the past lured planes towards its frontier. [Mr. Lodge produced charts and maps to prove his point].

"The Soviet allegation that the plane violated the Soviet national frontier at a point 22 kilometres (12 miles) north of Svyatoi Nos, was moving in the direction of the city of Archangel, and was shot down in Soviet territorial waters east of Svyatoi Nos, is a complete fabrication and must be dismissed as a poor attempt to cloak a wanton attack on a plane over international waters. The plane was never 12 miles north of Svyatoi Nos or in Soviet territorial waters east of Svyatoi Nos. I repeat, the plane was never in either of these places, At no time did it penetrate Soviet territory or even areas which have been claimed at one time or another as territorial waters or air-space of the Soviet Union. And never at any time was it proceeding in the direction of the city of Archangel.

"The RB-47 did not fall at 3.03 p.m. either in Soviet territorial waters, as the Soviet Union claims, or into the high seas 50 miles north-east of Svyatoi Nos, where it actually was at that moment. The plane was brought down by the Soviet Union neither at the place nor at the time which the Soviet Union claims.

"What actually happened was this. Before it reached the point more than 50 miles north of Svyatoi Nos, at which it was scheduled to turn to the north-east, a Soviet fighter pressed in from the sea-ward side and tried to force the plane off its course and into Soviet territory.

"The Soviet fighter was successful in forcing our plane off its course and in delaying its planned turn to the north-east. But it was not successful in forcing the plane into Soviet air-space. It caused our plane to make a detour. Our plane had to go around and get back to the point.

"This astonishing and criminal fact is established beyond doubt by the evidence of our scientific devices, which followed the RB-47 through all the events I have described.

"It is noteworthy that the plane strove to get back on its prescribed north-easterly course, and succeeded in doing so. In the process of its delayed turn, and while flying away from the Soviet Union, the RB-47 made its closest approach to Soviet territory. This was at a point 30 miles off the tip of the

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Kanin peninsula—still far from Soviet territory.

"Twenty minutes after the time that the Soviet Note says that the plane was destroyed, it was 200 miles away from Svyatoi Nos, far from Soviet territorial waters. We ask the Soviet Government: what did you do to this plane when it was at this point at 1522 hours? What did you do?

"Let me dwell on these events for a moment. The approach of the Soviet fighter, which took place over international waters, was from the sea-ward side. It prevented our plane from making its prescribed turn to the north-east, which means that it prevented a prescribed turn away from the Soviet coastal region and out toward the open waters of the Barents Sea. If the RB-47 had tried to make its prescribed turn on schedule, it would have had to turn toward the Soviet fighter.

"And note this well: if the RB-47 had turned toward the Soviet fighter, this turn might have been used as an excuse by the fighter pilot to open fire on the US plane. The plane, therefore, was forced to over-shoot its turning point.

"Shortly afterward, the Soviet fighter broke off from the RB-47, perhaps because it was running low on fuel.

"Then finally the RB-47 was able to make a delayed turn—still well outside Soviet air-space, to the north-east and to resume its prescribed course. Through the technical means we have, we were able to follow all this in detail.

"Only one conclusion can be drawn from this. The Soviet fighter was trying to force, compel the RB-47 to fly southward over Soviet territory. There it could have been shot down on land. But their attempt failed.

"Now, we wonder why the Soviet Union presented so many distortions about this. Perhaps, the Soviet Air Force was reluctant to admit to Mr. Khruschev that the aircraft could not be shot down over Soviet air-space—for the very good reason that it was not there—and, therefore, did not inform him of the facts. Perhaps, they did not tell him that they had to go 200 miles from Cape Svyatoi Nos to follow the RB-47. Perhaps Mr. Khruschev has been lied to. That often happens in dictatorships."

"In these circumstances, the United States would be fully justified in asking the Security Council to condemn this outrageous attack and to call upon the Soviet Union to make prompt payment of indemnities for the loss of lives of innocent air-men and the destruction of our RB-47 plane. But, in the hope that the Security Council can persuade the Soviet Union to abandon its unco-operative attitude, we simply ask the Council, as a first step, to call on the Soviet Union to accept an impartial investigation.

"We do not ask the Security Council to take our word for what happened. We thought we knew that it's true, but we do ask the Council to help ascertain the facts. We, therefore, are introducing a resolution which provides for an investigation of this matter or an adjudication of it by the International Court of Justice."

US Resolution:

Mr. Lodge then submitted the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the item submitted by the Soviet Union on July 13, 1960;

"Having heard the statements of the representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union;

"Noting the existence of differences between the two Governments as to the facts of the incident of July 1, 1960, in which a United States Air Force plane was brought down by Soviet military forces, and as to the questions of legal liability arising from the incident;

"Recalling its resolution of May 27, 1960 in which the Council (1) stated its conviction that every effort should be made to restore and strengthen international goodwill and confidence based on the established principles of international law, (2) recommended to the Governments concerned to seek solutions of existing international problems by negotiation or other peaceful means as provided in the Charter of the United Nations, and (3) appealed to all member-Governments to refrain from the use of threats of force in their international relations, to respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and to refrain from any action which might increase tensions;

"Recommends to the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States to undertake to resolve their differences arising out of the plane incident of July 1, 1960 either (a) through investigation of the facts by a Commission composed of members designated in equal numbers, by the United States, by the Soviet Union, and by a Government or authority acceptable to both parties, charged with inquiring into the incident by inspecting the site, examining such remains of the plane as may be located and interrogating survivors and other witnesses; or (b) through referring of the matter to the International Court of Justice for impartial adjudication."

Mr. V. Kuznetsov's Reply To Mr. H.C. Lodge:

Replying to the US delegate, the Soviet representative, Mr. V. Kuznetsov, said:

"I want to say that everything that the US delegate has said to the effect that the RB-47 allegedly had not invaded the air-space of USSR represents a crude fabrication from beginning to end, designed to mislead the people of USA and world opinion. It is not enough to say fine words about 'scientific data.'

"This statement is not backed by any factual material. The maps, however nicely made, are fake. It is permissible to ask Mr. Lodge: does he really think that the theatrical dodges he is resorting to more and more frequently of late in the Security Council can convince anyone? It is high time that he should realize that the Security Council is not a stage for spectacles of this kind designed for cheap effect.

"The armed RB-47 bomber which was flying on an espionage and sabotage mission had violated the state frontiers of USSR and invaded the air-space of the Soviet Union, having committed thus an act of aggression against our country. Those who organized this act must bear responsibility for their actions.

"The US delegate is hypocritically attempting to invoke the feelings of wives and mothers of the members of the RB-47 crew.

"This is unparalleled cynicism.

"We fully understand the feelings of the wives and mothers of the RB-47 crew and, in this connection, I should like to tell Mr. Lodge that the responsibility for the tears and grief brought to these families rests fully and squarely with the organizers of the provocative intrusion of the RB-47 aircraft into the air-space of the Soviet Union. It is to them that should be addressed the legitimate questions of the victims, of all those who seek to preserve peace: what right did they have to play with the lives of the crew by sending the RB-47 aircraft to commit a definite act of aggression over a distance of more than 10,000 kilometres from USA? Do have the courage, Mr. Lodge, to reply to this question. It is not the first time that the Pentagon and those who endorse its actions wantonly played with the lives of their subordinates for the sake of their aggressive policy. All this should have been ended long ago.

"The Soviet Union resolutely objects to any investigations, to the setting up of any Commissions. The Security Council had been supplied with exhaustive data which clearly and unequivocally prove the aggressive nature of the flight of the RB-47 which was shot down in the air-space of USSR. The proposal to set up a Commission to conduct an investigation of some kind can have only one aim—to muddle a clear issue, to mislead public opinion and thus enable the organizers of the provocative flight to evade responsibility. What is needed, therefore, is not to set up a Commission but to condemn the aggressor and to call him to order.

"It goes without saying that I reject most resolutely what has been said here about the policy of the Soviet Union as malicious and arrogant slander of my country and its people.

"It will be easily seen that the exponents of stepping up the 'cold war' policy, whose mouthpiece here is Mr. Lodge, are attempting to lay the blame at other people's doors and mislead public opinion.

"But no one will succeed by any underhand tricks and machinations to conceal from the peoples the truth about the peaceable foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

Mr. H. C. Lodge's Further Reply:

In the debate on July 26, the US delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, said: "Mr. Kuznetsov asked today the question: if we knew where our plane was, why did we search so far out to sea? The reason is very simple. We knew that the plane had reached this point 200 miles north-east of Svyatoi Nos. We, therefore, conducted our own search along the portion of the plane's planned route which had not yet been flown. And, for that purpose, our search was on the prescribed return route. We knew that the plane had eluded the Soviet fighter 50 miles north of Svyatoi Nos and, certainly, there was, therefore, no reason for searching. That is a very simple answer, a very simple set of facts."

He went on: "In his opening statement of July 22 presenting the Soviet case against USA, Mr. Kuznetsov asked what USA would do 'if the American radars were to detect a Soviet bomber flying in the air-space of USA towards New York, for instance, or Chicago, and, the more so, if this bomber were to refuse to obey an order to land?

"Well, in the first place, it is a loaded question. The implication is in that question that the US RB-47 which disappeared on July 1 flew over Soviet territory—which, as I have already shown in detail, it did not do. So the question is not a parallel question at all. The course which the RB-47 followed never brought it closer than 30 miles from the nearest Soviet land. It would not have come even that close if its prescribed turn-away from the Soviet coast had not been prevented by a Soviet fighter coming at it from the sea-ward side and forcing it—not turning it, Mr. Kuznetsov—towards the land. It was instructed not to violate Soviet air-space and it did not violate Soviet air-space.

"Mr. Kuznetsov asked in his speech for the grounds on which the United States maintains this account of facts. It was explained on July 25 that USA possesses scientific devices which followed the RB-47 throughout the flight. I am sure that Soviet military authorities would like to know all about these devices, but I can assure you that USA is not going to give them that satisfaction—it is not going to divulge our military secrets.

"The surprising thing is that Mr. Kuznetsov sees no need to present evidence for his assertion. He makes the charge and then I make an answer, and he expects me to prove my answer, but he does not prove his charge. What kind of backward thinking is that? For Mr. Kuznetsov it is enough that someone in Moscow in authority has made up this story and for that reason it becomes holy writ. But we are not in Moscow; we are in United Nations. It makes a great difference.

"Well, now, let us unload the loaded question. And if you unload it, there remains another question which is very much to the point. Sir Pierson Dixon told us on July 25 that the Soviet Union engages extensively in

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reconnaissance activities in the vicinity of the British Isles. It has long been Soviet practice to engage in similar activities off the shores and air-space of the United States. So the question arises: what does USA do about Soviet aircraft and Soviet ocean vessels which come near our shores with electronic gear?

"I shall cite two recent examples.

"On April 26, 1960, the Soviet trawler *Vega* appeared off the Atlantic coast of USA, about 105 miles south-east of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. In this area, at that moment, the US nuclear submarine *George Washington* was conducting tests of the *Polaris* missile ejection system. Our ships instructed the *Vega* to stand clear of the area. It disregarded these instructions. It actually tried to retrieve, to pick up one of the loaded test vehicles which had been shot by the *George Washington* at about 7 a.m. that day. Indeed, one of our support ships, the *Nimpuc*, managed to recover the test vehicle but, in doing so, had to manoeuvre sharply to avoid colliding with the *Vega*.

"The *Vega* then sailed south-west, until it arrived at a point 30 miles off New Jersey—not far from UN—in the vicinity of Fort Monmouth, which is the site of the US Army Signal Centre and, therefore, an excellent place for USSR to try to gather electronic intelligence. From there, the *Vega* sailed south to a point off Wallops Island, Virginia, which is the place where our National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) carries on major scientific testing work with high altitude balloons and other devices. The *Vega* then moved westward, directly toward Wallops Island, until it stood 13 miles off Cape Henry. This was its nearest approach to United States territory—13 miles. Of course, when the Soviet Union does it, it isn't spying; it is virtuous, because they do it.

"Now, perhaps the *Vega* was one of the 'Soviet trading and scientific vessels,' about which Mr. Kuznetsov spoke with such an air of injured innocence in his statement which, he said, had been subjected to 'provocative buzzing' by US aircraft. Our air-ships did *indeed come close to the Vega and took photographs of her. And here is one right here. This is one of the photographs*—and there is a difference between taking a picture of that boat and shooting the men on it. I'll tell you that right now.

"And this photograph shows that the *Vega* carried a mobile van mounted on top of her pilot house and partly concealed by square life-rafts. On this van were installed numerous antennas used for co-electronic intelligence capable of picking up radio and radar emissions ranging from very long range to the so-called 'X-band,' which is above ultra high frequency. The van appeared to be completely portable and, probably, could be moved easily to another vessel or platform.

"This is what our photograph revealed—and I may add that they did not show any fishing gear at all—a very funny kind of a fishing boat!

"Now, on this chart, you can see the course sailed by the *Vega* parallel to US coast. At one point, it came within 13 miles of land—much closer than the nearest approach of our RB-47 to Soviet territory.

"But we did not sink it. We did not shoot at it. We photographed it.

"Then, there are the Soviet electronic reconnaissance flights off the coast of USA. We are coming to air-planes now, this time off the State of Alaska. These have been going on for years, as I am sure Mr. Kuznetsov knows. I can see one of his *aides* nodding his head—he knows.

"I have here a chart on which are plotted the dates and courses of six such flights by Soviet reconnaissance planes which took place in 1959 and 1960.

"In 1959:

"March 18—5 miles. Matthews Island—5 nautical miles—that's US territory;

"March 19—15 miles from Cape Lisburne;

"March 24—25 miles from Point Barrow;

"March 26—20 miles from St. Matthews Island;

"In 1960:

"February 3—10 miles from St. Matthews Island. I wonder what they are interested in St. Matthews Island for?

"February 5—12 miles from St. Lawrence Island.

"Now, here is a photograph of the type of Soviet plane which made these flights. This was taken when it was going at high speed over the north Pacific. That is one of your planes, Mr. Kuznetsov; there is the Red Star right there. It is a two-engine jet bomber modified for electronic reconnaissance, which the Soviet call the TU-16 and which we call the 'Badger.' Under the wing there is a pod which houses electronic equipment for making electronic observations.

"In other words, the Soviet Union had been sending these electronic reconnaissance planes regularly off the coast of Alaska as close as five miles from our territory to gather intelligence on our radar and other electronic signals.

"The difference between USA and the Soviet Union is that we shoot their planes with cameras. They shoot ours with guns and rockets and kill or imprison our crew."

Italian Resolution:

Italy called on the Soviet Union to authorize the International Red Cross to contact the survivors of the RB-47.

The appeal was made in a draft resolution submitted at the UN Security Council.

The resolution expressed the hope that the International Red Cross would be authorized to carry out a neutral and humanitarian mandate as regards the survivors.

It stated that in any event, the action of the Red Cross should be independent of any other inquiry which might be undertaken on the incident.

The Argentine delegate, Dr. Mario Amadeo, said that the "most benevolent interpretation of intentions could not lead us to believe that the Soviet description of events actually happened that way."

The Soviet delegate, Mr. V. Kuznetsov, said: "The question the Security Council now has before it is crystal clear. For a number of years, the US Government has been pursuing a policy of overt provocations against the Soviet Union by systematically sending its military planes into the air-space of the Soviet Union, violating the sovereignty of our country.

"Such actions aggravate the international situation and increase the danger of another war, and must be ended once and for all.

"Yet, the US Government, as shown, among other things, by the speech of its representative in the Security Council on the question under discussion, is still pretending not to see the threat to world peace created by the deliberate incursions of US planes and trying to assert groundlessly that these actions do not constitute aggression. More than that, the US representative, Mr. H. C. Lodge, approved the provocative flight of the RB-47 and, for all intents and purposes, confirmed that this dangerous practice with regard to the Soviet Union, proclaimed to be the official policy of USA, will be continued in the future as well."

Soviet Resolution Rejected:

On July 26, the Security Council rejected the Soviet bid to condemn USA for the RB-47 incident.

The Soviet Union then cast its 88th veto against the US proposal to set up an International Commission to investigate the RB-47 incident.

The Soviet Union's 89th veto was cast against the Italian bid to allow the International Red Cross to make contact with the survivors of the crew of RB-47.

Poland voted with the Soviet Union against the American and Italian drafts, which the nine other members of the Council supported.

Russia and Poland voted for the proposal to condemn USA.

In a further Note delivered to the Soviet Government on August 4, the United States demanded the release of the two US Air Force officers, Lieut. Olmstead and Lieut. McKone who were detained "illegally" in the Soviet Union and that a representative of the US Embassy in Moscow should be permitted to see them without delay.

(*The New York Times, Tass*, US *Embassy*, New Delhi, UK *High Commission*, New Delhi, *The Times*, London and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3454:AOA:A]

B. **African Foreign Ministers' Conference:** Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia opened in Addis Ababa on June 14 a Conference of the Foreign Ministers of independent African States.

In his address, Emperor Haile Selassie urged the independent African countries to "resolutely unite as fearless and resolute advocates for our South African brothers".

He said: "The bloodshed and sufferings that we have witnessed during the past year in various parts of this continent are too vivid in our memory. They are tragic and we must see to it that they do not recur. We must devise ways and means to arrest the senseless destruction of African lives. Africans have committed no sin unless the pursuit of independence and freedom from colonial oppression is considered one."

The Foreign Ministers of Algeria, Cameroons, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Liberia, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic attended.

Angola, Kenya and South Africa were represented by nominees of nationalist organizations in these countries, while Tanganyika and Uganda were represented by Observers.

The Conference decided to take Somalia, Congo and Nigeria—all becoming independent in 1960—as full members of the Conference.

Merger Into Unions—Idea Discussed:

On June 15, the President of the Tanganyika African National Union, Mr. Nyerere, proposed a federation of East African territories.

The Secretary of the Kenya African National Union, Mr. Tom Mboya, referred to this suggestion the following day (June 16) and said that he favoured it. He suggested that leaders of the East African territories should meet to discuss the proposal.

During the session on June 16, several African leaders were sharply divided on the question of merger of African States into unions or into one union.

While Ghana and Guinea advocated complete union as an inevitable goal, Nigeria rejected it as premature. Liberia supported Nigeria.

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The President of the Tanganyika African National Union referred to the plans for an East African Federation of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar and said that at this time it was not "practical politics" to think about it. These territories must become independent before the question could be considered.

Ghana's Foreign Minister, Mr. Ako Adjei, said that it might be necessary and wise for African States to establish a Council for Economic Co-operation to establish liaison with the existing United Nations Economic Commission for Africa for co-ordinating national economic plans.

He also said that the Prime Minister of Ghana and the Prime Minister of Togoland had reached agreement on their form of co-operation in economic matters and on matters relating to education, science, health and social and cultural development.

He added that Ghana felt the need for an African 'summit' conference to discuss the question of disarmament and suspension of nuclear tests.

Leading politicians of Kampala (Uganda) expressed disagreement on June 16 to the plans for an East African Federation of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

African 'Summit' Conference:

On June 17, most delegates welcomed the proposal made by the Foreign Minister of Ghana, Mr. Ako Adjei, for a 'summit' conference between Heads of independent African States.

According to a message from Addis Ababa on June 17, there was a general desire among the delegations for a Bandung-like conference of Afro-Asian leaders to discuss common problems.

[Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who opened the Conference, had also urged the need for a second Bandung Conference to discuss problems arising from the failure of the Paris 'Summit' Conference.]

Four-Point Programme Against South African 'Apartheid':

It was stated on June 17 that the delegates had obtained full support for a four-point programme against South African *apartheid*.

The four points were: (1) A ban on all shipments to South Africa from the African countries; (2) A ban on South African overflights on African countries; (3) A boycott of South African exports at official Governmental levels; and (4) Support to take the case of South-West Africa before the International Court at The Hague.

In addition, they hoped for concerted action to aid refugees from South Africa's apartheid policy.

Algerian Movement:

All the speakers on June 18 urged more aid for the Algerian nationalist movement.

At the session on June 17, the leader of the Algerian "Provisional Government" delegation, Mr. Mohammed Yazid, alleged that the US Government, "not content with supplying money and arms to the French Expeditionary Force in Algeria, was now sending technicians to maintain on-the-spot American aircraft supplied to France".

There were shouts of "shame, shame" when Mr. Yazid said: "USA is today the banker of French colonialism, whom she provides with arms."

He alleged that some Western Powers had set up imperialist groups to keep Africa in bondage and had found full support among their allies. "For instance, NATO has become an instrument in the war of re-conquest which France is conducting in Algeria."

Conditions In Angola:

An Observer from Angola, Mr. Jose Gilmore, told the Special Committee of the Conference discussing colonialism on June 20 that the Portuguese authorities in Angola were taking land from the local population and giving it to Portuguese immigrants who were arriving there in large numbers.

He said that the Portuguese authorities were freely distributing arms and ammunition to Portuguese settlers. This, according to him, had led to large-scale assassination and pillage.

He said: "The basic characteristic of colonialism as practised by the Portuguese is an exacerbated form of fascism marked by the most inhuman type of racialism. A racial policy in cultural, social and economic matters was in fact being pursued in the Portuguese colonies with an unusual degree of ferocity. Forced labour in Angola existed in the most brutal form. Semi-official statistics for 1957 put the number of workers at 700,000, including men, women and children. From the beginning of 1959, a policy of intimidation by bloodshed was initiated. Massacres in so-called Portuguese Guinea and the arrival of military re-inforcements in Angola were accompanied by the distribution of arms to settlers who have been converted into militia-men free to mow down anyone they regard as suspect. Nearly 500 people have been tortured in convict prisons of Angola, while about 50 are due to appear before the military tribunal this month."

Appeal To France On Algeria:

On June 24, the Conference decided, with one abstention, to make a joint representation to France urging a peaceful settlement of the Algerian issue based on the right of self-determination for the Algerian people.

The lone abstention was the Cameroons, the former French colony, which became independent within the French Community in January, 1960.

The Conference urged that a joint representation be made by the independent African States to NATO Powers with a view to urging them to persuade France to desist from using in Algeria the arms supplied by NATO for defensive purposes.

It also urged NATO to withdraw all African troops being used by France in Algeria.

Resolutions:

At the closing session on the night of June 24, the Conference unanimously adopted a resolution urging the colonial Powers to fix dates in conformity with the will of the people for the immediate attainment of independence by all non-independent countries and to communicate those dates to the peoples concerned.

It also resolved that independent African States should continue to exert concerted action to achieve through all possible peaceful means the complete eradication of colonial rule from Africa.

It urged "African States which are members of the British Commonwealth to take all possible steps to secure the exclusion of the Union of South Africa from the British Commonwealth."

A UAR suggestion that African countries within the Commonwealth should withdraw from the Commonwealth in the event of Britain's failure to expel South Africa was, however, defeated.

A resolution on South Africa called on the member-States "to sever diplomatic relations or refrain from establishing diplomatic relations as the case may be (with the South African Government), close African ports to all vessels flying the South African flag, enact legislation prohibiting their ships from entering South African ports, to boycott all South African goods, to refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government and companies registered under the laws of the Union of South Africa and to prohibit all South African aircraft from flying over the air-space of independent African States."

It invited "Arab States to approach all petroleum companies with a view to preventing Arab oil from being sold to the Union of South Africa and recommends that African States refuse any concession to any company which continued to sell petroleum to South Africa."

A UAR suggestion that boycott measures against South Africa be extended to include Israel to protect the rights of Palestine refugees was vigorously opposed and rejected.

The resolution on colonialism condemned the practice of colonial Powers in enlisting Africans against their own will in foreign armed forces to suppress liberation movements in Africa. It appealed to the conscience of all Africans to resist enlistment in foreign armed forces.

The Conference also decided to establish a Special Fund to aid freedom fighters in Africa to be known as the African Freedom Fund.

The Fund would be administered by an organ to be established by the Conference and contributions to it would be on the basis of equitable shares to be agreed upon by the Conference.

(*The Hindu*, Madras, *The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3332:AOA:B]

C. **Taxation Of Soviet Factory And Office Workers:** It was announced in Moscow on July 22 that factory and office workers earning up to 500 roubles a month would be exempted from taxes in the Soviet Union as from October 1, 1960.

This decision was taken by the USSR Council of Ministers, which considered questions relating to the implementation of the law on the abolition of taxes levied on factory and office workers, which was adopted by the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Council of Ministers also endorsed lower income-taxes and lower taxes on bachelors, single persons and people with small families earning from 501 to 600 roubles a month.

As a result of all these measures, the cash incomes of this group of factory and office workers, it was stated, would increase by 3,600,000,000 roubles a year.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2567:AOA:A]

D. **Dahomey Becomes Independent:** Dahomey, one of the most advanced of the French-speaking African territories, proclaimed its independence on August 1.

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The new State, which has a population of 1,70,000, stretches along a narrow belt of territory for some 435 miles between Nigeria on the east, Togo to the west and Upper Volta and Nigeria to the north.

It has long been colonized by Europeans, but it is only during the last years of the last century that the French gained a definite foothold there following a difficult struggle between the famous King Behanzin, chieftain of one of the three kingdoms of which the country was formed.

Niger's Independence:

The independence of the Niger Republic was formally proclaimed at midnight on August 2-3.

The Niger, formerly part of French West Africa, had negotiated its independence from France together with Dahomey, the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta.

All the four States are within the French Community.

Ivory Coast And Upper Volta Become Independent:

The independence of Ivory Coast was proclaimed at a solemn session of the National Assembly in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) on August 7.

Its Prime Minister, Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny, told the Assembly that there was urgent need for African unity and a "speedy Round Table Conference."

He declared: "What, above all, we must bring to this torn and uneasy world is our sincere love of peace and justice. Africans should come together and unite in order to remove from their countries the troubles of competition in order to make of this Africa a land of reconciliation among peoples. That is our vocation."

He also paid a tribute to the French President, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and read out Gen. de Gaulle's message on the occasion.

With the Ivory Coast becoming independent, four African States in the French Community attained full sovereignty within a week.

The other three States are Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta.

Upper Volta was formerly part of French West Africa and one of the four African States forming the Council of Understanding which proclaimed its independence on August 6.

Upper Volta was the third member of the group to assume full sovereignty, following Dahomey and Niger.

Chad And French Congo Become Independent:

The Chad territory of French Equatorial Africa became independent at midnight on August 10-11.

Another French colony in Africa—French Congo—became independent on August 15.

Madagascar Becomes Independent:

Three days of almost continuous public functions, culminating in a fireworks display on July 31, marked the end of French colonial rule and the independence of Madagascar, the third biggest island in the world.

Madagascar remains a member of the French Community and the French presence was very noticeable throughout the proceedings.

French officials and experts of all kinds are still participating to a very considerable extent in the administration and general conduct of affairs in Madagascar, but this is by agreement and with the consent of the ruling party.

The correspondent of *The Hindu* in London wrote as follows:

"There are different trends in Madagascar politics, and they are expected to come more and more to the surface as the country adjusts itself to its newly-acquired independence, beginning with the elections scheduled for September, 1960.

"Lying as it does off the coast of Africa and belonging to the Indian Ocean region, the Island is not without strategic significance and possible political developments in the Island will be watched carefully by both the East and the West.

"Apart from the French, the biggest minority (70,000 out of a total population of 5,000,000), the main foreign element numbering about 25,000 consists of people of Indian and Chinese origin.

"Some 4,000 out of the 16,000 Indians have already acquired French nationality, but the exact status of the bulk of the community will not be clarified until the new nationality law is published.

"President Philibert Tsiranana, Head of the State and of Government, has said that aliens in Madagascar had no reason to be apprehensive about the future so long as they observed the laws of the country. He was, however, strongly critical of any direct or indirect political activity on their part.

"Referring particularly to the Chinese, he said that some wealthy members of the community in the Island were contributing funds to the opposition parties, meaning the communists, and he was determined to stop that."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3446:AOA:F, 3470:AOA:B & C]

E. **US Rocket Ship Sets New Record Of 2,150 MPH For Manned Flight:** An American X-15 rocket plane attained a speed of 2,150 miles an hour over Edward Air Base. This was the fastest flight on record for a manned aircraft.

The previous highest speed record was the 2,094 miles per hour set on September 27, 1956 by a US Air Force Captain in Milburn in a X-2 research plane. He was killed seconds later when the aircraft went out of control and crashed.

The record for conventional jet planes is 1,525 miles per hour set by a Convair Delta plane in December, 1959.

The X-15 rocket plane was dropped from beneath the wing of a B-52 parent plane at 45,000 feet over Silver Lake.

In a four-minute burst of all its engines, the plane climbed to 78,000 feet, beating the speed record on the way. Then, it glided down, back to the test centre.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3106:AOA:J]

F. **First French-Built Atomic Clock:** The first French-built atomic clock, whose accuracy does not vary more than a single second during an entire century, was formally inaugurated in the watch-making centre of Besancon on July 14.

The clock was built by the laboratory of the University of Besancon, with the co-operation of the National Committee for Scientific Research and the Committee for Scientific Research in National Defence.

The clock is used not only as a precise measuring instrument but is also adapted with radar installations to permit it to calculate the velocity of artificial satellites.

The principle of the clock revolutionizes the system of measuring time. Up to now time has been largely determined by the movement of heavenly bodies. The new clock measures time independently, permitting greater precision in studying any irregularity in the rotation of the Earth.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2778:AOA:E]

G. **New Soviet Multi-Stage Rocket Tests:** The Soviet Union announced on June 28 a new programme of tests over the Central Pacific in July, 1960 with powerful new multi-stage rocket-carriers. The announcement asked ships and planes to stay clear of the spot, north-east of the Gilbert and Ellice islands.

The announcement added that the launchings would be carried out between July 5 and 31 in accordance with the programme for further scientific research and experimental designing in the sphere of space problems.

The following is the text of the announcement:

"In accordance with the space exploration programme, the Soviet Union launched a powerful carrier-rocket without the final stage in the Pacific in January, 1960.

"On May 15, 1960, the space-ship satellite of the Earth weighing four tons was launched by the Soviet Union by means of this rocket.

"In accordance with the programme for further scientific research and experimental designing in the sphere of space problems Soviet scientists and designers have prepared for tests new types of powerful multi-stage carrier-rockets.

"The launchings of these carrier-rockets without the final stage will be also effected in the area of the Central Pacific with the co-ordination: 7 degrees 05 minutes latitude north, and 169 degrees 09 minutes longitude west; 7 degrees 53 minutes latitude north and 167 degrees 33 minutes longitude west; 5 degrees 26 minutes latitude north and 166 degrees 15 minutes longitude west; 4 degrees 38 minutes latitude north and 167 degrees 51 minutes longitude west. [All these positions are roughly north Phoenix Island around the Hawaii-Brisbane shipping route.]

"Special vessels of the Soviet fleet equipped with measuring instruments will be dispatched to the area of the fall of the penultimate stage of the carrier-rocket to conduct necessary measurements.

"The launching of the rocket will be effected, as provisionally planned, between July 5 and 31, 1960.

"To ensure the security of navigation and aircraft flights during the launching of the carrier-rockets towards the Central Pacific, *Tass* is authorized to announce that the Government of the Soviet Union requests the Governments of the countries whose vessels and planes may find themselves during this period close to the area of the penultimate stages of the carrier-rockets that the competent authorities should instruct the Captains of vessels and Commanders of planes not to enter the sea and air-space of the Pacific within the above co-ordinates."

As announced, the Soviet Union launched a rocket into the Pacific testing ground on July 5.

Tass said that the flight of the rocket took place as planned and that the rocket dummy final stage reached the ocean in close proximity to the target, about 8,000 miles from the launching site.

American navy planes saw the Russian rocket hit the Pacific about 1,000 miles south-west of Hawaii.

The American Defence Department announced in Washington: "It appears that today's shot travelled about 7,700 miles."

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A vapour trail was the first evidence of the Russian rocket. It was sighted by two US Navy patrol planes.

On July 7, the Soviet Union launched its second multi-stage rocket.

Describing it as a multi-stage ballistic rocket designed for outer space flights, *Tass* said that the dummy final stage hit the water right at the target point after a flight of about 8,000 miles. During the flight, the rocket strictly followed its pre-set course.

Tass added that this completed "the present series of tests" and the target area in the Central Pacific was declared open to normal shipping from July 8.

It said that the tests had been due to continue until the end of July, but in view of the satisfactory results obtained by the two launchings, there was no further need for testing this type of rocket.

It added: "The launching of the two rockets gave all the necessary data regarding the processing of the carrier-rocket designed for further investigation of outer space."

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3184:AOA:F]

H. **European Free Trade Association Comes Effectively Into Being:** The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) came effectively into being on July 1 when the first reduction, one of 20 per cent in the customs tariffs on industrial products traded between members, came into force.

EFTA—sometimes referred to as "The Outer Seven"—consists of seven nations: Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The Convention establishing EFTA was initialled in Stockholm in November, 1959 and came into force on May 3, 1960, when member-Governments deposited their Instruments of Ratification. Its headquarters is in Geneva.

The aims and purposes of EFTA are economic expansion, full employment, rational use of resources, financial stability and higher standard of living.

Starting on July 1 with the first tariff cuts of 20 per cent, the Stockholm Convention will progressively establish a free market between the members of the Association. This will be achieved by the abolition of tariffs and other obstacles to trade in the industrial products of members over a period of ten years or earlier if so decided (there are special provisions for trade in agricultural produce and fish). Insofar as the member-States still have import restrictions, these quotas will also be relaxed. But each country will be free to decide her own external tariffs.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2498:AOA:C]

I. **UN Economic And Social Council Session:** The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) opened its session in Geneva on July 5.

In his opening address, the President of the Council, Mr. C. W. A. Schurmann, said that the Council must help mankind to rid itself of the appalling sufferings and frustrations which still prevailed.

He said that the Council must use a wide variety of approaches and not make the "absurd attempt to impose one uniform pattern all over the world."

He added that two main events would mark the session: (1) The discussions that take place at ministerial level to review the world economic situation and, in particular, the economic development problems of less advanced countries between July 11 and 14; (2) The over-all appraisal that would be attempted of the economic, social and human rights activities of UN and its related agencies.

These tasks would be new experiments for the Council, and they were an expression of the Council's efforts to measure up to its responsibilities.

The Council's session offered an opportunity, he said, to assist mankind to get rid of "appalling sufferings and frustrations."

At the start, the Council decided to consider emergency measures for the earthquake-stricken economy of Chile and the representative of Chile, Mr. Daniel Schweitzer, expressed his country's gratitude.

A United Kingdom request that Kuwait's request for admission to UNESCO be considered, was also accepted.

The problems of economic development and the special needs of the newly-independent countries were the major items on the Council's agenda. Items in the social field included the right of asylum, refugee problem, the status of women and the efforts to stamp out illicit traffic in narcotics.

UN World Economic Survey:

The United Nations World Economic Survey released on the eve of the ECOSOC session revealed a further growth in economic activity in 1959 in both Western and Eastern countries.

It said that in the West some measures were taken to slow down the pace of expansion to keep the economic balance, while in some countries of the East the fall in agricultural production resulted in the slowing down of the rate of growth.

The first part of the Survey, released on June 1, 1960, offered a review of post-War trends in investment and investment policies in countries of the West, of the East and of the under-developed areas. The second part, released before the ECOSOC session, dealt with the economic changes in all three of these groups of countries.

Speaking of the countries of the industrial West, it said that "the recent up-swing in economic activity....continued into the early months of 1960," and was "particularly characterized by a rapid rise in residential construction, public investment and consumer expenditures on durable goods." Concurrently, the volume of foreign trade "showed an even more vigorous recovery than domestic production."

The ability of the free enterprise system to initiate new measures putting an end to the harmful effect of recurring economic fluctuations was shown. It noted that the public sector played an important part in this development, through which Governments adopted deliberate anti-cyclical measures in addition to the "well-known built-in stabilizers."

In general, it expected that "for the year 1960 as a whole the gross national product in the industrial group of countries will be higher in real terms than in the preceding year—the rate of growth in total product will, however, probably be lower than that recorded in 1959."

Turning to the countries of the Soviet bloc, it said that "the economic situation in the centrally-planned economies in 1959 was characterized by the continuation of high rates of growth in output and an acceleration of the rate of growth in foreign trade."

It added: "The pace of expansion in national production increased somewhat in Hungary and very substantially in Bulgaria and Rumania but it slackened in Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union and mainland China."

The slackening was particularly marked in mainland China, which was not able to maintain the extremely high rate of growth achieved in 1958.

The "agricultural production....in several countries was affected by bad weather" and "only in Bulgaria and Rumania did agricultural output increase at a much higher rate than in 1958. In countries where the output of crops declined, the effect of the fall on total agricultural production was, in part, offset by better farming, but this was hardly sufficient to raise production to the level attained in 1958.

"In mainland China, the system of communes established in 1958 was consolidated in a slightly modified form; in the Soviet Union, the tendency towards gradual elimination of differences between State and collective farms was reflected in the introduction of the guaranteed minimum wage in a sizeable proportion of collective farms; in Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary, collectivization of agriculture was accelerated."

As to the expansion of industrial production in the Soviet bloc, it noted "a slightly lower rate" in 1959 than that achieved in the previous year, the deceleration having been "almost entirely due to the reduction in the rate of growth in mainland China.

"However, industrial production in China, according to Peking's claims, increased by 39 per cent in 1959, the second year of the 'Forward Leap'. Next to mainland China, the largest increase in industrial production was reported by Bulgaria, where it rose by 24 per cent. In the other countries of the Soviet bloc, the rate of expansion ranged from 9 per cent in Poland to 12 per cent in East Germany."

The acceleration in industrial output, however, covered mostly producer and not consumer goods; thus "the spread between these two sectors" widened as compared with the situation in 1958, except in China, Soviet Union and Hungary.

Finally, taking up the trade picture in the East, the Survey reported expansion by 19 per cent in 1959, exceeding the 5 per cent rise in 1958 and even the 15 per cent advance achieved in 1957. However, "the increase was more a result of an expansion in trade within the group....than of increase with the rest of the world." The Soviet bloc trade with the rest of the world increased by only 6 per cent during the first 10 months of 1959, while the growth in 1958 was 9 per cent and in 1957 even more—16 per cent. This slackening of Soviet bloc trade with the rest of the world was "due to the drop in trade of mainland China."

Inside the bloc, the share of each of the countries among themselves increased, while the Soviet share declined.

OPEX Programme Recommended:

In a report submitted to the Council, the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, recommended that the experimental programme of United Nations to provide operational and executive personnel, recruited by UN to serve as members of the civil services of the requesting countries, should be authorized on a continuing basis with increased financial resources.

The programme, known as OPEX (for operational and executive personnel) and started on a modest scale in 1959, received a total of 176 requests from 39 countries for this type of assistance.

On June 1, 1960, 22 officers were either on duty or about to begin service; two had been nominated and were awaiting Governmental approval; and 11 additional posts were in various stages of recruitment. The number represented all the recruitment feasible within the $300,000 budgeted for the programme in 1960.

Ministerial Meetings On World Economic Problems:

World economic problems were discussed at a series of ministerial meetings between July 11 and 14.

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The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, in his speech, expressed the hope that these meetings, which were an innovation in the Council's activities, would, in due course, lead to a much-needed "bold economic programme".

Several weeks earlier, in preparation of the ministerial meetings, Mr. Hammarskjoeld had suggested, among other things, concerted mic problems in a statement in which he had suggested, among other things, concerted action for the expansion of exports from poorer countries and the possibility of United Nations activities in the field of capital investment.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. M. A. Lesechko, spoke on the question of multilateral and bilateral trade and said that certain delegates counterposed in their statements bilateral trade agreements to multilateral trade and presented the case as though bilateral methods of trading were out-dated and even fraught with certain dangers.

He added that the Soviet Union was for such methods of trade, whether bilateral or multilateral, as would make for the development of commercial relations on a mutually beneficial and equitable basis.

Mr. Lesechko said that the Soviet Union, desirous of stepping up United Nations aid to the young African States offered an additional 2,500,000 roubles of aid in her national currency through UN.

The US Under-Secretary of State, Mr. C. Douglas Dillon, urged Governments to increase their contributions to the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme and the UN Special Fund so that these two agencies, between them, would have *$100 million annually at their disposal. The UN programme for providing* operational and executive personnel (OPEX) should be strengthened and based on a continuous basis. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) now covered 80 per cent of the world's trade, but he opposed making GATT universal if this had to be done by "sacrificing liberal multilateral trade."

He also spoke against barter trade which he described as "primitive." It diminished the ability of the less-developed countries to buy and sell freely on the world markets and curtailed the basis of their national independence. The risk was even greater when trade was made an instrument of State policy.

He agreed with Mr. Hammarskjoeld that regional institutions presented some dangers but he stressed that there was a need for "limited-scope" institutions of this kind.

The Netherlands Foreign Minister, Mr. J. M. A. H. Luns, called for better co-ordination of economic policies through the Economic and Social Council.

He suggested that the Council's membership might be increased to 24.

Britain's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, welcomed Mr. Hammarskjoeld's proposals for extended UN assistance to Africa. United Nations would be one of the most important sources of help to the newly-independent African countries.

Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. Guergui Keumbeliev, contested Mr. Dillon's attack on barter trade which, he said, was useful because it reinforced the economic independence of the under-developed countries.

He regretted existing policies barring the Soviet Union and other socialist States from participation in GATT and the proposed Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Venezuela's Minister of Finance, Mr. Jose Antonio Mayobre, proposed that ECOSOC's ministerial meetings be held annually.

France's Minister of State, M. Giscard d'Estaing, expected that the development of the poorer countries would dominate world life over the next 100 years. The establishment of the European Community conformed with the need of independence and the European Common Market would help mobilize resources and trade throughout the world.

Denmark's Foreign Minister, Mr. J. O. Krag, called for concerted action to stabilize the prices of primary commodities and for the development of trade, notably between East and West.

In a concluding statement at the ministerial meeting, the Council President, Mr. C. W. A. Schurmann, said that the four days of discussions had facilitated a useful exchange of views on a wide range of major economic problems and demonstrated the wide recognition of the Economic and Social Council as a major forum for the consideration of basic economic and social objectives of the world community.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld's Proposals:

A significant increase in the activities of United Nations in the economic field was envisaged in the proposals made by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, in his statement on the world economic situation to the Ministerial level Conference of the Economic and Social Council.

In his proposals, Mr. Hammarskjoeld said that United Nations should explore the possibilities of concerted action for the expansion of international markets for the exports of under-developed countries.

He said: "To the extent to which it might prove feasible to relax—policies of the industrial countries in the interests of promoting the exports of under-developed countries, whether it be primary products or the output of newly-established manufacturing industries.—it would be possible to make a significant contribution to their economic development and to the economic integration of the world community."

Report On UN Special Fund:

Reporting on the activities of the United Nations Special Fund, the Fund's Managing Director, Mr. Paul Hoffman, said that some of the Fund's projects were already producing an impact on the economy of the assisted countries.

He said that the Fund could play its part properly only if given more adequate means.

[The UN Special Fund came into existence on January 1, 1959. Its main purpose is to assist pre-investment surveys and the development of training and research facilities].

He said that through the Special Fund the most modern skills were being used to find desperately needed water, to provide plans for irrigation and hydro-electric plants and to investigate mineral deposits. The critical need was for knowledge to indicate where precisely capital could be most productively invested and for man-power to be properly trained.

The Governments were expecting more and more UN leadership in economic development. Pre-investment activities were being increasingly appreciated and it might be too difficult to procure the necessary investment capital.

Delegates from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria were among those who supported a Japanese proposal that the Fund's report be noted "with satisfaction" by the Economic and Social Council.

Resolutions:

The Social Committee of the Council unanimously adopted a Sudanese proposal which noted progress towards the elimination of ritual operations but also expressed the hope that speedier results may be achieved with UN help.

A draft convention on the age of marriage, prepared by the Commission on the Status of Women was not adopted but it was suggested that it first be sent to the Governments for comment.

A resolution on the possibility of ministerial meetings to be held from time to time as part of the Council's proceedings was unanimously adopted.

On July 22, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling for greater economic and technical aid to countries gaining independence.

The resolution said that special efforts must be made to provide prompt and effective assistance to those countries within the frame-work of UN and its Specialized Agencies.

It also urged that efforts be made to obtain increased contributions to the UN Special Fund.

The resolution was introduced by seven countries, including UK and USA.

A resolution recommending that the United Nations programme for operational and executive personnel (OPEX) be placed on a continuing basis was adopted by the Council's Technical Assistance Committee with five abstentions.

Arrangements were unanimously endorsed for a UN Conference on New Sources of Energy to be held in Rome between August 21-31, 1961.

UNESCO would be advised that the Council had no objection to the admission of Kuwait to UNESCO.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Dr. August R. Lindt, said that the refugee problem could not be solved in spite of the tremendous impact of the World Refugee Year.

The Council concluded on August 5 when it completed a substantial part of its work and heard an address by the Vice-President, Dr. Joao Goulart.

Before concluding, the Council was informed by the UN Secretariat that revised estimates for supplementary UN aid to newly-independent countries called for $5,000,000 annually in 1961 and 1962 instead of the previous figure of $2,500,000 annually.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi, *The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3379:AOA:C]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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BURMA

A. **Progress Of Gift Projects:** Work is said to be in progress on three projects undertaken by the Special Gift Projects Administration and Implementation Board.

According to a spokesman of the Board, the projects will be completed before April, 1961.

The projects involve the construction of a 206-apartment hotel, a technological institute and a hospital. They are estimated to cost K79,000,000.

The Board was set up early in 1957 following the signing of an Agreement between Burma and the Soviet Union. Under the Agreement, Russia undertook several construction projects for which the Burmese Government agreed to make payment in rice over a period of 20 years.

According to present estimates, the Soviet contribution to the projects will be about 60 per cent of the total cost and the Burmese contribution of 40 per cent will be paid in rice in the next 20 years.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 1342:BUR:F]

CEYLON

SUMMARY: Governor-General's Speech From The Throne; Press Commission To Be Appointed; Plan To Take Over Newspapers—Commonwealth Press Union Criticism; Mrs. S. Bandaranaike Nominated To Senate.

A. **Governor-General's Address To Parliament:** The first session of the new Parliament elected in July, 1960 opened in Colombo on August 12 with the Throne speech by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke.

In it, Sir Oliver announced that the Government would appoint a Commission to inquire into the functioning of the Press in connexion with the "General Elections held in March and July, 1960 and the abuse of power or authority by the 'care-taker' Government of Mr. W. G. Dahanayake and Government officials."

He announced that the Government would also introduce legislation to take over the newspapers controlled by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon and The Times of Ceylon and "to vest such newspapers in statutory public corporations with unlimited share capital in which individual holdings will be restricted so as to ensure a broad-based ownership."

He said: "This legislation will ensure the democratic character of newspapers in the country and prevent abuse by the formation of unhealthy monopolies."

He said that a Commission would also be appointed to investigate the political aspects of the assassination of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.

The Government would maintain its foreign policy of "non-alignment with the rival Power blocs and of neutralism and co-existence."

He said: "My Government's relations with the Commonwealth as well as foreign countries continue to be friendly. My Prime Minister will take up the case of persons of Indian descent resident in Ceylon with a view to achieving a satisfactory solution of this problem."

He announced that steps would also be taken to revise the Constitution and establish a Republican form of Government.

He guaranteed freedom of conscience and worship to all.

He announced that a national system of education would be established in the country in conformity with the cultural, religious and economic aspirations of the people.

He said: "My Government proposes, without discrimination on religious grounds, to introduce legislation to take over assisted Grade III schools, including primary, post-primary and rural schools.

"Grade I and Grade II assisted schools will be taken over subject to the privilege which will be allowed to such schools to remain without State aid as private schools in conformity with the Education Code."

A Commission would be appointed to report on the re-organization of the content of education and other allied matters and another Commission to advise the Government on the development of technical education.

Buddhism which was the religion of the majority of the people would be given due recognition and its proper place.

The Official Language Act and the Act providing for the reasonable use of Tamil language would be implemented so as to make Sinhalese in reality the official language of the country by December 31, 1960.

Outlining the Government's economic policies, he said: "In pursuance of my Government's policy of progressive nationalization, life insurance business will be nationalized and legislation will be introduced to regulate and control insurance business generally in order to prevent abuses.

"My Government does not consider it advantageous to undertake the nationalization of estates and plantations."

He promised that a statement would be made in due course giving the conditions which would apply to the investment of foreign capital, which the Government would welcome.

A National Planning Department would be set up as also a Department to handle foreign aid.

In the realm of trade and commerce, he said, the Government intended to expand markets for Ceylon products to new spheres while continuing to intensify exports to traditional markets.

Small loans would be given on easy terms for housing and for purposes of trade, agriculture and cottage industries.

During the coming years, work would be started on a rubber tyre and tube factory and an iron and steel project. Both were being undertaken with assistance from the Soviet Union.

He also hoped to make a start with the projects for the manufacture of certain fertilizers.

He said: "My Government will provide incentives to the private sector for the production of essential commodities now being imported. For this purpose, a Bureau of Standards will be set up to ensure quality products to the consumer."

Other points from the Address were:

(1) Religious instruction as a subject would be made compulsory in all Government schools, which would be administered through an Education Board with representation for all religious persuasions.

(2) Both Western and Ayurvedic systems of medicine would be developed. Assistance would be given in general for Ayurvedic research and services.

(3) Strict measures would be enforced to prevent illicit entry into Ceylon.

(4) Legislation would be introduced to provide for members of Parliament, of local bodies and of statutory corporations, officers or employees of registered trade unions and public servants, their spouses and children to declare their assets and liabilities every year.

Commonwealth Press Union's Criticism:

The Commonwealth Press Union announced in London on August 13 that it had sent a telegram to the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mrs. S. Bandaranaike, expressing "deep concern" at her Government's proposals to take over the country's two largest newspaper groups.

The telegram said: "The Commonwealth Press Union views with deep concern the proposals of your Government relative to the Press of Ceylon.

"In our opinion, these proposals, if implemented, will deny to the Ceylon subject his fundamental right of access to sources of information outside Government control.

"We further believe that the proposals are inconsistent with representative Government and will be injurious to the reputation of Ceylon throughout the Commonwealth."

IPI Protest:

A Zurich message said on August 13 that the International Press Institute (IPI) had protested against the Ceylon Government's plans to take over the country's two largest newspaper groups.

In a *communique*, the Institute said: "The IPI protests strongly against the plans of the Ceylon Government to take over the Press. Whatever form legislation may take, the Speech from the Throne makes it clear that the Government, under the guise of broadening the ownership, means to exercise direction over a Press which has opposed it politically in the last Elections.

"Government's intrusion into newspaper ownership and forced sale of newspaper interests will mean the end of Press freedom and can only undermine confidence in the Government's intention to maintain that democracy which the people of Ceylon have so far enjoyed."

Mrs. S. Bandaranaike's Broadcast:

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo

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Bandaranaike, in a broadcast to the nation on August 23, declared that the Government would not buy shares in public statutory corporations to be set up to run two groups of national newspapers and would allow everybody to start or run newspapers in competition with the corporations.

"The Government," she said, "does not propose to take up any part of the share capital in the new corporations so as to acquire a controlling interest and to create thereby a Government monopoly. The policy of the Government does not prevent any one from starting or running a newspaper in competition with the statutory corporations'.

"It is quite clear that the steps contemplated in the Throne Speech are in reality calculated to serve the interests of democracy and not to destroy it. The spontaneous burst of applause which greeted the announcement in the Throne Speech is perhaps the clearest indication that the people agree that the interests of democracy have not been served by the existing newspaper companies in the past."

Mr. M. Senanayake's Clarification:

The Home and Industries Minister, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, told a public meeting in Anuradhapura on August 21 that the Government would not solicit the support of national newspapers after they were handed over to public corporations.

He said that during the March and July, 1960 General Elections, both groups of newspapers became an organ of a certain political party and by means of false propaganda and indecent cartoons, tried to damage the cause of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

By the take-over, the Government intended to restrict individual holdings in newspapers to ensure broad-based ownership of them. So long as nothing was done to restrict individual holdings, a handful of people would try to mould the newspapers to their own whims and fancies, which were normally contrary to the views of the majority. That was not democracy.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3471:CEY:A]

B. **Mrs. S. Bandaranaike Nominated To Senate:** The nomination of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, to the Senate (Upper House) was announced on August 4, and the following day (August 5) she took the oath as its member.

[This is the first time that a Prime Minister is from the Upper House. Under the Constitution, Ministers drawn from one House do not have the right to participate in the proceedings of the other. This practice would deprive Mrs. Bandaranaike of the right of addressing the House of Representatives. Originally, it was Mrs. Bandaranaike's intention to secure a seat in the House of Representatives through a by-election, but a lacuna in the electoral laws made this difficult for the time being.]

Also, on August 4, the Government announced the choice of Mr. S. Thondaman, the leader of the Ceylon Democratic Congress, for one of the six places of nominated members in the House of Representatives.

His appointment gave plantation workers of Indian origin representation in Parliament for the first time in nearly a decade after Indian settlers were disenfranchized.

The other members nominated to the Senate were: Dr. Badiruddin Mahmud, Minister of Education and Broadcasting; Dr. L. O. Abeyratne, a well-known pediatrician; Dr. M. P. Drahman, a Malay Muslim leader; Mr. R. S. V. Poulier, a nominee of the Burgher Community; and Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon, representing European interests.

The new list reduced the representation for European interests from two in the previous Parliaments to one.

Speaker's Election:

On August 5, Mr. R. S. Pelpola, nominee of the ruling Sri Lanka Freedom Party, was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Representatives at its first sitting after the General Election.

Mr. Pelpola (62) is a businessman and was elected from the Nawalapitiya constituency in Central Ceylon. He was Deputy Speaker in the last Parliament.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3471:CEY:A]

C. **Parliamentary Secretaries Sworn-In:** Eleven Parliamentary Secretaries took the oath of office on July 29 before the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke.

One of them was the Finance Minister, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, who was sworn-in also as Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs.

His position was unprecedented in that he would hold the dual offices of a Minister and a Parliamentary Secretary at the same time.

The others sworn-in were: Mr. W. P. G. Ariyadasa (Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs); Mr. D. S. Goonasekara (Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping); Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne (Justice); Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne (Education and Broadcasting); Mr. J. P. Obeyesekere (Health); Mr. D. T. Pasqual (Local Government and Housing); Mr. G. Rajapaksa (Finance); Mr. M. P. Dez Siriwardene (Labour and Nationalized Services); Mr. M. Tennakoon (Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power); and Mr. T. B. Tennekoon (Transport and Works).

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3471:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. **Mr. Chou En-lai Re-iterates Proposal For Nuclear Arms-Free Zone:** During a visit to the Swiss Embassy National Day garden party in Peking on August 1, the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, offered to conclude a Peace Treaty (which would include America) setting up a zone free of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Western Pacific.

He said that peaceful co-existence and good relations between China and Switzerland were a "good example to all the world."

He added: "Today, there are in the world military blocs such as S-EATO which is hostile to China and trying to encircle our country and pose a threat to it, but we stand for peaceful co-existence.

"We have proposed the conclusion of a Peace Treaty for a nuclear-free zone in Asia and the Western Pacific.

"This, of course, will include the United States.

"This is a long-standing effort on our part, but we must persist in our efforts.

"Some provocators have accused China of having given up a policy of seeking peaceful relations with countries with differing social systems.

"These are slanders and not at all correct."

China, he said, had good relations with her neighbours and was doing her best to achieve peaceful co-existence "not only in Asia but also in Europe and other parts of the world."

[Mr. Chou En-lai first proposed an all-Asian Collective Peace Treaty in reply to a question from the Secretary of the British Labour Party, Mr. Morgan Phillips, during a Geneva interview in July, 1954. At that time, he referred to the "Five Principles of mutual non-interference" among the Asian countries. He made a similar proposal at the Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung in April, 1955, and in July, 1955 he expanded his original proposal to include the United States. On August 18, 1955, *Hsinhua News* reported that he had called for a conference of all Pacific nations—including the United States and Australasia—to discuss an Asian Collective Peace Treaty. On April 10, 1960, *Hsinhua News* reported that in his speech to the closing session of the People's Congress, he had said that the Chinese Government would "go on" striving for the realization of its proposal that "the whole Asian and Pacific region" be made an atom-free zone and that all its countries sign a Mutual Non-aggression Pact.]

US Reaction:

In a statement issued in Washington on August 2, the US State Department said that Mr. Chou En-lai's proposal was "meaningless propaganda."

The Department said that it seemed to be the same one "which has been made on a number of occasions by the Chinese communist leaders during a period which has been marked by extreme communist Chinese belligerence".

It listed examples of belligerence as "aggression in the Taiwan Straits, the savage repressions of Tibet and persistent anti-American propaganda".

It referred to a channel of communication which existed between China and the United States in Warsaw where ambassadorial contacts take place and added: "To-date, there has been no basis whatever in these ambassadorial talks with the Chinese communists for the hope that Peking will abandon its belligerence. We have been trying for five years to get the Chinese communists to take the first step in this direction, to agree to the renunciation of the use of force in the Taiwan area.

"From these facts, it would seem apparent that this latest proposal is only another meaningless propaganda gesture on the part of the Chinese communists."

Message To Tokyo Conference:

In a message to the sixth annual World Conference Against Atomic Bombs and For Total Disarmament in Tokyo, published on August 3, Mr. Chou En-lai again called for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Western Pacific.

He said that the prohibition of nuclear weapons and general disarmament were commonly desired by the people of the world.

He added: "Towards this end, the Chinese Government and people have made a series of sincere efforts. We have repeatedly proposed that all countries of the Asian and Pacific area conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and make this area a nuclear-free zone.

"We support with all our efforts the proposals made and actions taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons. We firmly believe that obstructions

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can only be cleared through strengthening and relying on the resolute struggle waged by the people of various countries."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3352:CHI:B]

B. **Congress Of Writers And Artists:** Over 2,000 delegates attended the National Congress of Writers and Artists which met in Peking from July 31 to August 5, 1960.

The Congress passed a resolution saying that it had "greatly encouraged" the delegates.

It said that the Congress adhered to the principle of letting "a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend and to develop the new out of the old".

It called on peasants, soldiers and all those working in literature and in art in the country to diligently study Marxism-Leninism and the writings of Mao Tse-tung.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1970:CHI:C, 2078:CHI:B]

C. **Death Of Mr. Lin Po-chu:** One of the Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party, Mr. Lin Po-chu, died in Peking on May 29. He was 75.

A life-long communist, he was a close associate of Mr. Mao Tse-tung. A memorial ceremony was held for him in Peking on June 2. The Chairman of the People's Republic, Mr. Liu Shao-chi, officiated at the ceremony.

(*Peking Review*)

INDIA

A. **Chinese Violation Of Border In Kameng Division:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, informed the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 13 that the Government of India had lodged a strong protest with the Chinese Government against a fresh violation of the Indian border on June 3.

Describing this action of the Chinese as "highly reprehensible", Mr. Nehru stated that there had been no clash or contact with Chinese armed patrols since his report to the last session of Parliament on the border situation.

Mr. Nehru said that the Chinese authorities, local or other, had committed a breach of the provisional understanding that neither country would send out patrols.

He did not know what exactly could be done when some people came in secretly "like thieves" and then left within 10 minutes. Apart from taking some local steps, the Government could only lodge a protest. Along a long border, even with regular patrolling, it was difficult to know who had crossed it from some odd corner or the other.

Earlier, in the Lok Sabha, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, gave details of the Chinese incursion.

She said that on June 3, a Chinese patrol of 25 men crossed into Indian territory in the Kameng Frontier Division. The soldiers came up to the Taksang monastery, about 4½ miles within Indian territory, but withdrew soon after their presence was noticed by the people there.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3465:INI:D]

B. **International Jurists' Legal Committee's Report On Tibet:** The International Commission of Jurists published in New Delhi on August 7, 1960 the final 340-page report of its Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet.

The Secretary-General of the Commission, Dr. Jean-Flavien Lalive, said that the Committee's findings constituted "a detailed condemnation of the Chinese rule in Tibet."

Based on an exhaustive examination of three specific legal issues arising from the occupation of Tibet by the Chinese communists, the report presented the unanimous view of nine eminent jurists from seven countries that : (1) genocide had been committed against Tibetans as a religious group but not as a race; (2) the Chinese communist authorities in Tibet had violated human rights; and (3) Tibet was at least a *de facto* independent State when the Sino-Tibetan Agreement was signed in 1951, and the repudiation of this Agreement by the Tibetan Government in 1959 was fully justified.

A summary of the conclusions was released by the Commission on June 20, 1960.

The findings of the Committee were supported in the report by voluminous evidence — extracts from publications in the official Chinese and Chinese-controlled Tibetan Press and radio, statements by the Dalai Lama, his *Kashag* (Parliament) and other Tibetan refugees, published official documents and accounts of Tibet by authoritative writers. The Chinese authorities refused to permit the members of the Committee to enter Tibet.

In a foreword to the report, Dr. Jean-Flavien Lalive, said that the report was being submitted to United Nations and to all delegations of member-States.

On the question of the usefulness of the report in finding a remedy for the situation in Tibet he said: "Whether injustice can be alleviated through the force of moral condemnation can never be foretold. The only force at the Commission's disposal is the force of ideas; the only sanction which the findings of the Legal Inquiry Committee possess is that same force of ideas. This force may or may not ultimately prevail, but it is with the conviction that it must be tried that this report is presented for the consideration of all who are concerned for the right to live in peace and liberty with their fellow-men."

He added that the report of the Committee did not purport to be a complete account of all significant events which had taken place. To avoid entering into political controversy and "invidious selection of additional topics, it omitted the consideration of problems arising from India's frontier dispute with China over the Tibetan border with India.

The International Commission of Jurists is a non-governmental and non-political organization which has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of United Nations.

As a body made up of judges, professors and practising lawyers, the Commission has, as its main objective, the defence of the rule of law. Among its current undertakings is an inquiry into the situation in South Africa.

The Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet was appointed in July, 1959, and it presented its unanimous report to the Commission in June, 1960, after its final meetings in Geneva. The members of the Committee were: Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas (India) Chairman, Mr. Arturo A. Alafriz (Philippines), Mr. Kwamena Bentsi-Enchill (Ghana), Mr. Rolf Christophersen (Norway), Mr. N. C. Chatterjee (India), Mr. T. S. Fernando (Ceylon), Mr. R. P. Mookerjee (India), Mr. Ong Huck Lim (Malaya) and Mr. M. R. Seni Pramoj (Thailand). The secretaries were Mr. G. B. Pai and Mr. I. N. Shroff, both from India.

According to Mr. Tricumdas, about 65,000 persons were killed in Tibet since the beginning of the Khampa rebellion against the Chinese early in 1956.

He confirmed that a mass migration of people from the eastern part of Tibet to the western part was in progress. Not only had Tibetan refugees, who had recently arrived in India, testified to it but also the Chinese Press and radio had also admitted it. One of the reasons for this large-scale movement of people was that the so-called reforms under the Chinese were spreading from east to west.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3399:CHI:C]

C. **Credit Agreement With Britain:** An Agreement for a credit of Rs. 13.33 crores from the UK Government to the Government of India was signed in New Delhi on August 17.

The credit would bear an interest equal to the interest currently charged by the British Treasury on loans for a comparable period out of UK Consolidated Funds plus a quarter per cent for administrative charges. At present, this rate works out to 6 to 6-1|8 per cent.

One-third of the credit is repayable in 10 years and the balance in 20 years. Repayment of the first instalment of the credit on either portion is due to start on May 31, 1966.

The Agreement was signed by the UK High Commissioner in India, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs, Mr. L. K. Jha.

With the present credit, UK assistance to India for the Second Five-Year Plan totals Rs. 100.66 crores. India will be able to draw on the present credit for a broad range of imports from UK.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3052:INI:D]

D. **Three Deputy Ministers For Madhya Pradesh:** Three more Deputy Ministers of Madhya Pradesh were sworn-in in Bhopal on August 15.

They were: Mr. Sitaram Jajoo (from the former Madhya Bharat), Mr. Vasanrao Uike (of the Mahakoshal region) and Mr. Govindnarain Singh (a Vindhya Pradesh regional representative).

The Madhya Pradesh Cabinet now has 11 Ministers and an equal number of Deputy Ministers.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1448:INI:C]

E. **New Central Deputy Minister:** It was announced in New Delhi on August 19 that Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra (37), at present Parliamentary Secretary to the Central Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning, had been appointed as Deputy Minister.

Mr. Mishra, who was returned to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) from a Bihar constituency in the 1952 Elections, retained his seat in the last General Elections.

He was sworn-in on August 22 and was attached to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Planning.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

F. **Sikkim And Autonomy:** According to a memorandum submitted to Mr. Nehru by a seven-man delegation of the newly-formed Sikkim National Congress on August 23, the Congress has asked for complete autonomy for Sikkim within the present

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frame-work of Indian control over its defence, foreign affairs and communications.

The delegation was headed by Kazi Lhendupdorji, President of the Congress.

The memorandum sought parliamentary form of government and parity in representation in the proposed State Legislature for the 25 per cent Bhotia and Nepcha minorities, with the 75 per cent people of Nepali origin. Stress was also laid on reservation of seats for the minorities.

The delegation also asked for the abolition of the post of Diwan, who is appointed by the Government of India with the approval of the Maharaja.

A suggestion for setting up a Constituent Assembly to forge a Constitution for Sikkim was also made.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 910:INI:B]

G. **Naga Peoples' Convention Ratifies Agreement On Nagaland:** The Working Committee of the Naga People's Convention, which concluded its three-day meeting in Mokokchung (N-EFA) on August 22, ratified the Delhi Agreement on the creation of a Nagaland.

The Committee also decided to set up an *interim* body, with a maximum membership of 12, to advise the Governor in the administration of the Naga Hills—Tuensang area until the creation of the new State.

It asked each major tribe to elect four representatives and each minor tribe two. These representatives would then elect the 12 members to the *interim* advisory body. [There are 14 main Naga tribes.]

Thirty-six of the 41 members of the Working Committee attended. All the tribes except the Chaksang tribe were represented.

The members of the Working Committee were asked to contact persons who had gone underground and seek their co-operation in bringing the new State into being and their participation in the advisory body.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3483:INI:A]

H. **"Apsara" Closed Down For Repairs And Improvement:** A Press Note issued by the Atomic Energy Establishment in Trombay on August 19 said that *Apsara*, India's first atomic reactor, which recently completed four years of continuous and trouble-free service, was closed down on August 5 for repairs and improvements until November, 1960.

The reactor first became critical on August 4, 1956—the first reactor to go into operation in Asia outside USSR.

For some months past, the Note added, it was desired to close down the reactor for routine maintenance and for effecting alterations and improvements, but it was kept running at the insistence of scientists who were doing important experiments. These experiments were completed and the reactor was closed down for maintenance, repairs and improvements on August 5.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 1259:INI:A, 1573:INI:A]

I. **Rajya Sabha Approves Strike Ordinance — Figures Of Convictions:** The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) approved on August 23 the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance and the Central Government's steps to combat the General Strike of some Central Government employees from July 12-17.

In the course of the debate, the Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant told the House that of about 27,000 persons suspended during the strike, more than 15,000 had already been re-instated and the services of only 244 temporary hands had been terminated.

About 3,00,000 Central employees, he said, had struck work during the five-day strike. Of these, only 1,630 had been convicted. The sentence on 669 persons had been remitted. Only about 44 employees were still in custody.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3495:INI:A]

J. **New Railway Lines In Iron-ore Areas:** The Deputy Minister for Railways, Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan, said in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) on August 22 that the Central Government had decided to set up an independent organization exclusively for the construction of new railway lines in iron-ore areas.

Asked about the advantages of the new set-up, he said that the magnitude of the task involved and the important day-to-day decisions necessary in the planning and construction of the new railway lines which passed through extremely difficult areas required an organization headed by a General Manager to ensure timely completion of the work.

He added that the following new lines would be constructed by this organization: (1) Sambalpur-Titilagarh (BG) 115 miles, at a cost of Rs. 14.58 crores; (2) Bimlagarh-Kiriburu (BG) 28 miles, at a cost of Rs. 6.5 crores; and (3) Balladilla-Kottavalasa (BG) 310 miles, at an approximate cost of Rs. 50 crores.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3423:INI:A]

K. **Gujerat Budget:** The Gujerat Budget for the period from May 1, 1960 to the end of the current financial year, presented to the State Legislative Assembly in Ahmedabad on August 22 by the Chief Minister, Dr. Jivraj Mehta (who also holds the Finance portfolio) showed that despite the financial assistance amounting to Rs. 6.02 crores, to be received by Gujerat from the residuary State of Maharashtra, there would be a deficit of Rs. 1.93 crores.

Dr. Mehta disclosed that the State's revenue expenditure would be of the order of Rs. 50.55 crores as against the revenue receipts of Rs. 48.62 crores.

However, he did not announce any fresh taxation measures or rise in the rate of the existing taxes to meet the deficit which, he said, would be reduced to nearly Rs. 43,00,000 after the proposed transfer of the part of realization from the motor vehicles tax and motor spirit tax to revenue account.

The Government, he added, would try to economize in the expenditure to reduce the deficit further.

The Budget showed an overall deficit of Rs. 2.32 crores with a deficit of Rs. 39,00,000 in the capital expenditure and Rs. 1.93 crores in revenue. The total revenue receipts included Rs. 15.63 crores as the State's share in Central taxes.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3336:INI:A]

INDONESIA

A. **National Front Statute:** The Statute of the National Front, decided upon by a Presidential decision of July 15, was made public in Djakarta on August 4.

The Statute envisaged the establishment of the National Front—a new organization to help in the completion of Indonesia's national revolution.

The Front would have an unlimited membership of cadres who would be those "imbued with the spirit of the Independence Proclamation of 1945."

The Front, which has President Sukarno himself as Chairman, has three aims: (1) to consummate the Indonesian national revolution; (2) to effect an overall development for the establishment of a just and prosperous society; and (3) bring West Irian within the authority of the Indonesian Republic.

It provided that the Front should base its programme on the principles of guided democracy, guided economy, Indonesian socialism and national identity.

(*Information Service Indonesia* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3477:IND:A]

B. **Expulsion Of Chinese Vice-Consul:** It was officially announced in Djakarta on August 6 that the Chinese Vice-Consul in Pangkalpanang, Mr. Chan Chin-tui, had been expelled from the country for trying to interfere with the evacuation of overseas Chinese.

He was said to have gone to a tin-mining region, in defiance of an Indonesian ban on Chinese diplomats travelling outside the Djakarta area without a special permit and to have tried to persuade about 700 China-bound compatriots to disobey the Government's decree.

The ban on the travel of Chinese diplomats was imposed earlier this year after reports of interference by Embassy officials in the implementation of the ban on alien retail traders in rural areas.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3467:IND:A]

C. **Control On Press:** The *Antara* news agency reported on July 29 that President Sukarno had appointed a new organization "for the promotion and control" of the Press.

It was composed of military and Government officials, including the Foreign Minister, Dr. R. Subandrio.

The organization, formed under the principle of 'guided democracy', would be responsible only to President Sukarno.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3477:IND:A]

IRAN

A. **Shah On Relations With Israel:** In a telegram to the Rector of Al Azhar University in Cairo, Sheikh Mahmoud Shaltout, on August 2, the Shah of Iran said that his country had no intention of extending full *de jure* recognition to Israel.

Sheikh Mahmoud Shaltout had asked the Shah to re-consider his decision to recognize Israel *de facto*.

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The Shah's telegram said: "As you already know, the Iranian Government accorded *de facto* recognition to Israel in 1950.

"This recognition was re-affirmed during Dr. A. Mossadeq's Government (1951-53) when the Iranian envoy to Israel was recalled.

"There has been no *de jure* recognition of Israel to this date. This attitude of ours has been repeatedly appreciated by Moslem States and nations. We have no intention of changing this attitude. There can, therefore, be no cause for alarm among the *Ulemas* (religious leaders) and the Islamic community.

"I wish to make clear in order to assure you and the Al Azhar *Ulemas* that our attitude towards Islamic community interests has always been clear and based on upholding the rights of Moslems in every part of the world, irrespective of racial or communal differences.

"There is no need to recall that when the Suez question was before the Security Council the Iranian delegate to UN had defended the legitimate rights of Egypt.

"Also, when foreign forces invaded Egypt in 1957 during the Suez crisis, the Iranian Government did not refrain from condemning the aggression of foreign troops although we had no interests there except those of the Islamic community.

"Moreover, I personally took all possible action necessary for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt."

Relations With UAR:

A spokesman of the Iranian Foreign Ministry said in Tehran on August 4 that Iran had no intention of resuming diplomatic relations with the United Arab Republic and would not accept mediation from any foreign Power.

He added that Iran's stand remained the same as was announced the previous week by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Abbas Aram—that Iran would have no diplomatic relations with UAR while President Nasser was in power.

Arab League Session:

The Arab League Council met in Cairo on August 7 to discuss the *de facto* recognition of Israel by the Shah of Iran.

The United Arab Republic delegate, in a statement before the Council, said: "The thing which we had feared has happened. Israel has snatched from the Shah, not from the Iranian people, the recognition of its State after attempts for over 10 years. It opens the door for Israel to make diplomatic, political, economic and propaganda moves at the expense of the rights of Palestinians.

"Iran has a special situation and her *de facto* recognition of Israel and her sympathy toward Israel have very serious significance.

"It is necessary to take quick action towards Iran's recognition so as to eradicate the dangerous results affecting the Palestinian case and the security and safety of all Arab States."

He added that Israel's record towards Arabs was full of crimes and aggression. "How can we ignore what the Arabs have suffered at the hands of Israel for the past 12 years?" Iran's recognition of Israel had caused a break in the diplomatic blockade which had been imposed on Israel by the Arab countries. It was up to the Arab States to take a unified and decisive stand against Iranian-Israeli relations.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo, *Tehran Radio* and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3479:IRN:A]

KOREA (South)

A. **Democratic Party's Victory In General Elections:** In the first General Elections held under the new Constitution on July 29, the Democratic Party, which had been in opposition during the *regime* of Dr. Syngman Rhee, won a resounding victory.

The candidates for 233 National Assembly seats and 59 seats in the House of Councillors ranged from extreme right to mild socialism, but only the Democratic Party was nationally organized.

Besides, there were assorted remnants of Liberals (the former ruling party of Dr. Syngman Rhee), Socialists and splinter groups and a host of Independents.

On August 3, the Central Election Commission announced that final returns gave the Democrats 174 seats, Independents 40, Socialists 4, Liberals 1 and a minor party 1.

Three unauthorized Democratic candidates who won against official party men will be admitted to the party, giving it a total of 177.

Fresh elections were expected to be held later in the remaining 13 districts where counting was incomplete because of the burning of ballot-boxes or the non-delivery of ballot papers.

On August 8, about 200 students carrying placards against "counter-revolutionary elements" picketed the main street in Seoul as the National Assembly met to introduce parliamentary Government for the first time in the country.

Nearly 600 policemen cordoned off the two Assembly buildings to prevent disturbances, and all traffic to Capital Avenue was blocked. The placards referred to Liberal or former Liberal members of the Assembly under the former President, Dr. Rhee.

The House of Representatives (Lower House) elected Mr. Kwak Sanghoon, 64-year-old Democratic Party member, as its Speaker. He held this office in the last Assembly following the death of Mr. Lee Ki Poong, the Liberal Party Speaker, and had been a member of the Assembly for the past 12 years.

New President:

On August 12, Mr. Yoon Bo Sun, leader of the "Old Guard" faction of the ruling Democratic Party, was elected by the National Assembly as the new President.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3412:KRS:A]

KOREA (North)

A. **Mr. Kim Il Sung Proposes Federal Union With South Korea:** In a speech marking the 15th anniversary of the Korean liberation from the Japanese in Pyongyang on August 16, the Prime Minister, Mr. Kim Il Sung, proposed a federal union of North and South Korea as a step towards the re-unification of the two countries.

He said that this proposal was an *interim* one designed to meet South Korean objections to the suggestion of "all-Korean elections without outside intervention."

Once the federation was established, the two countries could form a "Supreme People's Council" and discuss economic and cultural exchanges while acting independently of each other. The re-unification should be obtained through democratic elections without foreign interference. If re-unification or federation was unacceptable to South Korea, then North and South Korea should reduce their armed forces to 100,000 men each, and simultaneously consider mutual economic co-operation. A 200,000-man defence force would be sufficient for the whole of Korea.

He proposed that a conference on these issues be held either in Pyongyang or at Panmunjon, the Korean truce headquarters on the 38th Parallel.

The same day (August 16), the official Peking newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* again called for American troops' withdrawal from South Korea and warned that if they resumed the Korean war, China would again send Volunteer troops across the Yalu river to fight alongside the North Koreans.

In Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* praised North Korea's economic achievements and pledged Soviet support for her demands for the Americans to leave South Korea and for peaceful re-unification of the country.

In Seoul, the anniversary celebrations were mostly devoted to welcoming the overthrow of the post-War Syngman Rhee *regime*, though the new President, Mr. Yoon Bo Sun, warned that the communist threat and the scars left by Dr. Rhee were too serious to permit "a moment of ease."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3007:KRN:A]

LAOS

SUMMARY: Army Captain Leads 'Coup'; National Assembly Passes No-Confidence Motion Against Mr. Tiao Somsanith; Prince Souvanna Phouma Appointed Premier; Pathet Lao's Terms To End Guerrilla War.

A. **Army Captain Leads 'Coup':** Captain Kong Lae of the Army seized all the governing powers of Laos in the capital, Vientiane, on August 9. There seemed to have been no resistance and Capt. Kong Lae and his supporters took control of vital installations in the city.

Following the *coup*, King Savang Vathana, Head of State, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the supreme religious authority, went to Luang Prabang.

A *communique* broadcast soon after the *coup* from Radio Vientiane claimed that a "Revolutionary Committee" had taken control of all civil and military authority in the kingdom.

It said: "The High Command of the revolutionary forces informs the people that the military *coup* is aimed at consolidating the nation, religion, Throne and Constitution. The Committee assumes the task of maintaining the neutrality of Laos and preserving friendly relations with countries which respect our internal agreements."

A second *communique* ordered officers and ranks of the Royal Laotian Army and the police to remain calm and continue their duties until further orders were issued by the High Command of the revolutionary forces.

[The Government which was displaced came into office in June, 1960 when a "care-taker" Government which had been in power since the elections at the beginning of May, 1960 resigned. At the

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elections, two right-wing groups, the Rally of Lao People and the Committee for the Defence of National Interests, won 51 out of the 59 seats in the Laotian National Assembly. A few weeks later, the Committee for the Defence of National Interests, composed of right-wing Army officers and civil servants and with 28 of the seats in the Assembly, formed a new political party of a strongly anti-communist colour.]

Capt. Kong Lae said in a statement on August 10 that all foreign troops must leave the country and all foreign military bases would be liquidated.

He said that infiltration by an unnamed Great Power was increasing every day and that every organization in the country had a group attached to it.

He went on to specify that "even my own battalion has 10 Americans whom the Government has allowed to infiltrate...."

He said that the country's leaders had "led us completely astray" and had induced the people to "accept the money of a Great Power".

According to a Hanoi report on August 12, the Revolutionary Committee decided to nominate the President of the National Assembly, Prince Souvanna Phouma, as Prime Minister.

Hanoi Radio quoted Capt. Kong Lae as saying that the new Government would follow the path of peace and neutrality.

He added that the Government would accept unconditional aid from all countries and establish diplomatic relations with them. The policy of the new Government should make provision for talks with Pathet Lao leaders, "for this fratricidal war among Laotians must cease." A messenger had been sent to the Royal Government in Luang Prabang urging the Government to return to Vientiane as soon as possible for talks with the Committee and the Assembly.

Asked if Prince Souvanna Phouma had accepted this offer, Capt. Kong Lae said that Prince Souvanna would act only in strict legality and only if the King and the National Assembly agreed.

Prince Souvanna was himself astonished that his name had been put at the head of the list of the Revolutionary Committee.

He said that as President of the National Assembly, a neutral organization, he protested against this action, and had asked the Committee to issue a correction.

Meanwhile, peace negotiations were going on in Vientiane.

On August 10, the Royal Government sent the Army C-in-C, Maj-Gen. Oune Ratiku, to Vientiane to negotiate with Capt. Kong Lae.

On August 13, the National Assembly meeting in Vientiane passed a no-confidence motion against the Government of Mr. Tiao Somsanith.

The following day (August 14), Mr. Tiao Somsanith submitted his resignation to the King in Luang Prabang,

On August 15, the King appointed Prince Souvanna Phouma as Prime Minister, succeeding Mr. Tiao Somsanith.

Prince Souvanna Phouma's appointment brought to an end the crisis which had racked the kingdom since Sept. Kong Lae seized power on August 9.

Prince Souvanna Phouma was the Prime Minister of Laos in 1957 and it was during his *regime* that a Peace Agreement was signed between the Government and the rebel Pathet Lao fighting units led by his half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong.

Prince Souvanna Phouma was expected to follow a less pro-Western course than his predecessor. He was backed by the neutralist Shantiphab Party and is not opposed by the pro-communist Neo Lao Haksat Party.

Pathet Lao Conditions:

On August 13, Hanoi Radio broadcast a statement listing the conditions laid down by Prince Souphanouvong for terminating the guerrilla war.

His demands were: (1) Form a coalition Government composed of representatives of the various Laotian nationalities and progressive and patriotic parties in order to carry out the policies laid down by the Revolutionary Committee headed by Capt. Kong Lae. This meant that the Pathet Lao rebels would call off their armed action against the Laotian Government only if the Pathet Lao was included in the Government and pro-Western parties such as the Reassemblement du Peuple Lao (RPL) and the Committee for the Defence of National Interests (CDNI) were suppressed. (2) Expand the *coup d'etat* movement, punish the henchmen of US imperialism, and "combine the actions of the Revolutionary Committee and the Pathet Lao forces to oppose US imperialist schemes for interference and schemes designed to re-establish pro-American elements in authority." (3) Promulgate concrete policies so as to ensure the democratic freedoms of the people.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3413:LAO:A and B]

MALAYA

A. **State Of Emergency Ends:** The State of Emergency which had been in force in Malaya since July 17, 1948 ended on July 31, 1960 when a proclamation was issued by the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, formally repealing all Emergency regulations and ordinances promulgated during the 12-year war against communist insurgents.

The proclamation said that the Government was satisfied that the Emergency ordinances were no more needed as the communist rebellion had been successfully crushed.

During the 12-year struggle, Government forces lost a total of 1,830 men killed and 2,473 civilians murdered by the communists.

The total cost of the Emergency worked up to 3,000 million Malayan dollars.

The insurgents too suffered heavily. They lost 6,710 killed and 2,819 wounded.

[The Government has still to reckon with about 500 armed men and women hidden behind or in the thick jungle along the border with Thailand, and it also may expect to be struggling with communist penetration in one form or another for perhaps the life-time of any of its present Ministers. For this reason, it has retained powers of preventive detention.]

Speaking in a broadcast on the end of the Emergency, on July 31, the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman said that the communists would not forget their defeat and would not relent even though their forces were reduced to a few hundreds skulking across the borders of Thailand. What they had failed to achieve by armed force they would try to do in other ways, through subversion and "irresponsible political parties."

The Paramount Ruler, Tuanku Sir Hisamuddin Alam Shah, also warned the people that the dangers of subversion remained.

Speaking on the proclamation ending the Emergency, he said: "These subversive elements use various tactics to achieve their aims. Tactics such as trying to disrupt the good relations existing between the various communities, tactics such as instigating and poisoning the minds of the public or members of trades unions, youth organizations or students."

Title For Sir Gerald Templer:

On July 30, the Government conferred on Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, a decoration in the senior grade of the Malayan Order of Chivalry in appreciation of his contribution towards the ending of the Emergency.

In its English rendering the decoration is that of Grand Knight of the Most Distinguished Order of the Defender of the Realm and carries the title of "Tun."

Sir Gerald was unable to accept the invitation to attend the Kuala Lumpur celebrations.

The same day (July 31), the British Premier, Mr. Harold Macmillan sent a message to Tengku Abdul Rehman offering the congratulations of the British Government and people on the success of the campaign against communist terrorism.

He said: "We in Britain, who in company with other Commonwealth countries have fought beside you in the long struggle, join with you in your rejoicings today. The victory you have won is an inspiration for the whole of the free world and we pay our tribute to the courage and statesmanship of your Government and the faith and endurance of the Malayan people who have made this great achievement possible."

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3449:MAL:A]

B. **Attitude Towards China:** The Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, told the House of Representatives in Kuala Lumpur on August 8 that Malaya would support the admission of China to United Nations provided China recognized the independence and sovereignty of Formosa.

He thus qualified the pronouncement he made on his return home in June, 1960 from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference when he declared that Malaya would support China's admission to UN but would not establish diplomatic relations with Peking.

In an interview published in a Hong Kong paper in July, 1960, he had re-affirmed his stand that "both Chinas must be recognized."

Observers said that the latest statement attaching a condition to Malayan support was prompted by diplomatic inquiries for an elaboration of the Malayan attitude.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2532:CHI:B]

PAKISTAN

A. **Soviet Offer To Help Exploit Oil And Other Mineral Resources Accepted:** The Central Government announced on August 9 that it had accepted in principle an offer from the Soviet Union to help Pakistan exploit her mineral resources, particularly oil.

The announcement said that preliminary discussions between the two Governments about Pakistan's requirements would take place when a

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five-man delegation arrived in Karachi.

The Soviet Union first made the offer to help Pakistan in her oil and mineral exploration programme in 1958, but no decision was taken on it for two years.

The Soviet news agency, *Tass*, reported that a group of Soviet experts would leave for Pakistan "in the near future" to assess work in prospecting for oil and minerals.

Pakistan had been informed, it said, that Russia was prepared to consider favourably the question of granting credit for the supply of Soviet equipment, to pay for the services of Soviet specialists and to train Pakistani technical personnel.

According to a Karachi report, the Government's announcement caused complete surprise in Western diplomatic circles, particularly American.

The report added: "Only recently, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, had stated that he had no details of any offer, but an offer had been made by the Soviet Union to help Pakistan explore oil a long time ago.

"At present, American and British companies are carrying on test oil drilling. But most of the test wells have been declared either 'dry' or not suitable for commercial exploitation."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3012(corrected):PAK:G]

B. **National Income:** It was stated in Karachi on August 14 that according to a survey carried out by the Central Finance Ministry, Pakistan's national income had gone up by about 25 per cent during the past 10 years.

The national income of Pakistan, which was put at Rs. 1,723 crores (one crore is equal to 10 million) in 1949-50, was estimated to have risen to Rs. 2,190 crores in 1959-60. The main increase was in the industrial sector.

The *per capita* income, which was estimated at Rs. 232 in 1949-50, was now put at Rs. 252, taking into account the increase in population.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

PHILIPPINES

A. **Magsaysay Awards:** The Prime Minister of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rehman, was named in Manila on August 13 as the winner of the 1960 Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership.

He was cited for guiding Malaya's multiracial society through a constitutional struggle for independence towards communal alliance and national identity. In 1959, the award went to the Dalai Lama.

Three other winners of Magsaysay Awards were: Chief of the Burmese Defence Staff and former Prime Minister, Gen. Ne Win, for Government service; Dr. James Yeofn (Formosa) for international understanding; and Sir Henry Tristam Holland and his son, Dr. Ronald Holland, for public service.

No award for journalism and literature was made for this year.

The Awards were established in June, 1957 with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation to honour the late President of the Republic of the Philippines by encouraging those ideals and the spirit of service which characterized his life.

The Awards seek to recognize meritorious individuals in Asia whose contributions enhance this creative tradition.

(*The Manila Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2909:PHI:A]

SINGAPORE

A. **Mr. Lee Kuan Yew's Warning To Extremists:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, told the Legislative Assembly on August 3 that if a collision had to take place between "Left-wing adventurers" and "colonial imperialists", the People's Action Party Government would "let them break their heads."

According to him, the British and the communists were quite prepared to use his Party as a buffer in their "machinations against each other."

The Communist Party, he said, was the only organization in Singapore which could challenge the Government in a bid for power. In the 14 months since the General Election in 1959, a build-up of communist strength had been taking place in the trade union movement through ground cadres influencing the workers. Because the Communist Party was underground, there was no way of preventing several different lines of pro-communist groups.

The less adept of the communist followers were Left-wing adventurers who tried to exploit the affair of Mr. Ong Eng Guan. By taking up such impracticable causes as full independence for Singapore separate from the Federation of Malaya, they wished to arouse false expectations and create excitement and tension.

He said that extremism, either from the right or left, would have to be smacked down good and hard. To allow one would inevitably mean acute reaction from the other. The problem was not one of allowing absolute liberalism and democratic rights to prevail but of exerting that right amount of restriction on absolute rights so that a tolerant democratic society could endure and not turn into a totalitarian State.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3491:SGP:B]

THAILAND

A. **King's Visit To Britain:** King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand and his consort, Queen Sirikit, arrived in England on a four-day State visit on July 19.

As the royal visitors stepped from the special train which had brought them to Victoria Station, they were met by Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Later at night (July 19), Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh gave a banquet in honour of King Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit in Buckingham Palace.

King Adulyadej left on July 23 for Geneva at the end of his State visit.

The following day (July 24), messages were exchanged between King Adulyadej and Queen Elizabeth.

King Adulyadej, in his message, said that the kindness shown to him and his Queen had touched them.

He added: "The British people have always been wonderful. These demonstrations of friendly feelings are the spontaneous response of Your Majesty's subjects to the message of greeting and good wishes from my people. I am sure our visit to your country will bring our two nations and our two Royal Houses much closer together, resulting in mutual benefit."

Queen Elizabeth, in her reply, said: "Your Majesty and Queen Sirikit have been very welcome guests, and I am sure that the reception which you have received from my people will leave you in no doubt of their affection for you and for Thailand. The friendship which has existed for so long between our countries has been re-affirmed by your presence among us."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 1542:THI:A]

TURKEY

A. **Cyprus Becomes Independent Republic:** Eighty-two years of British rule in Cyprus ended at midnight on August 15-16 when the Island's new Constitution came into force and the representatives of Britain, Cyprus, Greece and Turkey signed Treaties of Establishment and Guarantee.

At the same time, representatives of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus also signed a Treaty of Alliance.

Messages from Queen Elizabeth and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, were read by the retiring Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, at a ceremony in Nicosia.

In her message, Queen Elizabeth said: "On this day of independence, I send to the people of Cyprus the expression of my warmest good wishes for the prosperity of the Republic. I pray and trust that the settlement in Cyprus will enable the links between our two countries to be maintained and strengthened."

Mr. Macmillan's message was as follows: "On the inauguration of the independent Republic of Cyprus, I send to you, on behalf of the Government and people of the United Kingdom, the expression of our sincere goodwill and best wishes for the future progress of your country. Over the centuries, Cyprus has played her part in the long and varied history of the Eastern Mediterranean, and we look forward to the Republic becoming and remaining the centre and symbol of concord in this important area. In this role, Cyprus will always have the assurance of the continued interest and friendship of the United Kingdom."

The Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, read Queen Elizabeth's Decree-in-Council accepting the Constitution of the Cyprus Republic and approving its implementation.

The President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, said after signing the documents (relating to the setting up of the new Republic) that the independence of Cyprus was a landmark in the evolution of democratic institutions and the implementation of the international principle of freedom.

He said it was obvious from the documents he had signed that the smooth functioning of the new State would depend on the close collaboration of all parties concerned.

In a message of greetings to President Makarios, the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, said that on behalf of the Government and people of India, he welcomed Cyprus into the ranks of independent nations.

Sir Hugh Foot, as the last British

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Governor of Cyprus, sailed for home in a Navy frigate on August 16.

As the frigate sailed out of Famagusta harbour, ships carrying contingents of Greek and Turkish troops to be stationed in Cyprus under the Independence Agreement arrived off Famagusta ready to enter together at noon.

The Turks numbered 650 officers and men and Greeks 950.

In a farewell broadcast the previous night (August 15), Sir Hugh Foot said: "You will astonish the world with your progress."

He added: "I do not believe the forecasts of dismal commentators that the Greeks, who form a 4 to 1 majority in the Island, would turn against the Turks, right would fight left, and the Republic would go down in a sea of blood and hate.

"It could be, but I do not believe it. People who have been at the edge of hell do not want to go back."

The people of Nicosia gave a hero's welcome to the 21 EOKA leaders who returned to Cyprus on August 16 from exile.

Archbishop Makarios, welcoming the EOKA leaders, invited them to join in a new campaign to be fought not with hand grenades but with the power of the soul to build up the Republic.

On the morning of August 16, Archbishop Makarios and Mr. Fadhil Kutchuk took over as the Republic's first President and Vice-President respectively.

The newly-elected House of Representatives was also sworn-in.

In a message to Cypriots before taking over as President, Archbishop Makarios declared that the new State would apply the principle of equal rights, treatment and opportunities to all citizens.

It would also make education accessible to all and would try hard to give the peasants a good break.

The Vice-President, Dr. Fadhil Kutchuk, in a statement said: "We are shouldering a heavy burden. One thing cannot be denied and that is the fact that the Island is facing a great crisis. Peasants and workers are groaning under poverty while the merchant class and intellectuals are waiting in unbearable conditions for better and happier days."

(*The Times*, London and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3453:TUR:B]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

A. **USA Recovers Capsule From A Satellite In Orbit:** The United States took a step forward in its man-into-space programme on August 11 by recovering for the first time an instrument-loaded capsule from a satellite in orbit.

The capsule picked up from the Pacific Ocean, about 330 miles from Honolulu, was carried into orbit by *Discoverer XIII* satellite and circled the Earth 16 times before being ejected over the target area.

Planes which tried to catch the capsule in mid-air were unsuccessful. But they spotted the pay-load parachuting into the Pacific and guided a helicopter to the spot to fish it out of water.

Lieut-Gen. Bernard Schriever, Chief of the Air Research and Development Command, told newsmen that the recovery "really marks a space age first".

"Until now," he said, "we were only part way into the space age."

Gen. Schriever quoted Gen. O. J. Richland, West Coast Commander of the Ballistic Missile Division, as saying that the capsule recovered "was in very good shape, with no damage".

Of the 12 previous *Discoverer* satellites, five failed to go into orbit, and the capsules from the others were never recovered.

The *Discoverer XIII* capsule, weighing 300 lbs. was recovered about 29 hours after the satellite was launched into an egg-shaped Polar orbit from the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3470:AOA:D]

B. **America Launches A Balloon Satellite:** America launched into orbit on August 12 a 100-ft. inflatable balloon satellite intended to act as an experimental relay station for radio signals. The balloon was as large as a 10-storey building.

The balloon satellite (*Project Echo*) was designed to test the feasibility of using several satellites as "radio-mirrors" for transmission of radio, television and telephone communications throughout the world.

The balloon was put to prompt use in bouncing a message from the President, Mr. D. D. Eisenhower, across USA.

The recorded message—sent from Goldstone (California) and picked up at Hoimdel (New Jersey)—said in part: "This is President Eisenhower speaking. This is one more step in the US programme of space research and exploration....for peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind....

"This satellite balloon which has reflected these words may be used freely by any nation for similar experiments in its own interests."

At the White House in Washington, Dr. Keith Gennan, chief of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), told newsmen that Britain and France had the necessary equipment for using the balloon for communications—and were planning to do so.

Scientists at Bell Telephone Laboratories at Holmdel, said that the balloon could transmit a phone call in seconds from USA to Japan. It could also bounce "live" television pictures of Rome Olympic Games around the world.

The Laboratory transmitted a message from President Eisenhower to the satellite, and it replied with a message from Senator Lyndon Johnson. Both voices came through distinctly.

(*The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3470:AOA:D]

C. **US Experimental Rocket Plane Attains 24 Miles Altitude:** The American X-15 experimental rocket plane climbed more than 24 miles above the Earth to a new altitude record of 131,000 feet on August 12. This was the highest manned flight yet achieved.

The plane, piloted by Major Robert White (USAF), who set a world speed record in the same aircraft of 2,196 miles an hour the previous week, climbed at supersonic speed to the edge of space. The pilot pointed the dart-like plane up at an angle of 30 degrees after being dropped from a jet bomber at 45,000 feet. In a four-minute burst of power from the twin rocket engines, the X-15 zoomed upward to the edge of space. Major White became "weightless" for a few seconds before the plane arched back and plunged towards the Earth.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3516:AOA:E]

D. **International Law Association's Resolution On Outer Space:** The International Law Association, which met in Hamburg, unanimously recommended on August 13 that no State should be entitled to sovereignty rights over outer space.

The Association also urged the immediate conclusion of an International Agreement regarding other planets.

It said that space should be used for peaceful purposes in accordance with the principles of United Nations.

The Conference was attended by more than 750 lawyers from 37 nations, including Soviet Russia. It ended its annual six-day Conference on August 13.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

E. **Mr. Aneurin Bevan Passes Away:** The Deputy Leader of the British Labour Party and one of the greatest self-made men in British public life, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, died in London on July 6. He was 62.

He underwent a major abdominal operation in December, 1959 in a London hospital and had been confined to his home since leaving hospital in February, 1960.

Mr. Bevan started his life as a butcher's errand boy and a coal-miner. He rose to be Minister of Health and Minister of Labour in the Labour Governments of 1945 and 1950.

Messages of condolence went out from all parts of the world on the death of Mr Bevan.

Mr. J. Nehru expressed deep sorrow at the death of Mr. Bevan and said: "He was a great man and a personal friend. Quite apart from his policies, which often appealed to me, he was a man of great stature and very lovable."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

F. **Soviet Publication On "Dead Sea Scrolls":** It was stated in Moscow on August 2 that the first Soviet popular book on the famous "Dead Sea Scrolls" found in the Qumran caves on the shores of the Dead Sea had been prepared for the Press by the Leningrad historian, Mr. Joseph Amusin.

The book is meant for non-specialists. It makes an attempt to systematize the materials on the Hebrew and Aramaic language scrolls on the basis of an independent study of the originals and an analysis of the work done by foreign scholars.

A brief review is given of the historical conditions and world outlook of the time (first to second centuries AD) with information about the ancient library consisting of 600 manuscripts found in the caves.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3270:ISR:D]

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ASIAN RECORDER

September 10—16, 1960

Regd. No. D-727
Vol. VI No. 37

BURMA

A. **U Nu On Border Agreement With China:** The Prime Minister, U Nu, told Parliament on August 22 that agreement had been reached with China on the area of disputed border territories which would be ceded by Burma.

Burma, he said, would cede to China 2.7 square miles in excess of the Burmese proposals made in 1957 for the cession of 56 square miles in the Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang area and nine square miles in excess of the area of 60 square miles in the Panghung and Panglao areas in exchange for 73.5 square miles of the Nanwan tract.

With these minor adjustments, the border settlement would be written into a Treaty which would be signed in Peking on October 1, 1960.

To speed up the delimitation of the 1941 border line in time for the signing of the Treaty, he added, the two countries had agreed that the boundary should be marked by cairns after alignment surveys, to be replaced by boundary pillars later. There was every prospect that the work would be completed before the end of September, 1960.

To remove the administrative inconvenience of the 1941 boundary line which cut certain villages in two, it had been agreed that minor adjustments should be made in the line so that entire villages fell either inside Burma or inside China. The drafting of the Boundary Treaty was expected to be finished by the middle of September, 1960.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3459:BUR:A]

CAMBODIA

A. **King Suramarit Cremated:** The body of King Suramarit, who died on April 3, was cremated in Pnom Penh on August 24.

To the sound of a 101-cannon salute, the coffin containing the body was carried through the streets to the ceremonial fire.

The widowed Queen Kissomak and her son, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, lighted the funeral pyre.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3275:CAM:A]

CEYLON

A. **Motion Of Thanks Passed:** The House of Representatives approved on August 27 the Motion of Thanks to the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, for his Address to Parliament (see page 3519), outlining the programme of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Government. The voting was 99 to 31, with 19 abstentions.

All parties except the Communist Party had tabled amendments to the Motion. All amendments were rejected.

An amendment tabled by the Lanka Sama Samaj Party which, like the Communist Party, had agreed to support the Government's progressive policies, regretted the Government's rejection of the policy of nationalization of tea estates.

The Federal Party (of Tamils), through its amendment, sought to advocate a federal system of government for Ceylon as, according to the Party, the present unitary system would result in the eventual subjugation of the Tamil-speaking people.

The United National Party (UNP) regretted the Government's move to take over newspapers and schools.

The People's United Front, led by Mr. Philip Gunawardene, regretted that the Government had not made any fundamental departure from the policies of the UNP Government with regard to foreign capital and planned development.

During the four-day debate, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Leader of the United National Party and of the Opposition, said that the Press takeover was unjustified because there were two groups of newspapers in Ceylon and, between them, they would ensure freedom of expression.

He asked the Government to revive the Nehru-Kotelawala Agreement of 1954 as the basis for the settlement of the citizenship problem of Indian settlers.

Dr. N. M. Perera, leader of the Lanka Sama Samaj Party, said that the breaking of the Press monopoly was essential for the establishment of freedom of expression in Ceylon.

Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan (Federal Party) said that the fear that Indian settlers would overwhelm Sinhalese in the Kandyan areas if citizenship was granted to them was unfounded. The settlers numbered fewer than 900,000, while the Sinhalese population was over 2,000,000 in those areas. The rate of growth of the Sinhalese population was higher. It was wrong to call these settlers State-less. If they were not Indian nationals, then they should be regarded as British subjects since they had been in Ceylon before the withdrawal of colonial rule. "There is no use going to Mr. Nehru for a settlement. They are citizens of UK. You should go to Queen Elizabeth."

At an earlier stage in the debate, Mr. S. Thondaman (nominated member representing settlers of Indian origin) said in answer to those who had criticised his nomination that he was not in the House on sufferance. He was there representing a million people. He did not ask for concessions but recognition of the rights of these million people as enunciated in the UN Charter of Human Rights.

The Minister of Commerce and Trade, Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, defended Mr. Thondaman's nomination and said that if a few thousand Europeans resident in Ceylon could be given representation in Parliament, he did not see why Indian settlers, who were numerically stronger, should be denied representation.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Badiruddin Mahmud, announced that no compensation would be paid when assisted schools were taken over. "In our view, compensation is out of the question and it is immoral to ask for compensation. But any exceptional situation will receive due consideration".

He said that the take-over would cover 2,653 schools.

Winding up the debate for the Government, the Finance Minister, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, said that there was nothing undemocratic in the Government's decision to break the "vicious monopoly" that was strangling the freedom of the Press in Ceylon.

The Government considered, he said, that the setting up of corporations was the best method of breaking the Press monopoly. The Government would, however, give serious thought to various suggestions made to secure diffusion of ownership.

Answering Left-wing demands for the nationalization of estates, he said that the Government had not abandoned the policy of nationalization. "We have made a declaration in the Throne Speech that we consider nationalization of estates disadvantageous to us. What we mean by that is that it is not advantageous to us now." There were two conditions to be fulfilled before nationalization could be undertaken. The first was the creation of the necessary machinery to run nationalized ventures and the second was to make sure that the nationals of the country derived benefits which they did not already enjoy.

He described the problem of the citizenship of workers of Indian origin as one of the obstacles to nationalization and hoped that the problem would be solved speedily.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3519:CEY:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Parliament Approves Draft Third Five-Year Plan; More Soviet Credit For Third Plan; Chinese Reply On Intrusion Into N-EFA; Export And Import Advisory Councils' Meetings; Central Zonal Council Meeting; Jan Sangh Council Session; Reserve Bank Credit Control Measures; Co-operative Movement During 1958-59; State Loans Over-subscribed.

A. **Third Five-Year Plan Draft Approved By Lok Sabha:** The Lok Sabha (House of the People) began a four-day debate on the Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan on August 22 with an indication from Mr. Nehru of the possibility of an expert probe into the distribution of the increase in the national income during a decade of planned development.

Initiating the discussion, Mr. Nehru said that the national income had increased by 42 per cent and the per *capita* income by 20 per cent during the first two Plan periods. The villagers appeared to be "better fed and better clothed"; but it was "desirable" to

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inquire "more deeply" into where "all this increase has gone."

It was important, he said, that the benefit from the increase was spread out and there was no accumulation of wealth and economic power in any quarter. "If only five or 10 per cent of the people have benefited and the rest have not, then that is not a good result."

He admitted that the implementation of various policies set out in the Second Plan required much to be desired. Everybody had been responsible for everything far too long with the result that nobody was actually responsible.

He also confessed that the real problem before the country was one of implementation of the policies and effective decentralization of authority. It was important to have an "audit of performance" to measure progress in terms of achievement and not in terms of mere expenditure.

At the same time, he deplored that the nation had not yet learnt the lesson of hard work. There was constant diversion of activities to narrow conflicts based on linguism, communalism and regionalism. All this—such as the happenings in Assam and the Punjabi Suba agitation—was causing "enormous obstruction" to planned development.

The Plan, he added, was not ambitious, though large, in terms of resources. The prospect of foreign aid was "fairly good." But the raising of internal resources was going to "be a very big strain." These would have to be raised through heavier taxation, loans and savings. The problem had to be faced.

Among other things, he criticised the slow pace of land reforms, indicated the likelihood of "selective controls" to keep prices under check and assured the private sector that he did not mind how much it spread out so long as this was "subject to the prevention of monopoly and concentration of wealth and economic power."

Mr. Asoke Mehta (P-SP) welcomed the size of the investment in the Third Plan and warned the House that it would be tragic if the country was not able to carry it through. Indeed, he feared that a 20 per cent erosion in the money value was likely to result in a perilous slowing down of the development momentum.

He hoped that lessons would be learnt from the failures in the Second Plan. He complained that monetary and fiscal reins had been held "loosely," the performance on the "farm and fibre front" had been sluggish, various objectives (including one of encouraging small-scale industries) had not been held fast and the foreign exchange component had been grossly under-estimated.

The Communist Party spokesman, Mr. A. K. Gopalan, pleaded for proper implementation of the Plan. He complained that the aims and objectives of the Second Plan had been "reversed" in the implementation of various schemes. He particularly referred to the implementation of land reforms and described the Government's proposals on the subject as "most barren."

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Swatantra Party) expressed his opposition to the Plan on the ground that the country did not have adequate resources.

This, he complained, did not mean that his Party did not believe in a Plan. It believed in a "Gandhian plan, a plan founded on *dharma* and one which stands for self-employment of people."

Swatantra Party Amendment Lost:

At the end of the four-day debate, the Lok Sabha generally approved the Draft Outline of the Third Plan on August 26. A Swatantra Party amendment disapproving the Draft as "anti-people and unrealistic" was rejected by 221 votes to nine.

Both the Communists and the Praja-Socialists, including Mr. Asoke Mehta, opposed the Swatantra Party amendment standing in the name of Prof. N. G. Ranga.

The Central Planning Minister, Mr. G. L. Nanda, earlier wound up the debate with an 80-minute speech in the course of which he not only expressed confidence about carrying through the Plan but conveyed to the House some tidings on the crucial issues of growing unemployment and rising prices.

It was the Government's intention, he said, to provide another 1,000,000 jobs during the Third Plan through labour-intensive schemes in the rural areas. This would help them to break even in regard to new entrants to the labour force. [The Draft already provides for 14 million new jobs.]

It was being urged, he said, that the resources in the rural areas were not being fully utilized and not enough was being done, for instance, to check soil erosion. There was thus a possibility that the Third Plan would "also enable us to cover some of the back-log."

There were "good prospects," he said, of checking any further rise in prices, thanks to the buffer-stocks of rice and wheat. Buffer-stocks of other essential goods might also be necessary to prevent any rise in prices during the time-lag between investment and production. However, the solution lay in producing more and developing consumer co-operatives.

A Committee of the National Development Council was already formulating precise measures to hold the price-line. Selective controls had been mentioned. But these did not necessarily mean rationing. Controls would be administered through fiscal and monetary policies designed to curb inflationary pressures.

Steps were already under way for an expert probe (as suggested by Mr. Nehru above) broadly into trends in the distribution of the additional income and wealth generated by the First and Second Plans and the "changes in the living conditions of the people" during the last decade.

Of interest was his declaration that the Government would have to "go a long way" to put an end to incomes through "speculation, underhand dealings and black marketing." This was required for reducing income disparities since it was his belief that "honest incomes" revealed by genuine economic surveys were "a smaller proportion of the total income in the trade and industry."

He defended the growth of the public sector and said that it was not correct to say that Mahatma Gandhi would have disapproved of it. Indeed, his idea was "that even the textile industry should be nationalized." The Government had not gone that far and hurriedly added to the relief of some: "Not that we are intending to."

When at one stage Mr. M. R. Masani (Swatantra) agitatedly interrupted to assert that "we want equal competition, but you want monopoly," Mr. Nanda retorted: "Yes, whose monopoly? It is the people's monopoly." It was only a question of time, he said, that not only the workers but the consumers also would participate in the management of the public sector.

Among other things, he declared that the Plan to increase the national income by five per cent annually was "not a big aim," urged the need for a balanced development of large-scale and small-scale industries, and re-affirmed the planners' intention to secure for every citizen a national minimum of various facilities.

The debate ended on an exciting note. A few minutes before Prof. Ranga's amendment was pressed to a division, Acharya J. B. Kripalani (P-SP) pleaded that there should be no voting as the matter under consideration was only a Draft, capable of radical change. But Mr. Nehru said that in view of Prof. Ranga's attitude, he would like the House to be committed for or against his approach and the amendment was lost by 221 votes to 9.

The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) discussed the Draft Outline on September 5 and 6 and also approved it.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3423:INI:A]

B. **More Soviet Credit For Third Plan:** The Central Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, announced in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 30 that the Soviet Union had offered an additional credit of Rs. 60 crores (500 million roubles) for the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Government of India, he added, had accepted this assistance, which was in addition to the Rs. 180-crore credit offered earlier. The rate of interest would be 2½ per cent—the same as for all previous Russian loans. The purpose for which this credit was to be utilized would be further discussed with representatives of the Soviet Government.

Replying to a number of supplementaries, Mr. Morarji Desai confirmed that the credit was meant for purchases from the Soviet Union only. In all, India had received a total credit of Rs. 385.6 crores from Russia.

This offer, he stated, was the result of his talks in Moscow during his last visit in July, 1960. He could not say anything about any future loans.

A similar statement was also made in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

The following is the text of the statement:

"As the House is aware, the Soviet Government offered a credit of 1,500 million roubles (Rs. 180 crores) in July, 1959) as assistance for the Third Five-Year Plan and an Agreement was signed on September 12, 1959. An additional Agreement was signed with the Soviet Government on February 12, 1960, in regard to the projects to be financed under this credit.

"In my statement of August 3, 1960 to this House on my recent tour abroad, I made a reference to the discussions I had with the leaders of the Soviet Government. During these talks in Moscow in July, 1960, the question of further Soviet economic assistance for India's Third Five-Year Plan was touched upon.

"The Soviet Government has considered this question and expressed its readiness to grant India an additional credit of 500 million roubles (about Rs. 60 crores) to be utilized towards the implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan. The Government of India has gratefully accepted this welcome assistance.

"The manner in which and the purpose for which this credit will be utilized will be further considered in consultation with the Planning Commission and discussed with the representatives of the Soviet Government".

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3189:INI:B]

C. **Chinese Reply On Intrusion Into N-EFA:** Speaking in the foreign affairs debate in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 31, 1960, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, referred to the northern borders of India and said that the Chinese had replied to India's protest against the violation of Indian territory in the Kameng Frontier Division of the

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North-East Frontier Agency (N-EFA) by Chinese soldiers in June, 1960. (See page 3521).

According to the Chinese, he said, nine working personnel had gone out to fell bamboos in the forest. They had travelled some distance and lost their way into Indian territory due to low clouds and thick fog. But as soon as they discovered their mistake, they returned.

The Indian Government, he added, was making further inquiries into the matter.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3521:INI:A]

D. **India To Set Up Hospital In Congo:** Initiating the foreign affairs debate in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 31, 1960, Mr. Nehru said that apart from other help which India had rendered to Congo, very recently another demand—rather a heavy demand—came for the setting up of a 400-bed hospital in Congo.

The hospital, he said, could be set up only on a military basis because all the apparatus, medicines and men would have to be made available there within a fortnight.

He said that India had agreed to the setting up of the hospital on the understanding that UN would replace the things supplied by India. That had been the normal method of help rendered by India so far. India would continue to pay the normal salaries to the personnel in the hospital but any extra expenditure would come from UN funds.

Explaining the reasons why India was approached for the setting up of the hospital, he said that in the circumstances now obtaining in the Congo, some countries were ruled out. "The country that is asked to do this job has to be an acceptable country and we are among the very few acceptable countries. Also, obviously, it has to be an efficient country which can do the job efficiently."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

E. **Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal's New Post In Congo:** The appointment of Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, India's High Commissioner to Pakistan, as the UN Secretary-General's Personal Representative in Congo was announced by the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi on August 25.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2068:INI:D, 2419:PAK:A]

F. **Diplomatic Appointment:** It was announced in New Delhi on August 21 that Dr. Ricardo Florencio Mosquera had been appointed as Ambassador of Argentina in India.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

G. **Lama Loshang Thupden's Claim As Panchen Lama:** The man who claims to be the real incarnate of the Panchen Lama—Lama Loshang Thupden—passed through New Delhi recently on his way to Dharamsala in order to meet the Dalai Lama.

Lama Loshang Thupden was in the famous Drepung monastery near Lhasa until March, 1960 when he was arrested by the Chinese and put in a labour camp near Lhasa. He was made to carry 250 baskets of stone chips, each weighing about a maund and a half every day and was also instructed in communism. But he managed to escape from the camp in April, 1960 and trekked to Bhutan. He reached India in June, 1960.

Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi on August 29, he said that the "Panchen Lama" who now presided over the Tashi Lhumpo monastery at Shigatse (in Lhasa)—the traditional seat of the Panchen Lama—was a Chinese puppet. He was never accepted by the monastic hierarchy in Tibet. Even so, the Chinese did not trust this Panchen Lama any more and were holding him prisoner in his own monastery.

Lama Loshang Thupden said that he was born in a nomadic family at a place called Paksho in Chamdo province (Eastern Tibet) 22 years ago and was soon afterwards "discovered" by religious leaders. He was brought to the Drepung monastery for religious education when 11 years of age. But, before he could be installed in the Tashi Lhumpo, the Chinese had imposed the present "Panchen Lama."

There was, he said, a third claimant to the Panchen Lama's seat.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2623:CHI:A]

H. **Export Advisory Council Meeting—Bright Prospects:** Addressing a meeting of the Export Advisory Council in New Delhi on August 28, the Central Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, expressed confidence that the Second Five-Year Plan's export target of Rs. 2,964 crores would be reached and said that the exports had already totalled Rs. 2,445 crores.

He said that the target of Rs. 650 crores for exports during the current year was well within the realm of realisation.

He, however, made it plain that it depended on the co-ordinated efforts of industry, trade and the State Trading Corporation.

The Government, on its part, was doing everything possible to accelerate the pace of exports. In this connexion, he hinted at the possibility of abolishing export control on 70 items shortly.

The items would include engineering goods, such as electrical instruments and gas and petroleum engines, metal manufactures such as copper wires, copper circles, strips and plates, lead alloys, chemicals such as calcium carbide, agricultural commodities such as green coconuts, gum arabic and miscellaneous seeds, and other items including rubber belts and vessels for inland and harbour navigation.

He also announced that the Government proposed to appoint a small committee of officials and non-officials, headed by the Deputy Minister of Commerce, to consider the possibilities of increased exports of half-a-dozen items and recommend the necessary steps for the fulfilment of that objective. These items would include tobacco and oilseeds and sugar.

A scheme to afford better credit facilities, now being worked out by a Study Group, would be given careful consideration by the Government.

Another announcement made by Mr. Lal Bahadur was that the foreign exchange allocation for the machinery requirements of the jute industry would be increased to Rs. 1 crore from Rs. 30,00,000.

He suggested that each Export Promotion Council should appoint a capable, experienced and whole-time Secretary to follow up its decisions and keep in close touch with the Government. It would also be profitable if these Secretaries met him or officials of his Ministry every month so that many decisions could be taken on the spot. The Ministry had prepared a complete commodity-wise export plan for 1960-61 after taking into consideration the estimates of production, possible consumption within the country and the likely demand in foreign countries based on previous exports. While this plan was almost complete, a comprehensive country-wide plan was also nearing completion.

Foreign Trade Review:

Reviewing the country's foreign trade, he expressed satisfaction over the fact that exports during the first half of 1960 had amounted to Rs. 302 crores as against Rs. 226 crores in the corresponding period of 1959.

This, he said, was "good but not good enough in view of our foreign exchange position."

He particularly appealed to the tea industry to increase its exports during the next six months and to the textile industry to reduce its prices and maintain the present level of exports.

As regards India's trade with OEEC (Organization for European Economic Co-operation) countries, he said that the actual trade deficit during the first five months of 1960 had amounted to Rs. 60.28 crores. This slight improvement was mainly due to a fall in imports.

During the same period, India's exports to the "Outer Seven" countries of Europe showed an improvement of Rs. 8.89 crores. Even so, the adverse balance of trade with these countries increased to Rs. 29.36 crores as compared to Rs. 18.66 crores in the first five months of 1959, mainly because of higher imports from UK.

As regards the six European Common Market countries, he said, India had an adverse balance of Rs. 142.6 crores in 1959, which was more than 50 per cent of the country's total trade deficit of that year. The imbalance in trade of this order could not be allowed to continue for a long time. Although some concessions had recently been announced by the West German Government with regard to Indian exports into that country, such concessions had only touched the fringe of the problem. India had to find out ways and means of balancing its overall trade by exporting more to this area, or alternatively she might have to cut down her imports from these countries.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3190:INI:J]

I. **Import Advisory Council Meeting:** Addressing a meeting of the Import Advisory Council in New Delhi on August 27, the Central Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, announced that a few items were likely to be eliminated altogether and the import of some others would be curtailed in the import policy for the next six-month period which would be made public on October 1.

Another of his announcements was the Government's intention to set up a Committee under a non-official chairman to review the system of priorities for the import policy in the context of a tight foreign exchange position, which was likely to continue for the next 10 or 15 years.

The following other announcements were also made by him:

(1) A stage had been reached when his earlier suggestion to the film industry that the length of Indian films be cut to conform to a maximum of two hours' showing-time would have to be enforced.

(2) It was not possible to increase the supply of newsprint.

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(3) The Jute Commissioner was being advised to import 1,00,000 bales of jute cuttings from Pakistan.

(4) In view of the misuse of import licences, mainly by established importers and profiteering in many imported raw materials and goods, the State Trading Corporation was being entrusted, in the first instance, with the import of mercury and cork—the worst affected in this list. The distribution of these items would be arranged partly through associations of established importers and partly through the STC's own agency.

(5) A $10-million credit for small-scale industries was being finalized with the US Development Loan Fund.

It was felt at the meeting that the export drive could not gather momentum till the Government did everything possible to maximize production particularly in the agricultural sector.

Mr. Lal Bahadur went a step further to undertake a detailed justification of the establishment and expansion of consumer industries like rayon, artificial silk, watches and motor cars.

He further seemed to disagree with the stand taken by Mr. B. K. Nehru, India's Commissioner-General for Economic Affairs in Washington, who had held that foreign loans were meant for developmental expenditure, not to meet the maintenance needs of the economy.

Mr. Lal Bahadur said that while he would not ask for such loans to feed consumer industries, he would appeal to the aiding countries to make them available for industries engaged in export trade and such other vital work.

The State Trading Corporation and the Import Licensing Organization—the target of much criticism in the past—were complimented by many participants on their usefulness and efficiency. In response to the demand by some speakers, Mr. Lal Bahadur promised to have the functions and role of STC clearly defined and duly published for general information.

In answer to a demand for an economic boycott of countries like West Germany which had raised barriers against the import of Indian goods, he said that the trade climate had changed in Western Europe and there was today a livelier appreciation of our problems and a willingness to help. They were actually hoping that a distinct improvement would follow the talks shortly to be held with these countries, particularly West Germany.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3278:INI:G]

J. **Standard Vacuum Suspends Oil Exploration In West Bengal:** It was announced in Bombay on August 26 that the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company had decided to suspend further oil exploration in West Bengal and that the decision had been conveyed to the Government of India.

Despite the employment of the best equipment and techniques known to the industry, it was stated, not one of the ten wells drilled under the Indo-Stanvac Project had yielded any trace of oil. The experts felt that it would not be advisable to continue further exploration, as this would entail heavy unnecessary expenditure.

In 1959, Standard-Vacuum had retained Mr. Lewis MacNaughton, a leading consulting geologist, for appraisal and technical evaluation of work. His report, submitted to the Government of India in January, 1960, stated that "unless oil or gas is found in the next two wells, it is unlikely that further drilling would be warranted."

Since the submission of the report, all the three wells drilled were found dry.

Standard-Vacuum began oil exploration in West Bengal in 1949, and the expenditure in the first five years amounted to about Rs. 64,00,000. Later, the Indo-Stanvac Project was launched and the total investment up to the end of June, 1960 was approximately Rs. 7,54,000, of which 75 per cent was borne by the Company and 25 per cent by the Government.

Mr. K. D. Malaviya, Minister for Mines and Oil, expressed regret that the Indo-Standard Vacuum Project for oil exploration in the West Bengal basin had not produced any results.

He said: "We are considering how to continue this search for oil in the West Bengal basin."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3055:INI:K]

K. **Bhilai Steel Plant's Third Blast Furnace:** It was stated in New Delhi on August 27 that the erection of the third blast furnace at the Bhilai Steel Plant had been completed.

The Plant, which would produce 1,000,000 tons of steel ingots yearly, would have three blast furnaces for the production of pig iron.

Two such blast furnaces are already in production.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3143:INI:J]

L. **Central Zonal Council Meeting:** The Central Zonal Council, which met in New Delhi on August 28, reaffirmed its earlier decision that, as agreed upon in the past, Uttar Pradesh should construct the Bhander canals in Madhya Pradesh as soon as possible. A representative of the Central Water and Power Commission would be associated with the project to expedite it and the Madhya Pradesh Government would extend all facilities to surveyors from UP.

The UP Government, it was stated, would also honour its commitment regarding the supply of electricity to Madhya Pradesh. The two Chief Ministers would look into the agreements entered into in the past on the subject and ensure their implementation.

Both the States agreed to the principle on which payments are to be made for land and houses to be acquired in Madhya Pradesh for the Rihand Dam. Compensation would be paid to all tenants at the present market value for the land, houses and trees as in Chambal.

The Madhya Pradesh Government would receive compensation for all Government land, trees, wells, public buildings and tanks, the capitalized value of land revenue at 25 times the land revenue for the loss suffered by the State Government, and royalty on minerals at the prescribed rate.

The Council also recommended that the Committee to report on man-power planning in the States of the zone should immediately assess the demand and availability of manpower for the Third Five-Year Plan. The information regarding surpluses and deficits in the various categories of technical personnel in the zone would be supplied to the other zones.

The two States postponed for the time being the consideration of a scheme to co-ordinate technical education facilities in the zone.

The Council referred back to the Inspectors-General of UP and Madhya Pradesh the scheme for forming a common zonal police reserve force.

It was explained that the force would not entail any extra expenditure to the States. A portion of the present strength of the police of the two States would be earmarked for the reserve for use in emergencies.

The two States agreed that toll be levied on all vehicles and animals crossing inter-State river bridges costing Rs. 5,00,000 or more. The toll receipts, after deducting the cost of collection, would be distributed between the two States in the proportion of their contribution towards the cost of the bridges.

The Chief Secretaries of the two States would evolve arrangements for maintaining and improving the bridges and their approaches.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2123:INI:D]

M. **Jute Wage Board Set Up:** The Central Deputy Minister for Labour, Mr. Abid Ali, announced in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on August 25 the setting up of a Central Wage Board for the jute industry.

The Chairman of the Board, he said, would be Mr. L. P. Dave. It would have two independent members—Mr. G. Oza MP and Dr. Parmanand Prasad. The members representing the employers were Mr. D. C. B. Pilkington and Mr. D. P. Goenka, and the members representing workers, Mr. Indrajit Gupta MP and Mr. Kali Mukherjee.

Within two months from the date that the Board started working, he said, it would submit its recommendations regarding the demands of labour in respect of interim relief, pending submission of its final report.

The terms of reference of the Board would be to determine the categories of employees (manual, clerical, supervisory, etc.) who should be brought within the scope of the proposed wage fixation and to work out a wage structure based on the principles of fair wages set forth in the report of the Committee on Fair Wages.

The Board would also be required to work out the principles that should govern the grant of bonus, if any, to workers in the jute industry.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3253:INI:F]

N. **Assam All-Parties Hill Leaders' Conference — Demand For Separate State:** The open session of the second All-Parties Hill Leaders' Conference was held in Shillong on August 24 when decisions taken earlier at the closed-door session were announced and explained.

Sixty-two delegates representing all the parties attended the Conference.

Speakers, including Mr. Stanley Nichols-Roy, General Secretary of the Council of Action appointed by the Hill Leaders' Conference, Mr. Hoover Hynniewta, MP and Mr. Saprawanga, President of the Mizo Hills District Council, clarified the stand taken on the formation of a separate State.

They, however, made it plain that any movement launched to achieve their objective of a separate State would be on peaceful and constitutional lines.

It was further emphasized that the hill people would never accept Assamese as the official language of the State.

Mr. Nichols-Roy said that the Action Council, in its review of developments since the first Conference, had come to the conclusion that they should take a decision on an alternative if their protest against the declaration of Assamese as the State language was not respected. After discussions, they had decided that separation was the alternative and was "inevitable". They had told the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, so.

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Several delegates from different districts who spoke at the meeting emphasized that there was unanimity in arriving at the decision.

The Conference also adopted a resolution assuring all non-tribal residents in the autonomous hill districts that their legitimate interests would be fully safeguarded in the proposed State.

On the question of official language, the first Conference had resolved that Hindi should be the official language and that until the people were ready to adopt Hindi, English should continue.

The leaders of the five hill districts of Assam authorized the Council of Action "to prepare a plan or pattern of separation" (from Assam) with a view to forming a separate State.

The Conference decided that the draft plan for separation should be submitted by the Action Council to the next Conference fixed for November 16, 1960.

Meanwhile, the draft would be circulated among all political parties and District Councils in the hill districts.

In a memorandum sent to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on August 21 and also presented to the Parliamentary delegation which recently toured Assam, the Action Council said: "The only solution in the face of the controversy over the State language is to have separation."

Memorandum On Official Language:

A memorandum, which the Assam Hill Leaders' Convention approved at its concluding session on August 23 and submitted to the Governor of Assam the same night (August 23), gave the reasons for the hill people's opposition to Assamese as the official language of the State. Their main fear was "Assamization."

The memorandum said: "There prevails among the tribal people of the autonomous districts of Assam a feeling of apprehension that their existence as separate and distinct entities in Assam is being threatened. The declaration of Assamese as the official language of Assam would mean the beginning of a process by which the tribal communities would be disintegrated and gradually assimilated into the Assamese community."

Assam has a total of 13 districts.

The five hill districts—Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills, Mikir Hills, Garo Hills and the United Khasi Jaintia Hills—cover 22,734 sq. miles with a population of just over 1.1 million against the State's total of 9.1 million.

Besides the Congress, there are seven political parties in the district—the Mizo Union, Eastern India Tribal Union, Garo National Council, People's Welfare Union of North Cachar Hills, Kareya Durbar of Mikir Hills, National Conference of Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Jaintia Durbar.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3485:INI:B]

O. **Jan Sangh General Council Session:** Addressing the Jan Sangh General Council in Hyderabad on August 27, its President, Mr. Pitamber Das, demanded military action by India to throw out the Chinese from the Indian territory occupied by them.

Such action, he added, was "imperative for our national dignity and our sovereignty". The Prime Minister had allowed "a clear case of aggression" to be converted into just a "boundary dispute" by avoiding the use of the word "aggression" and by agreeing to examine at official level the matter regarding the border. "The situation today simply stated is this: China continues nonchalantly to consolidate her illegal hold on Indian territory while India continues to look on in abject helplessness."

China's growing strength and ambition, he said, posed a peril to Asia, and unless all the countries bordering China chalked out short-term and long-term measures to meet it, the consequences could be equally detrimental for all. The Mustang incident should serve as an eye-opener both to the Government and the people of Nepal. "Nepal's security and India's security are so inextricably inter-related that neither can be considered apart from the other." Even otherwise the two countries had inseparable cultural, political and economic ties stretching back to thousands of years and a common faith in democratic ideals lent a new touch to these age-old affinities.

Resolutions On Nagaland, Military Training, Punjabi Suba And Third Plan:

The Council unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government of India to re-consider and alter its decision to carve out a separate Naga State.

The resolution said that the Central Government had "erred" in agreeing to the Naga delegation's insistence on having a new State and for having it administered by the External Affairs Ministry. This insistence was a significant pointer to their contention that the Naga region was entitled to an independent sovereign status. The submission of the Central Government to the Naga demand would encourage other hill tribes of Assam and also the tribal population scattered throughout the country to put forth similar demands.

To strengthen national defence and to prevent any further incursions by the Chinese, another resolution suggested the following measures:

"Military potential of the country should be specially augmented and the Himalayan passes through which Chinese incursions have been taking place should be effectively fortified. Steps should also be taken to create a net-work of advance bases in the Himalayas and link them with the plains by roads and other media of communication.

"Steps should be taken to give military training to all youths and re-vitalize the strings of Indian patriotism and nationalism.

"The communist activities in the border areas should be strictly and effectively checked. At the same time, steps should be taken for rapid economic development and cultural renaissance of the people living in the border areas to make them immune from communist influence and develop in them a feeling of emotional kinship with their brethren in the rest of India."

In a resolution on the Punjab situation, it said that any further partition of Punjab on a communal basis, as demanded by the Akalis, would be "anti-Punjabi and anti-national." It would also be undemocratic because all non-Akali Punjabis unequivocally opposed the demand.

The resolution on the subject said that the language problem, with which the Akalis were covering their political objective, was a comparatively minor problem, which had been deliberately exaggerated out of all proportion to serve ulterior political ends both by the Akalis and the ruling Congress party. The Punjabi language, it declared, was the cherished heritage of all Punjabis, and everyone wanted its all-round progress.

To solve the language problem of Punjab, it suggested a single uniform formula for the whole State, providing for an equal place to Hindi and Punjabi with both Gurmukhi and Devnagari as official scripts and the option to use either of them.

The resolution on the Draft Third Five-Year Plan called for a fundamental change in the objectives, priorities and technique of the Plan to rectify the economic imbalance created by the "misguided policies and ill-conceived" programmes.

It said that the Government should give up its "megalomaniac attitude and doctrinnaire approach" and plan in a modest way for the real well-being of the people.

As regards resources for the Third Plan, it stated that heavy reliance on foreign loans was neither politically wise nor economically sound. "Besides mortgaging our future, it will mean transplanting foreign patterns of production in India" which were not suited to the requirements of the country.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2433:INI:E]

P. **Communist Party Central Executive On Punjabi Suba And Assam Disturbances:** On August 18, the Central Executive of the Communist Party of India demanded the bifurcation of the present Punjab State into two separate linguistic States and the institution of a judicial inquiry into the recent language disturbances in Assam.

The demands were contained in two separate resolutions released in New Delhi at the conclusion of an eight-day meeting of the Executive.

The resolution on the Punjab situation described the Akali agitation as "communal in character" but added that Punjab alone could not be refused re-organization on the basis of language when linguistic States had been formed throughout the country.

It added: "The Central Government should immediately so re-organize the present Punjab State that contiguous Punjabi areas, including the district of Kangra, are formed into a separate Punjabi State and contiguous Hindi areas of the present Punjab State are formed into a separate State of Greater Delhi."

The resolution on Assam said that there should be a judicial inquiry into the language disturbances there which should also probe into the "behaviour of the State Government and its police and the role of the Central Government."

On the language question itself, the Executive recognized that Assamese should be the principal official language of the State but said that the languages of the Bengali-speaking people and people of the hills should also be given their rightful place.

It appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to take the initiative in calling a Round Table Conference of the representatives of all major communities in Assam to discuss and resolve the language issue.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3475:INI:B, 3485:INI:B]

Q. **Reserve Bank's Credit Control Measures:** A review of the credit control measures taken by the Reserve Bank to check the inflationary

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pressures generated by the large developmental expenditure shows that these have been of two kinds, namely, directives of selective credit control and directives imposing additional reserve requirement on all scheduled banks.

The following selective credit control measures are in operation:

(1) Certain credit limits and minimum margin requirements are prescribed in respect of scheduled banks' advances against foodgrains, sugar and groundnuts and other oilseeds (except cottonseed).

(2) The proportion of clean advances to total advances to be maintained by the scheduled banks in every month should not exceed the same proportion of such advances in the corresponding month of 1959. This was enforced with effect from April, 1960.

(3) A minimum margin of 50 per cent is to be maintained by the scheduled banks on advances above Rs. 5,000 against shares other than preference shares.

In regard to advances, every scheduled bank has been directed to deposit with the Reserve Bank 25 per cent of its addition to demand and time liabilities subsequent to March 11, 1960. The percentage was increased to 50 per cent with effect from May 6, 1960. These balances are in addition to the minimum statutory balances of 5 per cent of demand liabilities and 2 per cent of time liabilities prescribed under Section 42(I) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

The Reserve Bank keeps a continuous watch over the level of advances made by the scheduled banks in respect of different commodities. Statistics show that advances against groundnuts and other seeds are lower than the level of advances in the previous year. In the case of paddy, rice, wheat and sugar and gur, the level of advances in recent months is higher than the corresponding figures of the previous year; one reason may be that the requirements of finance even within the limits imposed by the Reserve Bank have increased.

The advances against stocks and shares which rose continuously from Rs. 72.64 crores in August, 1959 to Rs. 83.29 crores in March, 1960 declined by Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 78 crores in the succeeding two months. Since then, there has been again an increase to Rs. 81.09 crores as on July 15, 1960. The increase presumably reflects the rise in share prices and the new issues of share which have recently come into the market.

The trend of the unsecured loans given by the scheduled banks has generally been downward in recent months. The outstanding amount of these has fallen from Rs. 194.93 crores on January 15, 1960 to Rs. 172.43 crores on July 15, 1960.

The credit restraint policy which has operated for a few years through selective credit controls has been re-inforced recently by the instrument of additional reserves. With the imposition of additional margins the balances of scheduled banks with the Reserve Bank have been continuously rising. Of the balance of Rs. 105 crores with the Reserve Bank as on July 8, Rs. 102 crores represented the statutory minimum, comprising the basic requirements of Rs. 64 crores under Section 42(1) and Rs. 38 crores of additional reserves under Section 42(I)A of the Act.

Aggregate deposit liabilities of scheduled banks have increased from Rs. 1,884 crores on March 11, 1960 to Rs. 1,962 crores on July 8, 1960 or an increase of Rs. 78 crores. Of this accrual, Rs. 38 crores in additional reserves and Rs. 3 crores in statutory minimum reserves are impounded with the Reserve Bank. In other words, 58 per cent of the accrual will not be available in practice for expansion of credit.

Bank credit during the slack season (since the end of April) has registered only a small decline of Rs. 7 crores. The Governor of the Reserve Bank had asked the scheduled banks to bring down the level of advances by 10 per cent (about Rs. 110 crores) during this slack season.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2890:INI:L]

R. **Co-operative Movement During 1958-59:** According to a report on the co-operative movement in India during 1958-59 published by the Reserve Bank of India, the total number of co-operative farming societies in India at the end of June, 1959 was 4,193.

Of these, it said, 1,158 were joint farming societies. The total area of cultivation of all the farming societies was 4,55,000 acres.

The all-round progress made by the co-operative movement since Partition was maintained. The number of co-operative societies of all types functioning in the country rose from 2,58,000 at the beginning of the year to 2,84,000 at the end of June, 1959. While the societies-owned funds increased during the year by 17.7 per cent from Rs. 187.03 crores to Rs. 220.16 crores, their working capital rose from Rs. 96.17 crores to Rs. 827.59 crores. The membership of all primary societies increased by 15 per cent from 2,14,00,000 to 2,48,00,000 during the year.

Agricultural credit societies constituted the most important sector of the co-operative movement. At the end of 1958-59, there were 8,82,905 societies with a membership of 119,01,000 and a total working capital of Rs. 170.94 crores. Their deposits amounted to Rs. 9.88 crores.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3191:INI:L]

S. **NCAER Studies On Road Transport And Dieselization:** Studies conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) at the request of the Central Ministry of Transport and Communication, published in New Delhi on August 28, revealed that the financial contribution and employment potential of road transport to the public exchequer was significant.

Indeed, it said, the net contribution to Government revenues was greater than that of the Railways.

A third related Study came to the conclusion that diesel transport being more efficient and more economic, the attempt to slow down the process of dieselization by stepping up taxation on the fuel was short-sighted and unsound.

Explaining these conclusions to newsmen, the Director-General of the Council, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, emphasized that the issue between the development of roads and Railways could not be determined by considerations either of employment or contribution. Apportionment of the available resources between road and rail development would depend in the last analysis on these as well as on other technical and social factors and the requirements of different geographic regions.

The Study on the financial aspects of road operation showed that the gross contribution by it to the exchequer in 1957-58 was Rs. 133.55 crores, corresponding to a net contribution of Rs. 95.55 crores. The latter worked out to 16.58 per cent on the capital invested in the roads, and to 19.1 per cent consisting of all payments. It constituted 21.7 per cent of the capital invested in the industry in terms of operational payment only and 25 per cent of the net profits of the operator were ignored.

The employment provided by road transport was estimated at 2.4 million, provision and maintenance of track accounting for the largest proportion, namely, 970,000 or 41 per cent. Vehicular operations gave employment to 712,000 and the provision and maintenance of vehicles and supply of fuel to 516,000. Terminal services engaged 169,000 employees. Transport administration and control formed the smallest of all the categories with 14,000 employees. Taking employment in workshops and the vehicular operations together, direct employment in the industry amounted to 41 per cent of the total.

The employment potential of the industry may also be assessed in terms of the number employed per vehicle. The employment per commercial vehicle was found to be 12.62 persons inclusive of direct as well as indirect forms of employment. The comparative employment given by passenger buses and trucks, taking direct and indirect employment, amounted to 715,000 and 626,000 respectively.

From an examination of the financial aspect of the employment potential, the Study indicated that the wage rewards of this industry went mainly to the low-income groups.

The Study of repercussions of the enhancement of the excise duty on diesel oil in recent years said that rates and fares had remained ineffectual, at least part of the increase being taken up by the operating economies or profits.

On the other hand, the possibility of the operators changing over to kerosene was a very real one. It was believed that some of the increase already noticed in the consumption of kerosene would be ascribed to the enhanced duty on diesel in the last Budget.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3124:INI:T]

T. **Acting Army Chief Of Staff:** It was announced on August 26 that Lt-Gen. P. N. Thapar, G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command, would act as Chief of Army Staff during the absence of General K. S. Thimayya, who had gone to UK to attend the Imperial General Staff Conference.

New Corps Commander:

It was also announced that Major-General K. Umrao Singh, Chief of Staff, Eastern Command, had been appointed a Corps Commander in the rank of Lt.-General.

This followed an earlier decision of the Government to establish a Corps Headquarters in the Eastern Command sector to facilitate the co-ordination of the work of all defence forces in the Assam-N-EFA area.

Soon after the Chinese intrusions last year (1959), the positioning of additional troops along the N-EFA border necessitated the creation of a Brigade Headquarters and subsequently, a Division Headquarters in Assam.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2405:INI:D]

U. **Twelve State Loans:** Twelve State Governments announced the issue of their new loans bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum for amounts aggregating Rs. 75 crores on July 28. The loans would mature in 1969.

The following were the details in regard to the amounts of loans raised by the various States with the respective issue price per cent in brackets:

Andhra Pradesh Rs. 9 crores (Rs. 99.75), Gujerat Rs. 5 crores (Rs. 99.50), Bihar Rs. 3 crores (Rs. 100), Kerala Rs. 4 crores (Rs. 99.50), Madhya Pradesh Rs. 5 crores (Rs. 99.75), Madras Rs. 12 crores (Rs. 99.50), Mysore Rs. 4 crores (Rs. 100), Maharashtra Rs. 10 crores (Rs. 99.75), Orissa Rs. 4 crores (Rs. 99.75), Rajasthan Rs. 5 crores (Rs. 99.50),

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Uttar Pradesh Rs. 7 crores (Rs. 99.75) and West Bengal Rs. 7 crores (Rs. 99.75).

All the loans would be re-paid at par on August 29, 1969.

All loans opened for subscription on August 29, and closed on September 3 (September 6 in the case of the Kerala loan).

All the loans would bear interest from August 29, 1960. Interest would be liable to tax under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

Loans Subscribed:

Long before the last date for the closing of the lists—September 3, 1960, and in the case of Kerala September 6—all the State Government loans were either over-subscribed or fully subscribed.

The first three to be subscribed were the Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal loans. This was followed by the closing of the lists for three more State loans, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujerat and Mysore. In the third and final group of the loans which were fully subscribed were Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Rajasthan and Orissa.

From the details made available, the maximum response was in respect of the Andhra Pradesh loan where, as against Rs. 9 crores of the amount issued, the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 13.23 crores, that is nearly 1½ times the loan floated.

Assam and Punjab, which borrowed Rs. 2.5 crores and Rs. 2 crores respectively in 1959, did not enter the market this year.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2890:INI:L]

V. **Gujerat Official Languages:** The Gujerat Legislative Assembly unanimously adopted a Bill on August 24 declaring Gujerati and Hindi in Devnagari script as the languages to be used for all official purposes in the State except those to be notified by the State Government periodically.

The State Government decided on August 27 to set up a full fledged Directorate of Languages following the adoption of Gujerati and Hindi as official languages of the State by the State Assembly.

Gujerat is the third State to set up such a Directorate, the other two being Punjab and Maharashtra. It would work to find Gujerati equivalents for English terms for use in the legislature, executive and judicial offices in the State.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3338:INI:A]

W. **New Kashmir Minister:** It was announced in Srinagar on August 26 that Mr. Asadullah Mir, Speaker of the Kashmir Legislative Assembly, had been appointed a Minister.

He took the oath of office and secrecy immediately.

Hitherto, there were six Cabinet Ministers and six Ministers of State in Kashmir. Mr. Mir would be the seventh Cabinet Minister.

The Statesman, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2238:INI:C]

X. **Delhi University Vice-Chancellor:** It was announced in New Delhi on August 24 that the Visitor of Delhi University, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, had nominated Dr. N. K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, as Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.

Dr. Sidhanta would take charge of his new post towards the end of September, 1960.

He succeeded Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who relinquished the post on July 15.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1540:INI:K]

Y. **Earthquake Rocks Delhi:** Three earthquake tremors rocked Delhi on the night of August 27.

The first shock, of severe intensity, which was felt at 9-34 p.m. (IST) lasted five seconds. Its epicentre was believed to be about 30 miles near Delhi.

The next tremor—a mild one—came at 11 p.m. (IST). The third shock was felt at 0-25 a.m. (IST) on August 28.

The first tremor was preceded by a heavy rumbling noise.

There were also more minor tremors on the following days.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

INDONESIA

SUMMARY: Diplomatic Relations With The Netherlands Severed—Netherlands Reaction — Chinese Support For Indonesian Stand; Dr. Djuanda's Tour Of East European Countries.

A. **Diplomatic Relations With The Netherlands Severed:** In a nation-wide broadcast on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of independence on August 17, President Sukarno announced that he had ordered the severance of diplomatic relations with the Netherlands because of the persistent refusal of the Dutch to restore West Irian to Indonesian sovereignty.

[For a long time now, there has been only a token representation between Indonesia and the Netherlands].

Dr. Sukarno said that Indonesia was pursuing a "revolutionary policy" in her struggle to regain the disputed territory.

He said that for years Indonesia had followed a policy of "sweet persuasion" in dealing with the Dutch over the West Irian problem but without avail. She then decided on more revolutionary and drastic measures by launching an economic drive against the Netherlands and confiscating Dutch commercial interests in Indonesia.

The Dutch had sent military reinforcements to West New Guinea, including the aircraft carrier *Karel Doorman*.

In his address Dr. Sukarno also announced that he had ordered the dissolution of the major opposition Muslim Masjumi and socialist parties for their policies, which ran counter to the principles and aims of the Indonesian State.

He accused them of being involved in rebellion, since their leaders had joined the Sumatra and Celebes revolts and had refused officially and publicly to condemn the defecting leaders.

He said that after consulting the Supreme Court, he had decided to dissolve the two parties and declare them outlawed if, after 30 days from the dissolution order, they failed to disband.

He emphasized that this drastic measure was not directed against Islam and that his Government upheld and respected all religions. The Government was acting only against parties which were endangering the State.

The ban was based on an edict giving President Sukarno powers to simplify the political party system in Indonesia.

He also announced a land reform programme which would abolish all foreign rights and colonial concessions.

Dutch Reaction:

At The Hague on August 17, the Foreign Ministry confirmed that Indonesia had severed diplomatic relations with the Netherlands. An official described the Indonesian action as "disappointing and devoid of sense."

The Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry called Mr. Susanto Djojosugito, the Indonesian diplomatic representative at The Hague, and informed him of the consequences of the Indonesian action.

The Indonesian independence day reception due to be held on August 17 at Mr. Djojosugito's residence was cancelled.

It was believed at The Hague that the severing of diplomatic relations would have few important consequences. The position of some 10,000 Dutchmen who chose to become Indonesian citizens after the transfer of sovereignty and who afterwards regretted the decision might, however, become more difficult.

Chinese Support:

Speaking at an Indonesian National Day garden party in Peking the same day (August 17), the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, promised support to Indonesia in her struggle with the Netherlands over West Irian.

He said: "We are glad to hear that President Sukarno has declared Indonesia's determination to recover her rightful territory of West Irian."

(*The Times*, London and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3305:IND:A and B]

B. **President Sukarno's Message To New Parliament:** In a message to the new nominated Parliament at its opening session on August 16, President Sukarno said that, as with the case of other State institutions, the Gotong Rojong (Mutual Help) Parliament would be an instrument of the Revolution and reminded the members about their task of promoting the cause of the Revolution.

Replying to criticism that democracy had failed in Indonesia, he declared that this was not true. He admitted that liberal democracy had failed in Indonesia, but that had been replaced by the principle of 'guided democracy.'

He said: "Political and economic liberalism were mother and child to growing capitalism which ultimately will resort to Fascism—capitalism's last effort to preserve itself. We do not want Fascism. That is why we brought liberalization to an end and replaced it by *Gotong Rojong* Democracy."

[The new Parliament replaced the Republic's first and only fully-elected House

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which was suspended in March, 1960 on the ground that it had failed to co-operate with the Government. The new House consisted of 130 politicians and 153 members of "functional groups" ranging from the Army to farmers.]

Dr. Sukarno said he had tried to include the country's "best sons and daughters" in a new People's Consultative Congress which was to be the supreme State body. This body was made up of all members of Parliament and 94 representatives from the provinces and 232 representatives of "functional groups." He would install Congress in September, 1960 and submit his political manifesto and theories to it for approval.

He said: "I have been accused of appointing only 'yes men' and 'yes women' to Parliament. That is not true. In making the nominations I held intensive talks with the leaders of major political parties and functional groups."

(*Djakarta Radio* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3477:IND:A]

C. **Press Publishers Support President Sukarno's Decree On Return To 1945 Constitution:** The Association of Indonesian Newspaper Publishers, at a conference held in Solo (Central Java) on July 15, declared its full support to the Presidential decree of July 5, 1959 on the return to the 1945 Constitution.

The conference endorsed the application of measures against members of the national Press violating the 1945 Constitution.

It however, opposed the Government's intention to publish its own newspaper and further proposed that the Government should not permit the publication of foreign newspapers in Indonesia.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 2820:IND:A]

D. **Dr. Djuanda's Visit To East European Countries:** The First Minister, Dr. Djuanda Kartiwidjaja, who left the Soviet Union on July 11 (see page 3478) to continue his tour of Eastern Europe, paid a visit to Poland from July 11 to 15.

During his four-day stay in Poland he went through a packed programme of visits to educational and industrial centres and had talks with Polish officials on matters of common interest, particularly trade and economic co-operation.

A joint *communique* issued in Djakarta and Warsaw on July 15 by the Indonesian and Polish Governments said that at their talks both parties were of the opinion that the present economic relations between the two countries were developing satisfactorily.

To further promote their economic relations, both parties decided that talks be held soon to agree on the supplies of Polish plants and equipment for cement, ship-yards, chemical, pharmaceutical and electrical industries as well as on the extent of possible co-operation in the exploration of mineral resources.

It was also decided to conclude an agreement aimed at promoting technical co-operation between the two countries.

In Hungary:

Dr. Djuanda visited Hungary from July 20 to 23 when he met several distinguished representatives of Hungarian political, economic and cultural life.

He had talks with the Hungarian Government leaders on the international situation and on further strengthening friendly relations between the two countries.

A joint *communique* issued later said that the two sides noted their identity of views on settling international problems through peaceful negotiations and on pursuing the policy of peaceful co-existence.

Hungary expressed her willingness to contribute to the economic development of Indonesia through technical and scientific co-operation. A Hungarian Government delegation would visit Indonesia shortly to work out an Agreement in this regard.

In Rumania:

Dr. Djuanda then visited Rumania from July 23 to 26.

In a joint *communique* made public in Bucharest on 27, he and the Rumanian Premier, Mr. Chivu Stoica, expressed adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence and support to proposals which could contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament and to the strengthening of world peace.

They expressed the hope that all nations would do everything possible to avoid any action which would result in endangering peace.

In this connexion, the joint *communique* said that Rumania appreciated the position of Indonesia and her free and active foreign policy as well as her contribution to the easing of world tensions.

They firmly condemned colonialism since "it constitutes a subjugation of people and a source of world tension, as it has been confirmed once again by the recent events in the Congo and other parts of the world."

They expressed the conviction that the elimination of colonialism would contribute to the speedy consolidation of peace throughout the world.

Both sides noted that there were "possibilities for the development of economic exchanges, for the conclusion of a long-term Trade Agreement as well as the development of technical and scientific co-operation in the interest of the people of the two countries."

In Bulgaria:

Dr. Djuanda arrived in Sofia from Bucharest on July 26 on an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Anton Yugov.

A joint *communique* on the talks between Dr. Djuanda and the Bulgarian leaders issued in Sofia on July 29 appealed to all countries to refrain from any acts which might aggravate the international situation.

The *communique* condemned military intervention by Belgium in the internal affairs of the Republic of Congo and warmly supported Indonesian efforts towards securing West Irian.

It said that in any future 'Summit' Conference on disarmament, Asian and African problems should be represented.

Both countries decided to support the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

It was announced that a Protocol regarding trade and scientific and technical co-operation had been signed between the two countries.

They also agreed to sign a Trade Agreement, a Technical and Scientific Co-operation Agreement and an Agreement providing for a Bulgarian long-term loan to Indonesia.

In Yugoslavia:

From Bulgaria, Dr. Djuanda arrived in Belgrade (Yugoslavia) on July 29.

An announcement issued by the official Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug on July 31 said that full agreement had been reached in the talks between Dr. Djuanda and Yugoslav Government leaders on the necessity to take even more energetic measures for the solution of the disarmament problem and the ban on nuclear tests.

The announcement added that the role and the importance of United Nations in effectively solving world problems had been emphasized, as well as support for the struggle for independence of the still unliberated peoples and the extension of economic and technical assistance to under-developed countries.

Earlier, on July 31, Dr. Djuanda exchanged views on international problems with Marshal Tito.

Dr. Djuanda signed an Agreement on Brioni Island on August 1 under which Yugoslavia and Indonesia would co-operate in nuclear research and peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Yugoslavia would help to train Indonesian scientists and to explore for nuclear raw material in Indonesia.

Under another Agreement signed by Indonesia and Yugoslavia on August 2 in Belgrade, the two countries would increase and place their mutual trade on a long-term basis.

No details of the Agreement were disclosed except that the two countries had agreed to expand co-operation in future, particularly in industry and mining.

In a joint *communique* issued on August 3, both Yugoslavia and Indonesia called upon the countries outside the two Power blocs and those not involved directly in the 'cold war' to strengthen their efforts to bring about a lessening of world tensions and the elimination of the policy of force.

The *communique* said that Marshal Tito and Dr. Djuanda agreed on the need for stronger action to bring about general and controlled disarmament.

(*The Hindu*, Madras, *The Times*, London and *Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3478:IND:B]

E. **Envoy To India:** It was announced in Djakarta on August 22 that Mr. Raden Moekarto Notowidigdo had been appointed as Ambassador of Indonesia to India.

Mr. Notowidigdo was Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1952. Since 1953, he has been Ambassador to the United States.

(*Djakarta Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2446:IND:C]

IRAQ

A. **Plan For Basra Oil Refinery:** The Iraq Oil Affairs Board announced on July 31 a plan to build in Basra an oil refinery of 2,000,000 tons capa-

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city at an estimated cost of £20,000,000.

The refinery would be fed from the oil-fields of the British-owned Basra Petroleum Company and would supply the needs of Iraq's southern provinces.

The Basra Petroleum Company was recently in dispute with the Iraq Government over the payment of increased port dues on exported oil.

The Company announced a decrease of 300,000 tons in its July, 1960 production.

According to *The Times*, London, a settlement had apparently been reached on the issue.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2307:IRQ:A]

ISRAEL

A. **New Minister Of Education:** The former Permanent Representative at United Nations, Mr. Abba Eban, was appointed Minister of Education on July 31.

Mr. Eban would assume responsibility for the complex task of welding together the children of immigrants from primitive and advanced countries into a homogeneous group.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3087:ISR:A]

KOREA (South)

A. **Dr. John M. Chang Becomes Prime Minister:** Dr. Chiang Myun, better known as Dr. John M. Chang, a former Vice-President and leader of a new faction of the Democratic Party, was elected Prime Minister by the House of Representatives meeting in Seoul on August 19.

His election came two days after President Yoon Bo Sun's original nominee, Mr. Kim Do Yun, failed by three votes to win the House's approval. Mr. Kim Do Tun led what was known as the "Old Guard" faction in the Democratic Party.

As Prime Minister, Dr. Chang will enjoy most of the powers that formerly rested with the President during the Syngman Rhee *regime*.

The most important task before the new Government, he said immediately after his election, was to make a fresh start with the country's economic development. All evil aspects of the former *regime* would be eliminated. As part of his programme, he was expected to introduce various austerity measures and reduce the South Korean Army's strength.

[Dr. Chang's political career began in 1948 when, in the first General Elections to the National Assembly, he was returned from Seoul. At that time he was 49. The Republic of Korea came into being on August 15, 1948 and he led the Korean Mission to the United Nations General Assembly held in Paris. He also went to The Vatican as President Rhee's Personal Representative and in the next year (1949) to USA as Ambassador. In 1950 when the Korean war broke out, he again went to UN. Later, he returned to Seoul to become Prime Minister, but differences with Dr. Rhee and ill-health forced him to retire in 1952. Three years later he, along with some Opposition leaders, founded the Democratic Party on whose ticket he successfully contested for the Vice-Presidency in 1956. He survived an assassination attempt by hired gunmen. He never again compromised with Dr. Rhee and was a key figure in the campaign that forced the latter out of power in March, 1960.]

(*The Times*, London and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3523:KRS:A]

LAOS

A. **New Cabinet Formed:** The new Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, announced the following Cabinet appointments in Vientiane on August 16:

Prince Souvanna Phouma—Prime Minister, Defence and Foreign Affairs;

Prince Chao Boun Om Na Champassak—Secretary of State for Defence and Veterans;

Mr. Touby Lyfoung—Minister of Justice, Information and Religious Affairs;

Mr. Kham Sing—Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs;

Mr. Quinim Pholsena—Minister of the Interior, Sports and Youth;

Mr. Tiao Sisoumang—Secretary of State for Health and Rural Affairs;

Mr. Khaming Souvanlasy—Minister of Finance and Economy; and

Mr. Khamsouk Keola—Minister of Health, Education and Public Security.

Mr. Quinim Pholsena, leader of the Neutralist Party, was the only 'Leftist' included in the Cabinet.

The only member of the Cabinet who was in the last Government led by Mr. Tiao Somasanith was Mr. Touby Lyfoung.

The same day (August 16), the National Assembly elected a new Speaker after receiving a message from the *coup* leader, Captain Kong Lae, that the people did not like the choice of Mr. Oun Sananikone made the previous day.

To replace him, the House elected the Secretary of State for Religious Affairs and Justice in the previous Cabinet, Mr. Ounheuan Norasing.

However, contrary to earlier expectations, the formation of the Cabinet did not end the crisis as the 'Right-wing' Army leader and former Defence Minister, Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, entered into a conflict with the new *regime*.

A messenger of the National Assembly was arrested in Luang Prabang on August 19 on his way to see the King carrying with him the names of the new Ministers.

Counter-revolutionary Leaflets:

Earlier, on August 16, an unidentified aircraft scattered leaflets over Vientiane announcing that General Nosavan was organizing the "re-capture" of the capital.

The leaflets said: "We are assured of the support of all the troops of the military regions. General Bonleuth will assume the title of Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the counter-attack. This counter-attack has as its objective the re-establishment of discipline in the Army and the maintenance of legality to allow a democratic *regime* to function normally."

The leaflets originated in Savannakhet in southern Laos where General Nosavan had flown a week earlier from Luang Prabang to rally the southern army against the *coup* leader, Capt. Kong Lae.

Tension mounted in Vientiane after the leaflets were dropped. Guards were placed at the UN office and the American Military Assistance Office on the outskirts of the town.

Capt. Kong Lae said that the leaflets were a "psychological warfare" and should not be believed.

The leaflets fluttered down over the city as the Prime Minister was obtaining unanimous approval for his Government from the National Assembly.

Prince Souvanna Phouma's Efforts To Avert Civil War:

Subsequent reports suggested the marching of troops, loyal to the Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, and the counter-*coup* leader in opposite directions.

Vientiane sources also suggested that Prince Souvanna Phouma was in communication with Gen. Phoumi Nosavan.

In a broadcast appeal for unity on August 19, Prince Souvanna Phouma said: "To assist my Government at this critical time, all Army commanders must be loyal to the King."

It was officially stated on August 23 that Prince Souvanna Phouma had met Gen. Nosavan at Savaninakhet in a bid to avert a civil war. Later, Prince Souvanna was quoted as saying that everything was back to normal.

Meanwhile, one report said that King Savanna Vattana, still in Luang Prabang, was withholding consent to the new Government formed by Prince Souvanna Phouma.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3523:LAO:A]

MALAYA

A. **Security Ministry Created:** A Ministry of Internal Security has been established by the Government.

It will control, among other subjects, intelligence, security and counter-subversion, investigation of corrupt practices, detention and deportation, newspapers and other publications and printing presses.

The police will be transferred from the Ministry of Defence to the new Ministry.

Dr. Ismail Bin Dato Abdul Rehman, who has been Minister for External Affairs, was appointed Internal Security Minister.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3524:MAL:A]

MONGOLIA (Outer)

A. **New Constitution And National Emblem Adopted:** The first session of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic meeting in the capital, Ulan Bator, on July 6 adopted a new Constitution and a new national emblem.

The new Constitution was the third adopted since the Revolution of 1921. The first Constitution was adopted in 1924 after the "overthrow of the *regime* of alien colonizers and feudal landlords." The second Constitution was adopted in 1940 when the "pre-requisites for advance toward socialism were secured."

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The new Constitution comprises 10 chapters and 94 articles.

The first chapter of the Constitution, dealing with the nature and principles of the organization of State administration defines the Mongolian People's Republic as a people's democratic socialist State of workers and co-operative *arats* (herdsmen and peasants) based on the alliance between the workers and all stratas of toilers.

The main principles of the organization and activity of the organs of State authority are: election of the Hurals (assemblies) at all levels by the citizens on the basis of universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage; strict implementation of the principles of democratic centralism and reliance on the masses of toilers in administering; responsibility of all Hurals and Deputies before their constituents; strict observance of the Constitution and the law by all organs of administration, etc.

"The economic foundation of the People's Republic is," the Constitution declares, "the socialist national economy and public ownership in the means of production." The main forms of ownership in the means of production in the People's Republic are: State ownership, *i.e.*, the property of the whole people and co-operative ownership, *i.e.*, collective ownership by the working masses in the agricultural and other co-operative ventures.

The People's Republic admits and protects the right of citizens to possess property earned by their labour, income, saving, houses, private subsidiary farms and other private means of life as well as the right to inherit personal property.

The Constitution assigns an important part to labour and defines it as "the basis and pre-condition for ensuring the socialist reproduction on an enlarged scale and as the source of material and spiritual wealth which is meant to meet the ever-increasing requirements of the population."

The chapter dealing with the organs of State authority declares that the sole legislative body in the country is the Great People's Hural (Assembly), a one-chamber Parliament.

The Great People's Hural is elected by the people for a three-year term of office on the principle of one Deputy for each 4,000 electorate. It meets once a year. The Great People's Hural elects its Chairman and four of his Deputies to preside over the sessions.

In between the sessions of the Great People's Hural, practically all the powers assigned to it by the Constitution are exercised by its permanent organ, the nine-member Presidium consisting of the Presidium's Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and six other members. The Presidium is responsible to the Great People's Hural and reports to it.

The Council of Ministers is the executive organ of the highest State authority. The Council of Ministers is at present composed of its Chairman, four Vice-Chairmen, 12 Ministers and Chairmen of eight important central bodies.

Local organs of State authority, i.e., the Hurals of 18 provinces and their regions as well as Hurals of towns, form independent administrative units, and their Deputies are elected for a term of two years by the population of the corresponding administrative divisions.

Fundamental rights and duties of citizens occupy a prominent place in the new Constitution. It is important to emphasize that every declaration of the Constitution pertaining to freedom and rights of citizens is backed by all possible material conditions necessary for real enjoyment of them by citizens.

The Constitution imposes certain obligations upon every citizen in the interest of the security and prosperity of the society. Every citizen of the People's Republic is expected to contribute his labour to socialist construction, abide by the Constitution and the law, uphold discipline at work, keep public order and protect public property as a sacred and inviolable basis of the socialist society.

Under the Constitution, the foreign policy is "directed towards the safeguarding of world peace and development of friendship and co-operation among nations based on the principles of peaceful co-existence."

One of the main concerns of the foreign policy is to render every possible support to the struggle of the colonial people against imperialism for their national independence and to develop friendly relations with Asian-African nations who, basing their policy on the principle of co-existence, are fighting for world peace and goodwill and friendship among nations.

National Emblem:

The new national emblem is round in shape, framed with golden ears of wheat. A five-pointed red star embracing a gold Soyembo is placed on top of the device. The star and the Soyembo, which is the emblem of national independence and prosperity, symbolize the proletarian internationalist concepts and national interests.

A cog-wheel is mounted on the wisp of the wheat stalks at the base of the Emblem. And they, in their integrity, denote that the People's Republic is an agrarian-industrial country and symbolize as well the alliance between the working class and co-operative *arats* (herdsmen and peasants).

The cog-wheel and the stalks are sashed with a red-blue-red ribbon with the words "The Mongolian People's Republic" in the centre against the wheel.

In the centre of the device is depicted a horseman galloping towards the rising Sun, betokening the advancement of the country towards communism. Around the rider is a splash of yellow intermingling with light green and dark green conifers in the distance against the snow-capped mountain bluish in the mirage denote the characteristic landscape of Mongolia—the Gobi, steppe and the Hangai (forest, and forest steppe zone).

The 12 golden rays of the rising Sun against the serene blue sky, covering three-fourths of the inner space of the circle, symbolize the eternal prosperity of the nation.

(*Mongolia Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3467:MON:A]

NEPAL

A. **National Democratic Front On Gandak Project And Mustang Incident:** The resignation of the Government, headed by Mr. B. P. Koirala, was demanded by the National Democratic Front (a combination of three political parties comprising the followers of two former Prime Ministers, Dr. K. I. Singh and Mr. Tanka Prasad Acharya, and the Praja Tantrik Mahasabha of Mr. Ranganath Sharma) in Khatmandu on August 26.

The demand, which climaxed a strong attack on the Government's foreign and home policies, was contained in a resolution passed by the Front.

The resolution accused the Government of compromising the territorial integrity of the country and said that on the one hand, despite "strong opposition from the people" the Government had signed an Agreement with India on the Gandak Project, thereby "handing over one of our major rivers in the west and adjoining areas to India" and on the other, because of its utter incompetence, the Government had surrendered a large slice of Mustang to China.

In making the point that though the Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, had said that the Mustang incident took place within Nepalese territory he had not named the place of the incident, the resolution alleged that Mr. Koirala had not "properly scrutinized" the old records and had ignored traditional practices as well as the fact that the Dhute river had for long demarcated the border between Nepal and Tibet in this region.

It said that on the basis of the map given to them by Nepal, the Chinese had claimed that their territory included Kore Pass and that the place of the incident lay one kilometre north of it. "The Prime Minister has made as his basis the map of 1909 which was not considered acceptable even during the rule of Chandra Shamshere (Rana Prime Minister) with the result that an important and large area up to Kore Pass had been shown to be Chinese."

It added that by accepting compensation of Rs. 50,000 without securing a clear decision regarding the site of the incident, the Government had created great uneasiness in the minds of the people.

Mr. B. P. Koirala On Mustang Incident:

The Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, told the House of Representatives in Khatmandu on August 27 that the Mustang incident was "now closed".

He added: "The position now, therefore, is that China has apologized for the incident and paid cash compensation but maintained that the event took place within Tibet—one furlong north of which she claimed to be Chinese territory—and denied the Nepalese charge that the Chinese troops violated Nepalese territory."

About the rights over the Kore Pass, he said that possibly the Nepalese Koirlah on the Mustang border was being confused with the Kore Pass which some maps had shown in Tibet.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3449:NEP:A]

B. **Radio And Air Links With Districts:** The Communications Minister, Mr. Ganeshman Singh, said in Khatmandu on August 28 that the Government was providing on high priority basis in the next two months radio and air links to all the 32 districts, more than half of which were in the mountains.

He said that "pocket-size" air-strips—300 yards by 50 yards—could be built on the Himalayas. Elsewhere, aerodromes of the size of 1,200 yards by 150 yards could be built.

He spoke of the dearth of suitable aircraft in Nepal—there are not more than six planes in Nepal, including the two belonging to King Mahendra—and said that air services to all the districts would, therefore, be started on a modest scale.

It was understood that Nepal was going to acquire some helicopters from the United States and a few single-engined Swiss-made *Pilatus Porter* aircraft, a prototype of which was used by the successful Swiss Dhaulagiri Expedition last Spring.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3147:NEP:D]

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PAKISTAN

A. **US Help For Building Nuclear Research Reactor:** It was announced in Washington on August 19 that USA was making a grant of $350,000 under President Eisenhower's "Atoms-for-Peace" programme to Pakistan towards the cost of her nuclear research reactor project.

The reactor will be part of the Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology near Rawalpindi. It will operate under the supervision of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission.

It will include laboratories, a library, a museum, an auditorium and storage area for radio-active materials. The technical staff will include a number of Pakistani scientists who had studied in the United States.

The Government has estimated the cost of the entire project at $3,500,000.

(*Radio Pakistan*)

[Prev. ref. 3431:PAK:A]

B. **US-German Attempt On K-2 Fails:** It was learnt in Rawalpindi on August 23 that the joint American-German Expedition to the 28,250-ft-high K-2 (Mount Godwin-Austin) in the Karakoram Range had failed owing to bad weather.

The nine-man Expedition, led by Major William Hackett of the US Army, set out from Skardu in the first week of June, 1960.

The Expedition set up five camps in 15 days. But bad weather defeated its attempts to reach the summit.

[K-2, the world's second highest mountain, was climbed only once—by an expedition in 1954—although six attempts have so far been made on the peak.]

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3482:PAK:F]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **First Egyptian Car Under Production—Other New Industries:** Information was available on August 12 that the Egyptian Automotive Company, a private firm founded in 1959, had started producing at a rate of five units daily a 66cc *Ramses* car, an open four-seater utility model and a saloon at its new factory at Giza on the outskirts of Cairo.

This is the first small car factory, as distinct from an assembly plant, in West Asia.

It was stated that by 1961, ten cars would be produced daily. Retail prices would be around £E500 for the utility model, £E600 for the saloon and £E700 for a sports model to be produced on order.

About 55 per cent of the finished vehicle would be made out of local materials. Imported parts for each car would come to about £E205.

Negotiations were said to be afoot for the erection of Egypt's first diesel engine and goods vehicle factory in association with a firm in Cologne. A week previously, the assembly of a stationary diesel engine had started at the Shubra Diesel Factory, with an initial production of 1,500, rising to 3,000 units annually.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3087:ISR:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

A. **Soviet Satellite "Arknik" Launched—Animals Aboard Recovered Intact:** The Soviet Union put into orbit its second space-ship satellite *Arknik* on August 19.

It weighed about five tons without the final stage of the carrier-rocket.

It circled the Earth once every 90.6 minutes, at an average altitude of 200 miles.

The cabin of the space-ship was equipped with everything necessary for a future manned flight into space.

Several animals were on board, including two dogs, named *Strelka* (Little Arrow) and *Belka* (Squirrel).

Moscow Radio announced that the chief task of this Soviet experiment was to continue the study of conditions for life in a rocket, flight safety and re-entry into Earth's atmosphere.

A 19.995 megacycle transmitter sent information back to the Earth, while a special television system showed the behaviour of the animals on board.

First reports by radio and television indicated that all instruments were working normally.

'Arknik' And Animals Brought Back To Earth:

Moscow Radio announced on the night of August 20 that the *Arknik* had been brought safely back to Earth.

The *Arknik* and the capsule, with experimental animals, landed separately.

Announcing the event, *Tass* said that the *Arknik* landed in the pre-planned recovery area. The deviation from the selected point of landing was about six miles.

This was the first time that living beings had been safely returned to Earth after travelling 437,500 miles in orbit round the Earth.

The two dogs and other animals were brought back to Earth when the *Arknik* was making its 18th revolution round the Earth.

All the animals, including the two dogs, were feeling well after the flight and landing.

Tass reported on August 21 that the two space dogs, *Strelka* and *Belka*, began fawning on their handlers as soon as they were released from the capsule.

The dogs, the mice, flies, plants, fungi, microscopic water plants and some seeds in the capsule were all in good condition after descent from space.

Strelka and *Belka* were soon eating food eagerly. They were later flown to Moscow for a thorough examination.

The mice were eagerly eating chips, biscuits and other food, and the flies were flying about in the plastic vessels in which they made their space journey.

One of the plants carried on the *Arknik* continued to blossom.

Dogs' Behaviour:

Further details of the behaviour of the dogs in space were given on August 22 by the Moscow paper, *Pravda*.

It said that the dogs gradually calmed down after recurring stages of nervousness during their flight in the capsule.

When the rocket took off, the dogs, separated by a transparent partition, pricked their ears and looked perplexed at the cabin floor. "Then they grew anxious and rushed about. With the space-ship gathering speed, the force of gravity pushed them down. *Strelka* tried to struggle, anxiously looking sideways.

"For some time, the dogs kept still. Then the space-ship went into orbit and in a state of weightlessness, the dogs floated inside the cabin with their limbs and heads hanging limply. It seemed that both of them were lifeless."

The dogs remained weightless for 24 hours.

But, *Pravda* said, they got used to the state of weightlessness and started eating when the feeding apparatus opened, offering them their first breakfast in space.

The animals were fed on jelly-like food which contained nutritive substances and water. They were fed automatically twice a day and were once observed on television eating. They had been trained for a year for their flight into space.

The dogs which were introduced to Moscow journalists and news photographers on August 22 appeared frisky, friendly and without a scratch or bruise.

The journalists were also shown white and black mice and a white rat which had been taken on the flight into space.

Tass said that rodents were useful in the study of genetic changes which could result from space conditions and, particularly, cosmic radiation.

Fruit flies also travelled in the space-ship in small transparent plastic retorts—about 50 in each. Two retorts were shown to journalists. These flies and their descendents would be used to study hereditary changes.

It was revealed in Moscow that a catapult system had detached the cabin—in which the animals and insects were put—from the *Arknik* at a low altitude on its way to the Earth. While the *Arknik* was coming down, special instruments inside transmitted details about the operation of the steering and braking installations aboard.

Prof. A. C. B. Lovell's Tribute:

The Director of Britain's Jordell Bank Observatory, Prof. A. C. B. Lovell, described the Soviet achievement in bringing back a space-ship safely to Earth as "truly magnificent."

He said that this success showed what had been suspected for some time—that the Russians were on the verge of sending man into space.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2798:AOA:A, 3185:AOA:G]

B. **International Congress Of Orientologists:** The 25th International Congress of Orientologists began in Moscow on August 9.

It was attended by 2,000 delegates, including 1,000 foreign scientists, representing more than 60 countries.

On behalf of the Soviet Government, the delegates and guests were welcomed by the First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan.

In his speech, Mr. Mikoyan said: "The victorious national liberation movement of the oriental peoples has brought about the political liberation of nearly all peoples of Asia and of two-thirds of the African continent, which had been in colonial and semi-colonial dependence. The disgraceful system of colonialism is on the brink of complete collapse.

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"The prophecy by Lenin more than 40 years ago has come true—the prophecy that 'the period of awakening of the East in the contemporary revolution is followed by the period of the participation of all oriental peoples in deciding the destinies of the world, so that they should no longer be the object of enrichment alone.'

"The experience of the Soviet State in the cardinal solution of national and social problems is of tremendous international significance, and it is not accidental that it attracts close attention of the Afro-Asian peoples.

"The Soviet Union is co-operating with India, Indonesia, Burma, Afghanistan, United Arab Republic, Iraq and many other countries in the development of their national economy and, above all, in the establishment of a modern industrial basis as the foundation of their economic independence.

"The duty of orientologists is to reflect objectively in their works the key processes which took place in Asian and African countries in the past and especially those taking place in them today to contribute to the creative study of the key problems of the struggle of the people of the East for national and social liberation and for overcoming economic backwardness. It can be said with full justification that orientology can count on widespread recognition and success only when it serves the interests of the peoples of the East."

Mr. B. Gafurov's Presidential Address:

According to tradition, the first plenary meeting was opened by the President of the 24th International Congress of Orientologists (Munich, 1957), Mr. Ernst Waldschmidt, who then handed over charge to Mr. Bobodzhan Gafurov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

In his address, Mr. Gafurov emphasized that this international scientific meeting was taking place at an exciting time when the people of Asia and Africa were achieving fresh successes in the struggle for freedom and independence.

He said: "We are proud that orientologists from more than 20 independent countries of Asia and Africa will take part in the work of the Congress. This young detachment of scientists heralds the coming of a new epoch in the development of oriental studies."

He called the attention of the Congress to certain specific features in the development of Soviet orientology.

He pointed out that a new stage in the development of this science in USSR began after the October Revolution. The Soviet scientists began exploring fields which were never studied before, primarily the latest history, economy and culture of the Eastern peoples.

He said that in the history of the Asian and African peoples, one saw regular stages of historical development, uniform in its endless variability.

Prof. Y. Chelyshev On Indian Literature:

In a report presented to the Congress on August 15, the distinguished Soviet expert on Indian literature, Prof. Y. Chelyshev, discussed India's contemporary literature.

Analysing a great number of works of literature beginning with mid-19th century down to the present day, he demonstrated the close connexion between the creative endeavour of Indian poets and the social and political events in their country, above all, the national liberation struggle of the people of India.

He said that Indian poets were increasingly connecting their personal experiences and feelings with the life of their people, seeking to make them aware of their own strength, indicating to them their rights and the ideal of a better life.

He drew the conclusion that peace and friendship, universal brotherhood between the peoples of the world, the horrors of war, violence and exploitation, liberation of the Indian people from the aftermath of colonialism, obscurantism and ignorance—all this formed part of the creative endeavour of the great majority of Indian poets.

Prof. Chelyshev's researches were highly appreciated by the Indian writer, Dr. Kalidas Nag, an expert on contemporary Indian literature, particularly the great theoretical value of the researches.

Dr. Nag presented a report on the importance of Rabindranath Tagore's works for the advance of the literatures of the people of South-East Asia.

On August 16, the Congress was addressed by Mr. Shivdan Singh Chauhan (India), who spoke on classical Indian poetry, its origin, development and place in modern times.

Another Indian scholar, Dr. Gopal Haldar, drew an interesting analogy in the development of Indian and West European literatures.

He proved specifically that romanticism in Bengali literature of the 19th century was of a progressive revolutionary nature, as distinct from the romanticism of English writers, such as Sir Walter Scott, for instance.

He stressed that historical romanticism did not originate in Bengal under the influence of English literature, as claimed by many European men of letters. Bengali romanticism was an expression of national character.

The Congress ended its session on August 17.

The President of the Congress, Mr. B. Gafurov, in his closing speech, said that the Congress had been a success and a great deal of useful work had been done.

He said that the proceedings confirmed the fact that the people of the East were no longer just objects for science but had become its creators.

The Congress resolved that its next session — the 26th session of the International Congress of Orientologists — would be held in India.

It passed a resolution calling for the establishment of international commissions for joint investigation of certain major problems of the history of Asia and Africa.

(*Tass* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

SPORT

A. **World Athletic Records Ratified:** The International Amateur Athletic Federation announced in Rome on August 27 the ratification of 61 world records, including the controversial 10.0 sec. for the 100 metres by Armin Hary (Germany) in Zurich in June, 1960.

They also ratified the 10.0 sec. clocked by the Canadian H. W. Jerome, in Canada in July, 1960.

One of the performances ratified dated back to 19 years—the high jump of the South African girl, E. Van Heerden, set in 1941 but not before put forward for ratification.

Miss Van Heerden's jump was 5 ft. 3.2 in. Also ratified as the latest world record was the 6 ft. 3|4 in. of Iolanda Balas (Rumania) jumped in Bucharest in June, 1960.

The following records were ratified.

Men:

100 yards: 9.3 sec.—W. Woodhouse (USA); R. Cook (USA); R. Norton (USA).

100 metres: 10 sec.—A. Hary (Germany); H. W. Jerome (Canada).

200 metres: 20.5 sec.—P. Radford (Britain); S. Johnson (USA); R. Norton (USA).

220 yards: 20.5 sec.—P. Radford (Britain).

1,000 metres: 2 min. 17.8 sec.—D. Waern (Sweden).

110 metres hurdles and 120 yards hurdles: 13.2 sec.—M. Lauer (Germany).

200 metres hurdles bend: 22.5 sec.—M. Lauer (Germany).

200 metres hurdles straight and 220 yards hurdles straight: 21.9 sec.—D. Styron (USA).

Two-mile relay: 7 min. 20.9 sec.—California University (USA).

Four-mile relay: 16 min. 25.2 sec.—Hungary.

440 yards relay: 39.6 sec.—Texas University (USA).

Two-hour walk: 16 miles, 743 yds—A. Egorov (USSR).

30,000 metres walk : 2 hrs. 17 min. 16.8 sec.—A. Egorov (USSR).

High jump: 7 ft. 3-3|4 in.—J. Thomas (USA).

Hop, step and jump: 54 ft. 9-1|4 in.—O. Fedoseev (USSR).

Shot put: 65 ft. 7 in.—W. Nelder (USA).

Discus throw: 196 ft. 6-1|2 in.—J. Dislkowski (Poland).

Javelin throw: 282 ft. 3-1|2 in.—A. Cantello (USA).

Pole vault: 15 ft. 9-1|4 in.—D. Bragg (USA).

Decathlon: 8,683 points—R. Johnson (USA).

Women:

60 metres: 7.2 sec.—B. Cuthbert (Australia).

200 metres and 220 yards bend: 23.2 sec.—B. Cuthbert (Australia).

400 metres: 53.4 sec.—M. Itkina (USSR).

440 yards: 53.7 sec.—M. Itkina (USSR).

80 metres hurdles: 10.6 sec.—N. Thrower (Australia).

High jump: 6 ft. 3|4 in.—I. Balas (Romania).

Shot put: 56 ft. 7 in.—T. Press (USSR).

Javelin throw: 195 ft. 2-1|2 in.—E. Ozolonagn (USSR).

Pentathlon: 4,880 points—I. Press (USSR).

The Federation also ratified a number of records which were subsequently broken. Only the latest best performance was included in the above list.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 616:SPO:D, 1228:SPO:A]

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ASIAN RECORDER

September 17—23, 1960

Regd. No. D-727

Vol. VI. No. 38

AFGHANISTAN

A. **Independence Day:** Afghanistan celebrated her Independence Day on August 23 amidst country-wide rejoicing.

Afghan women appeared without veils in Kabul on the day.

[In September, 1959, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan, had urged Afghan women to cast aside their veils. The first time they did so was at a dinner for the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, in Kabul.]

In an Independence Day message, King Zahir Shah re-affirmed Afghanistan's policy of neutrality and non-alignment and her desire to work for the preservation of world peace.

He offered felicitations to the countries of Asia and Africa which had newly won their freedom.

On the domestic front, he spoke of his country's determination to tackle her economic and social problems.

In an Independence Day broadcast to the people on August 24, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan, said: "The progress of Afghanistan and her present policy demands sacrifice and sincerity from the entire Afghan people."

Referring to relations with Pakistan, he said: "Our relations with Pakistan are still strained. These relations are passing through a critical stage. Our only difference with Pakistan is over the Pakhtoonistan issue and the destiny of millions of our Pakhtoonistan brothers. No change whatsoever has taken place in the policy of Afghanistan on this issue."

(*Kabul Radio* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2867:AFG:A]

B. **Non-Aggression Pact With China:** Afghanistan and China signed a Treaty of Friendship and Non-aggression in Kabul on August 26.

The Treaty was signed by the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier, Mr. Chen Yi and Afghanistan's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Sardar Mohammed Naim Khan.

At the same time, a new Trade Agreement between the two countries was signed by the Chinese Ambassador in Kabul, Mr. Hao Ting and the Afghan Minister of Commerce, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed Sherzad.

(*Kabul Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2926:CHI:D]

C. **Agreement On Soviet Equipment:** Afghanistan signed an Agreement with the Soviet Union in Kabul on August 12 under which the Soviet Union would sell tractors, workshop equipment, washing machines, radio equipment, photo and cinema cameras, refrigerators, cycles, automobile tyres and tubes and import from Afghanistan mainly fruit.

The Agreement covers a two-year period. Goods to the value of $300,000 would be exported to Afghanistan.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3163:AFG:A]

D. **Derwonta Canal Inaugurated:** The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan, inaugurated the Derwonta Canal near Jalalabad on August 18.

The Canal was built along with a barrage across the Kabul river at Derwonta.

Speaking at the ceremony, Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan thanked the Soviet Union for the technical assistance given for the project.

(*Kabul Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3139:AFG:A]

BURMA

A. **Budget For 1960-61:** The Finance Minister, Thakin Tin Maung, presented to Parliament on August 19 the Budget estimates for 1960-61.

The estimates, which he described as a "budget for democracy," showed a surplus of K261,47,000 in the revenue account and a deficit of K448,57,000 in the capital account.

He made no drastic departure from previous estimates. There would be no increase in taxes nor would new taxes be introduced in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1960.

The following was the abstract of the estimates (the figures are in K (kyats) 1,00,00):

Revenue Budget (Part I)

Budget 1959-60	Revised 1959-60		Budget 1960-61
9,645.56	10,545.62	Revenue receipts	10,730.84
9,433.17	10,390.77	Current expenditure	10,469.37
212.39	154.85	Revenue surplus	261.47

Capital Budget (Part II)

212.39	154.85	Revenue surplus	261.47
3,481.75	3,669.93	Capital surplus	3,318.71
3,694.14	3,824.78		3,580.18
3,761.34	3,697.56	Capital expenditure	4,028.75
(—) 67.20	(plus) 127.22	Capital budget (Deficit —) (Surplus —plus)	(—) 448.57

He referred to the improvement in the economic situation during 1959-60 and estimated that the gross domestic production, at constant prices, would increase by five per cent over that of the previous year.

He stated that the most important component of domestic production, namely, agriculture, had come to the pre-War average for the first time now. The production of timber and mining and industrial products had also increased.

An expansion of power supply and further development of internal transportation was also expected.

He stated that the Government followed the trade policy adopted by the previous 'caretaker' Government with a few modifications. Private trade would be encouraged to take part in industry and export, and foreign investment would be welcomed.

He added: "The Ministry of National Planning has entered into discussion over the question of receiving economic aid from certain countries well disposed towards us. Endeavours are being made to attract investment in accordance with the provisions of the Union Investment Act passed during the tenure of office of Gen. Ne Win's Government."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2855:BUR:A]

CEYLON

A. **Restrictions On Import Of Luxury Goods:** The Government announced drastic restrictions on the import of luxury goods on August 13 with a view to conserving the country's declining foreign exchange reserves.

The announcement envisaged an increase of import duties on the one hand and an increase in the bank rate covering transactions pertaining to these commodities on the other.

With immediate effect, petrol was to cost 40 cents a gallon more, the duty per gallon having been increased from Rs. 1.57 to Rs. 1.97.

Other commodities affected were air-conditioning equipment, alcoholic beverages excluding beer, ale, stout, porter and other fermented cereal beverages, floor coverings and tapestries, fountain pens and their parts excluding nibs, furniture and fixtures, motor cars and station wagons, paper and paper board, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and cleansing and polishing preparations, photographic and cinematographic apparatus and appliances, photographic and cinematographic supplies, exposed cinematographic films, 35 m.m., watches and horses.

The rate of interest payable by commercial banks to the Central Bank on advances secured by pledging Government securities to cover importation or hire purchase of these specified non-essential goods was raised from 2½ to 4 per cent. The original rate of 2½ per cent would continue to obtain for transactions covering essential foodstuffs and financing of agricultural and industrial equipment and domestically produced goods.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, in an explanatory statement said: "Our external assets have fallen progressively in recent years and, at the time this Government took office, they had reached a level below which they could not be allowed to drop without serious effects on the economy of the country. The fall of the assets is due to the value of imports, particularly during the period of 'care-taker' Governments.

"During the past year, the import of luxury goods has been a more severe drain on our assets than in earlier years. The Government, in keeping with its democratic socialistic policy, has, therefore, decided to take various

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measures which will have the effect of reducing the import of such goods."

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

[Prev. ref. 3287:CEY:B]

CHINA

A. Two Englishmen Jailed: According to the Shanghai newspaper *Wen Hui Ho* (dated August 14), two Englishmen had been sentenced to prison terms by a Shanghai court for espionage and counter-revolutionary activities.

Ernest Stanley Jones (43) was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and Harold George King (44) to five years on August 9.

Both belonged to "Jehovah's Witnesses". They went to China in 1949 and were arrested in 1958.

The newspaper said that both pleaded guilty and as they appeared to be repentant the court gave them "lenient sentences."

In London, a leader of the "Jehovah's Witnesses" movement described the charges against the two men as "absolute piffle" and "part of an anti-religious round-up by the communists."

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3266:CHI:B]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Parliament Debate On Assam Disturbances; Steps for Increasing *Agricultural Production; Second Plan's* Progress In Pondicherry; Cloth And Yarn Prices Reduced.

A. Assam Disturbances—Parliament Debate: The Lok Sabha (House of the People) began a three-day debate on September 1 on the recent disturbances in Assam (page 3485.)

Intervening in the debate on September 2, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, indicated that the Government of India was thinking of holding two types of inquiries into the disturbances.

In the first instance, he said, there should be immediate investigations at several places to find out the wrong-doers and punish them. These should be in the nature of judicial enquiries or any other type, but should be independent.

The other inquiry should be a long-term one, intended to probe the root causes of the disturbances and to suggest remedies. This should be held somewhat later to allow passions to cool down so that a proper atmosphere was created.

As regards the demand by certain members of the Lok Sabha that the role of political parties in the disturbances should also be investigated, he said he did not mind such an inquiry but it was not clear to him how this matter should be dealt with.

Earlier, Mr. A. P. Jain, leader of the parliamentary Delegation which visited Assam following the disturbances, said that an immediate comprehensive inquiry into the Assam events would not be in the interests of the Bengali-speaking people in Assam or of Bengal or of the whole of India. If such an inquiry was held, the progress now being made in restoring peaceful conditions in the State would be retarded.

The Central Law Minister, Mr. A. K. Sen, who had visited Assam shortly after the disturbances to study the situation, said in the Lok Sabha on September 2 that they had seen the worst facet of chauvinism on the soil of Assam. The most unfortunate part of it was that the students were in the vanguard of the movement. It was obvious that the pattern of the disturbances was uniform everywhere. Violence was directed not so much against the lives of people as against property. "The ultimate solution lies in making the bonds of unity between the different communities in Assam permanent and indestructible. Whatever measures we take must be geared to that primary purpose."

On September 3, the Lok Sabha concluded its three-day debate on the Assam disturbances with an overwhelming endorsement of the Government's decision in favour of holding a comprehensive, independent inquiry into the causes of the happenings at a later stage.

It rejected by 168 votes to 48 a demand by Acharya J. B. Kripalani and other Opposition leaders for an immediate probe and later approved by a voice vote a substitute motion by Mr. Atulya Ghosh (West Bengal) and six other Congressmen recommending a judicial inquiry at the "appropriate time".

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, who wound up the debate on September 3, and earlier the Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, posed the question "Whither India?" and proceeded to warn the nation that the disturbances raised issues of terrifying magnitude and of fundamental importance to the country's future.

Everyone talked bravely of nationalism, Mr. Nehru said, but each had his own brand of nationalism—"Bengali, Assamese, Gujerati, Punjabi and so on." There was also brave talk of unity and tolerance. But there was none in reality. "Do we only have a superficial covering of nationalism and is it bursting open?" he asked.

The Assam happenings, he said, had done one good thing. These had brought the skeleton of "narrow nationalism" out of "our mental cupboard." The evil was there for everybody to see and could not be solved by debates or inquiries. But it would be good "if it makes us think....."

He conceded that the principle of linguistic States had possibly encouraged "narrow nationalism." But the malady was "much deeper." At any rate, the Government was not in favour of reversing the principle. "We are not going to cut up India again and again."

Pandit G. B. Pant deplored the "growing narrow-mindedness" in the country and urged that the malady must be cured.

Various linguistic, religious and communal affinities, he said, were natural and could not be ignored. But these must not be allowed "to swallow the very basis of our nationalism."

He assured the House that every attempt would be made to rehabilitate the Bengali-speaking refugees totalling about 45,000, "properly and safely" in their original homes in Assam.

He also informed the House that a Central Minister would be entrusted with the task of going to Assam and West Bengal to assist in the immediate task of rehabilitation. The Central Government, for its part, would offer all possible assistance—financial and otherwise.

Both Mr. Nehru and Pandit Pant defended the Government's approach to the Assam disturbances and said that it was their view even now that it would have been wrong to have invoked President's rule in Assam. It would have only hindered the process of healing in view of the strong opposition to it by all in the State.

They urged that the Central Government had done all that it could do except remove the Assam Ministry. It had alerted the Army even before the situation became serious and later placed five battalions at the disposal of the State Government for assisting in the maintenance of law and order.

Of interest was Pandit Pant's view that the immediate cause of the disturbances was the "linguistic agitation." However, Mr. Nehru said that it was difficult for him to say definitely as to "who is the guilty party" despite all the memoranda he had received.

Pandit Pant indicated that the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Delegation to Assam would be accepted by the Government to a large extent.

The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) discussed the Assam disturbances on September 7 and passed a similar motion as in the Lok Sabha on September 9.

Parliamentary Delegation's Report:

The nine-man all-Parties' parliamentary Delegation which went to Assam to study the situation in the third week of August, in its report, rejected the demand for a judicial inquiry into the genesis of the riots as this would prolong the period of unsettled conditions in the State and hamper the progress of rehabilitation.

It also held that the promulgation of President's rule in Assam would not be in the best interests of Assam or of India. The Ministry of Mr. B. P. Chaliha, it said, was liberal and could not be accused of being unsympathetic to the minorities.

The law and order situation, in its view, was progressively improving. Whatever might have been the lapses in the past, the State Government was now taking firm measures to restore peace. Unless something unforeseen happened, there was no danger of a recurrence of large-scale disturbances.

It recommended that Parliament should enact a law authorizing the President to notify a State of Emergency for any specified area if he was satisfied that "a grave emergency exists, whereby the security of India or any part thereof is threatened by internal disturbances." On such notifications, all newspapers published or circulated in the notified areas "shall become responsible for the accuracy of news published and the publication of any false or exaggerated news *per se* shall become an offence."

The State Government, it said, had already deputed its Additional Chief Secretary to make an all-State survey of the recent disturbances and fix responsibility upon officers and men. A special inquiry had been instituted for Nowgong, one of the worst affected areas. The police firing at Gauhati was also under inquiry. And an inquiry into the recent "premeditated and organized" attack on the Bengalis in a village in Goreshwar area would meet the requirements of the situation.

It conceded that almost all representatives of the Bengali-speaking people suggested to the Delegation that a high-powered Inquiry Commission, with a Supreme Court Judge as Chairman, should be set up immediately to inquire into the riots, failures of the administration and losses suffered thereby and the role played by political parties and their leaders in the disturbances.

The Delegation gave serious consideration to this suggestion and came to the conclusion that such an inquiry would take a considerably long time during which the attention of the administration as also of the people would be taken up by the collection of evidence and by charges and counter-charges instead of in rehabilitating the sufferers and improving mutual relations.

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Besides, the administration would remain almost in a state of suspense and psychological attitudes would become more rigid, making the task of rehabilitation more difficult.

It, however, made several recommendations for strengthening and overhauling the administration. These included replacement of inefficient and partisan officers and suitable action against those found guilty of derelection of duty or of encouraging or inciting the mobs, re-organization of the Intelligence Department and apprehension of the ring-leaders.

It suggested that all police stations should be equipped with wireless and transport vehicles and the bigger among them should have an adequate quantity of arms.

The Delegation, according to the report, tried its best to find a formula to settle the language issue but failed. It, therefore, supported the proposal to convene a Round Table Conference of the linguistic groups in a bid to find a solution of this "knotty problem."

The majority view was, however, not shared by Mr. Mukut Behari Lal (P-SP) and Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour (Communist) who appended separate Notes recommending a comprehensive inquiry into the "unfortunate happenings."

In his Note, Dr. Gour declared that the majority report "suffers from certain serious shortcomings in respect of approach, assessment and recommendations. It does not do full justice to the issues involved." It did not take any note of the "virtual abdication of authority and even capitulation to the forces of arson and plunder by the State Government."

The report of the Delegation led by Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament on August 30.

The other members of the Delegation were: Mrs. Mafida Ahmad, Mr. Upendranath Barman, Mr. R. K. Khadilkar, Dr. Sushila Nayar, Mr. Jagannath Kaushal, Mr. Mukut Behari Lal, Mr. K. Santanam and Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour.

Assam Government's Policy Statement:

In a "policy statement" on the issues raised by the disturbances in the State, published on August 30, the Assam Government promised firm action against law-breakers, including the imposition of punitive tax, and invited the West Bengal Government to co-operate in the task of rehabilitation of the refugees.

[The statement was said to reflect the conclusions arrived at during the Assam leaders' talks with Mr. Nehru and others in New Delhi a few days earlier.]

Contrary to earlier expectations, the statement made no reference to the question of a high-level inquiry into the Assam happenings. Nor did it give any indication of the Government's views on the language problem.

Admitting the need to tone up the State's administration, it said: "While it is difficult for the Government to control the feelings and private sympathies of officers during an upheaval of this kind, it can and must ensure that no officer shows partisanship in the discharge of his duties or fails in his duty because of his private feelings."

In it, the Assam Government listed the steps it proposed to take to deal with the law and order situation in the State. They were: (1) The rehabilitation of the victims of the riots who had left their homes and the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and security among them; (2) The toning up of the administrative apparatus of the State and firm action against officers of the Government who showed partisanship; (3) Prompt and firm action against those who committed crimes, including imposition of collective fines; and (4) The formulation of a code of academic discipline for students, a section of whom had played an "aggressive role and indulged in lawlessness."

It contained an appeal to the West Bengal Government for co-operation in the task of persuading the refugees to return to Assam and rehabilitating them.

It also appealed to the Press to help in removing the existing tensions and apprehensions.

It said that huts or houses of 7,000 families were destroyed during the riots and those of 1,200 others were damaged. Of these, the houses of 4,000 had been re-built already or were nearing completion.

It said: "The recent disturbances have been a matter of deep concern and sorrow to the Government of Assam. The Government condemns the action of those who participated in the riots and indulged in violence of any kind. While these riots were apparently the result of the language agitations, they are manifestations of a deep-seated social and economic malady and of a sense of frustration which unfortunately have afflicted the people of Assam. As a consequence of this background, various complications have resulted both in Assam and in the neighbouring States, which deserve earnest consideration for the future peace, security and progress of the State and its friendly relations with its neighbouring States.

"Indeed, some of the questions that arise have had all-India repercussions and have to be considered also in that context. The future progress of Assam depends not only on the efforts of the people of Assam but also on the progress of India as a whole. The freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution of India must necessarily be adhered to in every State of India and every State must consider itself as an integral part of the larger whole."

West Bengal Assembly's Resolution:

On September 2, the West Bengal Legislative Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution suggesting, among other things, a judicial inquiry into the Assam disturbances, the deputation of a Central Minister to supervise the measures to restore normalcy in Assam and the postponement of a decision on Assam's language problem until an agreement was reached at a conference of representatives of different linguistic groups.

The resolution, drafted jointly by the leaders of various parties, was moved by the West Bengal Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, who said that though there had lately been no major incidents in Assam, the fact remained that a sense of insecurity still prevailed there. That was why the Assembly had to make these recommendations.

He said that a judicial inquiry was essential. The guilty must be punished. But what was more important was to ascertain the causes of the disturbances and, if possible, to correct them.

Leaders of all Opposition parties and the two Independent members in the Assembly associated themselves with the sentiments expressed in the resolution and in Dr. B. C. Roy's speech.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and New Delhi and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3485:INI:B]

B. **Increased Agricultural Production—Agriculture Ministers' Conference Decisions:** A four-point plan for stepping up agricultural production in the country, it was stated, found favour at the States' Agriculture Ministers' Conference which was held in New Delhi on August 26 and 27.

Its salient features were said to be a complete co-ordination of different departments connected with agricultural production from the highest to the village level, increased imports of fertilizers and provision of adequate quantities of iron and steel for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements, announcement of a price policy for different crops sufficiently in advance of procurement and the immediate implementation of land reforms.

It was also agreed that there should be close co-ordination between Agriculture, Community Development, Irrigation and Co-operation departments not merely at the Centre and State levels but also in the districts and villages.

It was felt that the use of fertilizers was the surest and quickest way of raising agricultural production. At present, not merely were the funds provided for purchasing fertilizers inadequate but these were not often fully utilized. Since it would take time for the new fertilizer factories to go into production, there should be larger imports.

One of the defects of the present price policy, it was said, was that prices were not announced in advance of procurement and farmers did not derive any benefit if these were made known after the produce had reached the market.

An interesting point made was that mechanized farming should be introduced in areas which could not be cultivated through traditional methods.

Though some progress had been achieved in the establishment of seed multiplication farms, it would take a year or two before they yielded results. It was suggested that these should be managed more systematically.

It was also suggested that service co-operative societies or better farming co-operative societies should be started in larger numbers as these were of great help to farmers.

On the issue of land reforms, it was pointdid not invest in land for he was not sure whepering agricultural production. The landlord did not invest in land for he was not sure whether he would retain it and the farmer was unwilling to spend money as he did not know if he would get proprietory rights.

It was urged that minor irrigation schemes should be given the highest priority. Though steps had been taken by the State Governments towards that end, the programme deserved acceleration.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2833:INI:K, 3423:INI:A]

C. **Progress Of Second Plan In Pondicherry:** Inaugurating the Pondicherry Representative Assembly on August 31, the Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry, Mr. L. R. S. Singh said that the State's achievements during the fourth year of the Second Five-Year Plan "were unquestionably very satisfactory,"

"Every effort" he said, "will be made to achieve the optimum results by the end of the Second Plan period." The production of foodgrains in Pondicherry had registered a 23 per cent increase since 1955-56.

He said that the Central Government had agreed to the setting up of an industrial estate in Pondicherry on an area of 22 acres. The Fisheries Department was starting an estuarine fish farm on the outskirts of Pondicherry to demonstrate, in protected backwaters, the possibilities of fish culture.

While the Government had been doing its utmost to encourage municipalities to launch development works, he added, their performance could not be considered satisfactory.

He also announced that high school education for girls studying in Government schools in Pondicherry had been made free.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2890:INI:K]

D. **Cloth And Yarn Prices—New Schedule:** The Indian Cotton Mills'

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Federation announced a new schedule of cloth and yarn prices on September 3.

According to a spokesman of the Federation, the revised prices represented a further cut ranging from 6 to 12-1|2 per cent, depending upon the varieties of cloth and the sources of supply.

To ensure that the price reductions made by the industry were passed on to the consumer, he said, the Federation had decided to stamp the new prices on the pieces of cloth and bundles of yarn.

In respect of cloth, retail prices would also be stamped, which would be 15 per cent over the ex-mill prices.

The maximum prices that could be charged by mills had been reduced from the levels announced earlier by the Federation (page 3497). The new ceilings were based on the August, 1959 prices which were lower by 3 to 10 per cent, depending upon the qualities of cloth than those prevailing in October, 1959.

[According to the announcement made by the Federation on August 11, ceilings were fixed on the basis of the October, 1959 prices.]

The spokesman explained that the total cut in prices would amount to about 20 per cent in the case of certain varieties of cloth.

The Federation called upon the mills not to charge in respect of cloth more than the following additional percentage over the August, 1959 contract prices as the base provided that where the existing contract prices were lower, the cloth would continue to be sold at the lower prices: coarse—25; lower medium—22; higher medium—18; fine—11½; and superfine—9. The revised prices would apply to all cloth to be delivered henceforward regardless of the contract prices.

The prices of yarn were also revised and *fixed as under 6S (manufactured from cotton waste)—Rs. 13.57; 6S (manufactured from cotton mixing containing* not more than 25 per cent cotton waste)—Rs. 15.75; 10S—Rs. 17.75; 20S—Rs. 21.60; 26S—Rs. 24.18; 30S—Rs. 25.32; and 40S—28.75. These were the net ex-mill prices for a bundle of 10 lbs single bank yarn made from Indian cotton only. Prices for other counts and varieties of yarn would be announced later.

A Press Note issued by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation on September 3 said that the Government of India had approved the issue of the following announcement on the revised prices :

"It was only three weeks ago that the Federation had announced a schedule of prices for cotton textiles, taking October, 1959 as the basis and allowing additional percentage thereon, to account for the rise in costs that had occurred. "Representatives of the Federation at their meeting with Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr. Nityanand Kanungo held in New Delhi on August 21 explained why they had taken October, 1959 and not August, 1959 as the basis. The industry and in particular those units which had become financially weak due to the continuing crisis from 1957 were still making distress sale in August, 1959, and if the industry was required to take that month as the basis and charge only the increase in costs that had occurred since then, the mills would again have to incur losses, which they could ill afford to do."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3497:INI:F]

E. **Andhra Pradesh Land Ceilings Bill Passed:** The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly passed on July 9 the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling On Agricultural Holdings Bill by 62 votes to 8 after an eight-day discussion.

The members of the Communist Democratic Legislature Front walked out of the House just before the Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. K. V. Ranga Reddi, moved that the Bill be passed as a protest against what they called the "autocratic attitude" of the Government in not accommodating the vital suggestions made by the Opposition.

The members of the Swatantra Party voted against the Bill. Its leader, Mr. G. Latchanna, urged the Government to withdraw the Bill and prevent what he termed "the destruction of farms and the entire agrarian set-up."

The Bill, as it emerged from the Joint Select Committee, was adopted by the Assembly with a few amendments moved by the Government.

It fixed a ceiling at 4½ times the family holding.

The extent of family holding ranges from six acres of land in class A to 72 acres in class H.

The exemptions included efficiently managed farms, consisting of compact blocks, lands held by religious, charitable and educational institutions, co-operative farming societies approved by the Government and other co-operative societies including land mortgage banks, orchards, tea, coffee or rubber plantations and sugarcane farms maintained and operated by sugar factories.

Compensation was provided for lands taken over by the Government at five times the gross income for the first 4½ family holdings in excess of the ceiling, four times the gross income for the next 4½ family holdings and three times the gross income for the balance of the holdings.

The Andhra Legislative Council later also passed the Bill as passed by the Assembly.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2444:INI:E]

IRAQ

A. **New Envoy To India:** It was announced in Baghdad on August 30 that Brigadier Nuri Jamil (47), at present Iraqi Ambassador to Afghanistan, had been appointed Ambassador to India.

Brigadier Nuri Jamil is a graduate of the Staff Colleges of Baghdad, UK and Quetta.

(*Baghdad Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2708:INI:D]

JAPAN

A. **Bank Rate Cut:** The Bank of Japan announced on August 23 that it had reduced its official re-discount rate to 0.0190 yen per 100 yen per *diem* (6.935 per cent a year) effective from August 23. The previous rate was 0.0200 yen for 100 per *diem* (7.30 per cent a year).

This reversed an increase in the Bank rate made in December, 1959 as a precaution against "possible economic overheating."

The Governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr. Masamichi Yamagiwa, told newsmen in Tokyo that the Bank rate had been lowered because the Bank believed that the economic situation in Japan had stabilized and the money rates could be operated in a flexible way.

He called upon financial institutions to continue their careful policy in supplying new loan issues.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2632:JAP:A]

B. **Steel Expansion Plans:** A spokesman for the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said in Tokyo on August 23 that the Japanese steel industry was considering a plan to increase production of steel ingots to 49 million tons a year by 1970. This would be more than treble the present output and would make Japan the third largest steel producer after the United States and the Soviet Union.

In the plan, an upward revision had been made of a previous project, announced in 1959, to expand steel ingot production to 30 million tons by 1970.

During 1959, the Japanese steel industry produced 16,623,000 tons of steel ingots, which showed an increase of 37 per cent over 1958. By this increase, Japan became the fifth among the world's steel producing nations.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2508:JAP:A]

KOREA (South)

A. **New Cabinet Personnel:** The Prime Minister, Dr. John M. Chang completed the formation of his Cabinet and presented its members to the President, Yoon Bo Sun, on August 23.

Most of the members belong to Dr. Chang's "new faction" within the Democratic Party, as the Prime Minister's efforts to bring in representatives of the "old guard" in the party were not successful. The "old guard" refused co-operation and even threatened to break away from the party and form a new Conservative opposition.

The composition of the new Cabinet was as follows:

Dr. John M. Chang—Prime Minister;
Mr. Il Hyung Chung—Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Ik Pyon Hong—Home Affairs;
Mr. Suk Ho Hyun—Defence;
Mr. Yung Sun Kim—Finance;
Mr. Jai Chun Cho—Justice;
Mr. Chung Suk Oh—Education;
Mr. Hun Ju Chung—Transportation;
Mr. Yo Han Chu—Reconstruction;
Mr. Jai Ha Park—Agriculture and Forestry;
Mr. Tai Yung Lee—Commerce and Industry;
Mr. Jyun Don Shin—Health and Social Affairs;
Mr. San Chul Lee—Communications;
Mr. Wi Yung Oh—Chief Cabinet Secretary; and
Mr. Suntai Kim—Minister without portfolio.

Of the 14 Ministers, 11 belonged to Dr. Chang's "new faction", two were Independents and one, Mr. Hun Ju Chung, belonged to the "old guard."

(*The New York Times* and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3523:KRS:A]

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LEBANON

A. **Arab Foreign Ministers' And Arab League Council Meetings:** The Foreign Ministers of the Arab League countries began their meeting at Shtaura (near Beirut) on August 23.

As occasion demanded, they also met as the Arab League Council.

[Jordan had been insisting that her differences with the United Arab Republic be discussed first, but the Foreign Ministers feared that there might be a crisis over this issue, particularly after a broadcast on August 21 by UAR Radio. The broadcast had urged the people of Jordan to get rid of their "treacherous rulers as the people and Army of Iraq did".]

The agenda of the Conference included: (1) Re-organization of the Palestine refugees and creating a Palestine entity as a unified people; (2) Creation of a Palestine Army in Arab countries which are at present hosts for Palestine refugees; and (3) Iran's recognition of Israel.

On August 23, the Algerian "Provisional Government" called upon the Arab League member-countries to break off diplomatic relations with France in support of the five-year-old war of the Algerian nationalists against that country.

The Algerian Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Karim Belkacem, who attended the Arab League Foreign Ministers' Conference at Shtaura, in a memorandum submitted to the Conference, requested the convening of an Arab "summit" meeting in the near future to discuss aid to Algerian nationalists, withdrawal of all French troops from the Arab countries of Tunisia and Morocco, despatch of volunteers to fight the French in Algeria and total "diplomatic and social boycott of France at United Nations".

He also called for action to secure a referendum in Algeria under United Nations supervision.

Resolution On Algeria:

The Arab League Council unanimously approved a resolution on Algeria on August 24.

The resolution planned to help volunteers to join the nationalist "Algerian Liberation Army" from all the Arab countries.

It resolved to exert efforts with United Nations at its next session so that it should itself supervise self-determination in Algeria.

The Arab League countries would increase diplomatic efforts with friendly Powers—especially in Asia and Africa—to speed the recognition of the Algerian "Provisional Government."

The Arab League countries would explain to NATO Powers "the serious results arising from France's utilization of NATO arms and equipment in her aggressive, imperialist operations in Algeria."

The Arab League Foreign Ministers were to contact their Governments with regard to other demands made by the Algerian insurgents—including the question of the severance of relations with France.

The Arab League Council decided not to put into immediate operation the request of the Algerian "Provisional Government" (GPRA) for a diplomatic rupture with France and a trade boycott of that country.

The Council referred the matter to the next meeting of Arab League Foreign Ministers scheduled to take place after the United Nations General Assembly, due to open on September 20.

Arab Co-operation:

In a *communique* on August 26, the Arab Foreign Ministers announced that they had agreed on steps to smooth out strained relations and promote co-operation among the Arab countries.

Among the steps was the necessity to increase efforts to create an atmosphere of understanding among the Arab countries and to avoid any actions which would spoil brotherly relations among them. If this could be implemented, it would bring about an important change in Arab relations, particularly between UAR and Jordan.

The *communique* stressed the need to abide by international law and Arab traditions regarding the granting of political asylum. It pin-pointed the provision that political refugees must refrain from acts which would spoil relations among the Arab countries and said that it would deprive violators of asylum.

It also announced agreement to continue with the present Charter of the Arab League but to study its modifications.

Palestine Problem:

Two Palestine leaders, each claiming to represent Palestinian refugees, went before the Arab League Foreign Ministers' Conference on August 25 with conflicting claims to leadership.

Alhaj Amin al Husseini, a former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and head of the Arab-Higher Committee on Palestine, urged the Foreign Ministers to let the 1,000,000 Palestinians guide their efforts to regain the former territory now claimed by Israel.

He said that these refugees, many of whom now lived in Jordan, should be allowed to chart their own future, "exactly as the Algerians are handling their own business."

But a separate plea came from Mr. Munir Rayes on behalf of the Palestinians now living in the UAR-administered Gaza strip. Mr. Rayes claimed representation for all refugees.

The Conference's thorniest problem—the future of Palestine—came up for discussion against a backdrop of Jordanian threats to walk out. Jordan opposed any action to reform Palestinian refugees into a separate State.

Moroccan sources said that the Conference passed the resolution specifying that political refugees should not be allowed to take part in political moves detrimental to other Arab States in hopes that it would bring Tunisia back into the League.

The Arab League Foreign Ministers ended their Conference on August 28 without reaching any agreement on the issue of a "Palestinian entity" and the formation of a Palestine Army.

According to reports from Shtaura the views of UAR and Iraq on the one hand and of Jordan on the other were so wide apart that even a discussion of the question was not possible.

The Foreign Ministers could only re-affirm their earlier resolutions re-iterating the Palestine people's right to recover the Israeli-controlled part of Palestine with the help of other Arab countries.

The Conference achieved one tangible result—it ended the violent radio and Press attacks carried on by UAR and Jordan against each other.

During the discussions on the last day of the Conference, Jordan contended that there was no question of discussing a "Palestine entity" until a land link was established between Gaza and the west bank of the Jordan river.

This, Jordan said, was possible only by a war with Israel and reclaiming the areas between Gaza and Jordan, occupied by Israel.

Jordan suggested that military measures should be undertaken under her supervision. Both UAR and Iraq did not agree to put the Arab Palestine Army under the control of Jordan.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3250:UAR:A]

PAKISTAN

A. **Border Agreement With Iran:** An Agreement on the administration of the Pakistan-Iran border was signed in Tehran on August 21.

The Pakistan Ambassador, Mr. Akhtar Hussein, who signed the Agreement for his country said at the signing ceremony: "I am confident that this Agreement will eventually prove of great benefit for the welfare of the inhabitants of border areas on both sides.

"Indeed, I might say that the signing of this Agreement has forged yet another link in the ever-lengthening chain of amity and friendly collaboration that binds our two nations."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 1906:IRN:A]

B. **Loan Over-subscribed:** The Government floated a new loan of Rs. 10 crores on August 23 carrying interest at 3¼ per cent and redeemable in 1965. The loan was over-subscribed and closed on the same day.

It was stated that the success of the loan would produce a healthy anti-inflationary effect on the economy of the country.

Investment in the loan was shared by the Central and Provincial Governments.

[The Central Government provides assistance to the Provincial Governments in the form of grants and loans for implementation of their projects, in addition to direct outlay on their own projects.]

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2836:PAK:B]

C. **Former Ministers Disqualified Under Elective Bodies Disqualification Order:** Between January and the end of August, 1960, a number of former Cabinet Ministers and others were disqualified under the Elective Bodies Disqualification Order (EBDO).

All of them were debarred by Tribunals from entering public life for six years on charges of corruption and misuse of public funds.

[Under EBDO, they could not be candidates for membership of any elective body either in West Pakistan or East Pakistan, as the case may be, for six years.]

Among those disqualified were: Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot and Mr. Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash, two former West Pakistan Ministers; Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada, former Pakistan Cabinet Minister; Mr. Ataur Rahman Khan, former head of the East Pakistan Awami League-Congress Coalition Cabinet; Mian Mumtaz Daultana, leader of the now defunct Muslim League; Mr. Abdul Hakim, Speaker of the dissolved East Pakistan Legislative Assembly; Mr. Feroz Khan Noon, former Prime Minister of Pakistan; Mr. Pravas Chandra Lahiri, former Minister of East Pakistan; Mr. Basanta Kumar Das, a leader of the dissolved Pakistan National Congress; Mr. Trailokyanath Chakravarty, President of the dissolved Pakistan Socialist Party; Mr. Abu Hussain Sarkar, former Chief Minis-

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ter of East Pakistan; Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Red Shirt leader; Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, former Commerce Minister of East Pakistan; Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury, a former Foreign Minister; Mr. Bijoy Chandra Roy, leader of the dissolved Pakistan National Congress; Mr. M. A. Khuhro, a former Defence Minister; Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, a former Prime Minister; Mr. Dhirendra Nath Datta, leader of the dissolved United Peoples' Party of East Pakistan; Mr. Arbab Nur Mohammed, a former Minister of West Pakistan; Syed Hadi Ali Shah, ex-Mayor of Lahore; Mr. Abdul Majid Abid, former President of Hyderabad Municipality; and Sarder Abdul Hamid Dasti, the pre-Partition Chief Minister of Punjab and a former Education Minister of West Pakistan.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2879:PAK:C, 3482:PAK:F]

TURKEY

A. **Ten Cabinet Ministers Dismissed:** It was officially announced in Ankara on August 25 that ten members of General Cemal Gursel's Provisional Military Cabinet had been dismissed by the Committee of National Unity.

[The Cabinet was formed after the military *coup d'etat* on May 27, which ousted the *regime* of Mr. Adnan Menderes.]

A member of the Committee of National Union told newsmen that the Ministers were discharged because their programme was "not satisfactory in the eyes of the Committee."

The Ministers were: Mr. Sefik Inam, Minister of State; Mr. Abdullah Gojubuyuk, Minister of Justice; Mr. Danis Keper, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Cihat Iren, Minister of Trade; Professor Nusret Karasu, Minister of Health; Mr. Feridun Ustun, Minister of Agriculture; Professor Cahit Talas, Minister of Labour; Mr. Muhtar Uluer, Minister of Industries; Mr. Zuhtu Tarhan, Minister of Press and Tourism; and Mr. Orhan Kubat, Minister of Construction.

The spokesman added that the Ministers were "excused" from their duties but the translation from the Turkish phrase, *vanifenden affedilidi*, also means "dismissed".

The non-party Cabinet set up after the *coup* was appointed to remain in office until a new Government could be formed.

Only seven Ministers, besides General Cemal Gursel, who is Prime Minister and also Head of State, remained in the Cabinet.

[Mr. Abdullah Gojubuyuk, relieved as Minister of Justice, had recently been severely criticised by the Press for speaking against journalists.]

The Ministers remaining in the Cabinet were: Mr. Amil Artus, Minister of State; General Muharrem Imsan Kijilogu, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Selim Sarper, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Ekrem Alican, Minister of Finance; Mr. Fehmi Yavuz, Minister of Education; Mr. Fathi Askin, Minister of Customs; and General Sitki Ulay, Minister of Communications.

General Gursel told newsmen in Ankara that most of the key posts in the Ministry remained in the same hands as before, and these Ministers now had new responsibilities.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3416:TUR:A, 3452:TUR:A]

B. **Woman Minister Sworn-in:** On August 22, President Makarios of Cyprus appointed Miss Stella Souliotou as Minister of Justice.

Miss Souliotou, the only woman in the Cabinet, is a practising barrister in Limasol.

She replaced Mr. Spyros Kyriannis, who became the Island's first Foreign Minister.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3525:TUR:A]

C. **Envoy To India:** It was announced in New Delhi on August 25 that Mr. Necdet Kent had been appointed Ambassador of Turkey in India.

Mr. Kent (49) is a career diplomat. Since 1958, he has been Ambassador to Thailand and concurrently accredited to South Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Soviet Aid For Aswan Dam—Agreement Signed:** The Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic signed an Agreement in Moscow on August 27 on Soviet assistance to complete the Aswan High Dam.

The Soviet Union offered a credit of 900,000,000 roubles to allow UAR to pay for Soviet equipment.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3172:UAR:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Trial And Sentence Of U-2 Pilot; Geneva Conference On Nuclear Test Ban; UN Budget For 1961; IAEA And UNESCO Annual Reports; UN Congress On Crime Detection; World Congress On Energy; Disarmament Commission Meeting.

A. **Trial And Sentence Of Francis Gary Powers:** The trial of Francis Gary Powers, pilot of the U-2 American spy-plane, which was shot down over the Soviet Union on May 1, began in Moscow on August 17.

The trial by Court Martial was before three Judges. The President of the Court was Maj.-Gen. Victor Borisoglebsky, Head of the Justice Division and President of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court.

The other two members of the Court Martial were Artillery Brigadier-General D. Vorobiev and Air Force Brigadier-General Alexander Zakharov.

The trial was attended by Powers' parents, Mr. Oliver Powers and Mrs. Ida Powers, and by his wife, Mrs. Barbara Powers.

In the Press gallery, there were 150 foreign and Soviet correspondents representing 30 wire services and over 90 newspapers in 30 countries.

A show-case in the Court hall contained exhibits, including aerial photographic equipment and radio devices said to have been installed in the U-2 spy-plane, a tape-recorder, a parachute, a pressurized flying suit, a pistol and a poison pin.

The prosecutor, Mr. Romain Rudenko, took an hour and ten minutes to read the indictment.

At the end of the indictment, Powers pleaded "guilty" to the charge of espionage under Russia's "law of criminal responsibility for State crimes".

He told the Court that he knew the 1960 flight had resulted in the wrecking of the Paris 'Summit' meeting and said that he sincerely regretted his part in it.

He described how he was signed on with the United States Central Intelligence Agency, how he flew the plane with a special device to confuse detection and how he was shot down at an altitude his Commander believed was beyond the reach of anti-aircraft fire.

He said he was given a poison pin to kill himself if tortured after being caught. But he had not been tortured, but treated well—"much better than I expected."

Powers' defence counsel, Mr. Mikhail Grinev, asked him whether he was consulted about the US programme of spy flights over the Soviet Union.

He replied: "No, I knew of no such programme".

He said he had felt nervous and scared when he made his flight 1,200 to 1,300 miles deep into Soviet territory on May 1. He had taken off from Adana in Turkey on his way to Peshawar in Pakistan and had made one stop on the way. He did not know where it was, but there were British personnel there. He believed it to be Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. On his flight across the Soviet Union he had flown at an altitude of about 68,000 feet. He was told that it was absolutely safe and at such an altitude he would not be shot down.

Asked why he was scared during the flight, he replied: "Well, just the idea of flying over the Soviet Union. It was not something I would like to do every day."

He said that the end of his flight came when he had just finished making a turn. "I heard and perhaps felt a sort of hollow-sounding explosion. It seemed to be behind me and I could also see an orange coloured light."

Questioned about identification marks on his plane, he said he could not be positive that there were no marks.

When he was reminded that at the preliminary interrogation he had stated that he did not see identification marks, he replied: "I did not see."

Mr. Rudenko asked: "In your statement you said that not having seen any identification marks, you were not aware of its national identity. The absence of identity marks on the plane was to the advantage of the person who sent this plane on this mission?"

Powers replied: "I don't remember. I just don't understand this question."

Mr. Rudenko observed that the question whether the plane bore any identification marks could be left to experts to determine.

He was asked what objectives he was given in making his flight over the Soviet Union.

He replied: "My objective was to follow the route of the map and turning on the designated equipment at the places designated."

He said that during his flight, he carried out the instructions given him and also took notes on the weather.

Powers answered a number of questions about the effect of his flight on the Paris "Summit" meeting.

When asked by the presiding judge whether it had occurred to him that the flight might torpedo the "Summit" meeting and provoke a conflict, he replied that his job was to carry

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out orders. He added: "People who sent me should think of these things."

Asked about the flight and the purpose of the equipment he was carrying, he said that when he arrived at Peshawar airport, the Pakistan authorities appeared to know about the flight in advance.

In reply to another question, he said he had learned that he would have to fly over Soviet territory some six or seven months after he had signed the contract with the Central Intelligence Agency.

His counsel then asked him whether he was given the poison pin on his previous flight.

Powers replied that this happened for the first time during the preparation for the flight over the Soviet Union.

During the morning session of the Court on August 18, Powers answered the questions put by his own lawyer, the prosecutor, and the assessors.

He also heard the evidence of farmers who found him when he baled out and expressed his thanks to them.

However, he clashed twice with Soviet experts over their testimony.

First, he challenged the evidence that there was no identity marking on the plane. The second exchange concerned the silent pistol which Powers carried. He said this was strictly for hunting. He claimed: "I could not kill a person even to save my own life."

Powers told the Court that he thought his mission had done the United States an ill-service.

Experts told the Court that the photographic equipment of the plane could photograph a strip of Soviet territory 125 miles wide for a distance of 2,170 miles. This equipment, in fact took photographs of industrial and military objectives from a point west of Tashkent up to a region near Sverdlovsk, where the flight was suddenly cut short. The photographing was done through seven trap doors.

Powers admitted in the Court that the main purpose of his flight over the Soviet Union apparently was to detect Soviet rocket-launching sites.

He said that the Pakistan air authorities were aware of American U-2 plane flights in 1959, and this year they had presumably authorized them.

He also thought that he had violated Afghanistan's air-space on the U-2 flight.

Powers' Plea For Leniency:

Powers made a last plea to the Court for leniency.

He said: "You have heard all the evidence of the case and you must decide what my punishment is to be.

"I realise that I have committed a most grave crime and deserve punishment. I ask the Court to weigh all the circumstances and take into account not only the fact that I had committed the crime but also the circumstances which induced me to do that.

"I ask the Court to take into account that no secret data and information went through the channels they were supposed to go. All of them landed in the hands of the Soviet authorities.

"I realise that the Russians regard me as an enemy. But I should like to stress that personally I do not have and never had any enmity for the Russian people.

"I ask the Court to judge me not as an enemy of the Russian people, a man who never before had faced a court on any charge whatsoever and who deeply realizes his guilt. Thank you."

Powers Sentenced To Ten Years:

On August 19, Powers was sentenced to 10 years loss of liberty for espionage. He was to spend the first three years in prison.

[It is normal in the Soviet Union for a prisoner to spend part of his sentence in jail and the rest in a work camp.]

A few minutes after the verdict, Powers was re-united with his wife and parents in a room behind the Court hall.

Earlier, the State prosecutor, Mr. R. Rudenko, had demanded a 15-year prison sentence for Powers.

He said that Powers was liable to the death penalty, but added: "I have every reason to ask for the supreme punishment for the accused. But, taking into consideration his sincere repentance, I do not insist on the death sentence and I ask that he be sentenced to 15 years in prison".

He said that the real intention of the U-2 flight was a pretext for wrecking the East-West 'Summit' meeting scheduled for two weeks after the U-2 flight on May 1.

He said that the trial revealed not only the crime of Powers "but also completely reveals the criminal, aggressive action of the ruling circles of the United States, the true inspirers and organizers of the monstrous crimes directed against the peace and security of the people".

He added that the events that followed showed that the US Government intended to use the provocatory intrusion of the U-2 plane to break up the 'Summit' meeting, push the world back into a state of 'cold war', exacerbate international tensions and freeze the Great Powers' talks on disarmament. The sentence on Powers would once again convincingly reveal before the world the criminal aggressive policy of the United States. It would play a part in the struggle of the forces of peace against the forces of aggression.

He said that the evidence tendered by Powers proved that the organization and execution of spy flights over the Soviet Union was done under the direction of the United States Intelligence Office. It had been ordered and sanctioned by the US Government and the US President.

He recalled that Powers had said in his evidence that he had flown a U-2 plane from a US Air Force base near Wiesbaden (West Germany) to a US Air Force base at Plattsburg in New York State. "This shows once more that American U-2 planes were based on the territory of West Germany and made flights from that territory. However, the Adenauer Government did not even find it necessary to lodge a protest in this connexion with the US Government, as other NATO States did".

It was hypocrisy on the part of President Eisenhower, the Vice-President of the United State, Mr. Richard Nixon and the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, to claim that the U-2 flight and the flights preceding it were not for aggressive purposes but merely defence measures.

The Defence Counsel, Mr. M. Grinev, in his address said that he intended to present arguments which gave him grounds to ask for leniency.

He observed that the people really responsible for the crime committed by Powers were not in the dock.

Since Powers had fully pleaded guilty, he would challenge neither the facts of the charges against Powers nor the appraisal of the crime given by the State Prosecutor.

By revealing State secrets of the United States, punishable in that country with 10 years' imprisonment or a fine of $10,000, Powers had come into sharp conflict with his employers.

He told the Court that Powers had said to him: "If I return to the United States, I would probably be put on trial again, but it is not very likely that I will return there."

Summary Of Judgment:

The following is a summary of the judgment.

"The materials of the case examined during the Court hearings showed the ill-designed nature of Powers' flight into the territory of the Soviet Union. This flight was fraught with disastrous consequences for universal peace in this age of thermo-nuclear weapons.

"The examination of the debris of the downed U-2 plane established the fact that the aircraft was made in the United States and specially designed for high altitude espionage flights. The defendant, Powers, testified in detail about his espionage activities and the circumstances connected with his intrusion into the Soviet Union.

"The Court established that in April, 1958 Powers was recruited by the US Central Intelligence Agency for special intelligence missions in high altitude aircraft. The American Detachment 10-10, where Powers served, was a special combination of United States military and civilian intelligence and was intended for espionage against the Soviet Union with the help of intelligence planes sent into Soviet air-space.

"Starting from 1958, Powers carried on, as assigned by the Commander of the 10-10 Detachment, systematic spy flights along the Soviet Union's frontiers with Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan.

"Flying over Soviet territory, he was to switch on his special equipment for aerophotography and registration of the operation of Soviet anti-aircraft defence radar stations at certain points in USSR.

"He was to pay special attention to two spots. In one of them, the American intelligence supposed the presence of missile launching sites and in the other a particularly important defence objective.

"Development of the rescued films established that he photographed industrial and military objectives in the Soviet Union. He tape-recorded the impulses of certain radar stations of the Soviet Union with a view to detecting the anti-aircraft defence system of USSR.

"Considering the modern level of military techniques, when certain States possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons are able to deliver them quickly to the target, the flight of an intelligence plane over Soviet territory could directly precede a military attack. This menace is even more concrete now that the United States of America, as stated by American Generals, constantly keeps H-bomber patrols in the air, ready to strike at marked out targets in the Soviet Union.

"Under these circumstances, the aggressive acts of the United States, perpetrated by the defendant, Powers, on May 1, created a menace to universal peace.

"Subsequent developments confirmed that the aggressive intrusion of the U-2 plane in the air-space of the Soviet Union had been deliberately prepared by the reactionary forces of the United States of America with a view to torpedoing the Paris 'Summit' Conference, preventing relaxation of international tensions and reviving the senile 'cold war' policy hated by all peoples.

"Assessing all the circumstances of this case with profound conviction of their interrelation, taking into account Powers' open-hearted confession of his guilt and his sincere repentance, proceeding from the principles of Socialist humaneness, the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court sentences Powers to 10 years of confinement, with the first three years to be served in prison."

Mrs. Barbara Powers Asks For Mercy:

A personal appeal from Mrs. Barbara Powers, wife of the American U-2 pilot, for an audience with the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, to plead for mercy for

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her husband was delivered at the Kremlin on August 22 by her lawyer, Mr. Frank Rogers.

US Reaction:

In Washington, President D. D. Eisenhower said that if the Soviet Union was trying to use the trial of Powers to condemn the United States before world opinion, then she had no case whatsoever.

He said that the number of Soviet spies the United States had caught proved to the world that Russia was in no position to point an accusing finger at anybody.

He deplored the severity of the sentence on Powers and extended sympathy to the members of Powers' family.

He protested against Soviet refusal to allow American officials to see Powers before his trial. He said that this was against international law.

He added that he did not think there was any evidence that Powers had been brainwashed.

The US State Department announced in Washington that Powers would continue to be paid by the US Government during his 10-year sentence and would not be prosecuted on his return to the United States after completing his sentence.

It said that provision had been made "for continuing compensation" for Powers while he was held in the Soviet Union. Arrangements had also been made "to provide for his wife."

[Powers was reported to be receiving $2,900 a month when he was shot down over the Soviet Union on May 1.]

Soviet Union Brings U-2 And RB-47 Plane Incidents Before United Nations:

In a document published on August 22, the Soviet Union formally brought the U-2 and RB-47 plane incidents before the UN General Assembly.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, proposed that the UN Assembly debate an item entitled: "The menace to world peace created by aggressive actions of USA against the Soviet Union."

In an explanatory memorandum, he set out the relevant facts about the U-2 spy-plane incident of May 1 and the RB-47 reconnaisance plane shot down over the Barents Sea on July 1.

(*Tass, The New York Times* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3370:AOA:A]

B. **Geneva Conference On Nuclear Test Ban:** The talks in Geneva between USA, Great Britain and the Soviet Union on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests adjourned for a term of five weeks on August 22.

As the talks recessed, USA alleged that the main impediment to a Treaty, after 22 months of negotiations, was failure to agree on an adequate and effective system of controls and inspection.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union put the blame for failure on "militaristic circles."

Below is a chronology of events related to the Geneva talks on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests:

August 22, 1958: President D. D. Eisenhower (USA) proposed that the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union negotiate for an Agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests under international control. He said that USA would suspend such tests for one year from the beginning of the negotiations if USSR would do likewise. Mr. Eisenhower's offer came one day after the successful conclusion of a meeting in Geneva of scientific experts, also proposed by the United States, which agreed that a nuclear weapons test ban was technically feasible.

August 30, 1958: USA proposed the convocation of a Conference between USA, UK and the Soviet Union on an international nuclear test ban. This was accepted by the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, in Notes delivered to USA and UK.

October 31, 1958: Talks began in Geneva with a clear division indicating Western and Soviet view-points. The Soviet delegate pressed for an immediate and universal cessation of nuclear tests for all time, while the United States, announcing cessation of US tests on a year-to-year basis, underlined the need for arms control measures.

November 5-11, 1958: The deadlock at Geneva continued, but the Soviet delegate agreed to discuss test control and monitoring system, provided the West gave tentative approval to Soviet proposals for test prohibition.

November 18, 1958: USA and the United Kingdom dropped their demand for a single Treaty embodying a test cessation agreement and creation of an effective control system. Discussions for a Treaty thus began on the basis of two drafts, one submitted by USSR and the other by the United States, the latter again under-scoring the necessity for a phased establishment of a control system.

January 13, 1959: The then US Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, reported that the test detection system recommended by the Experts Conference in Geneva in 1958 might not be able to detect smaller nuclear tests carried out in violation of a test ban Treaty. This report was based on the tests carried out by the US Atomic Energy Commission in underground detonations made in Nevada in 1958 prior to the cessation of US tests.

January 19, 1959: The United States and Britain, in a concession to Soviet Russia, dropped their earlier demand that the duration of the test ban Treaty be conditioned on progress in other fields of disarmament.

January 20, 1959: The three nuclear Powers began discussion on detailed plans for an international control and inspection system to detect Treaty violations.

January 22, 1959: USA rejected the Soviet charge that the West was looking for an excuse to torpedo the test ban talks and challenged USSR to make clear if she would agree to a system whereby: (1) there was no veto of inspection; (2) observation teams were truly international; (3) teams have complete access to suspected test sites on both sides.

April 13, 1959: USA, supported by the United Kingdom, offered to enter into an Agreement to ban all nuclear test explosions in the lower atmosphere and underwater—a ban which would end explosions in the greatest radio-active fall-out which could be enforced without employing the control arrangements unacceptable to USSR. The Soviet delegate denounced the plan but agreed to study it.

April 20, 1959: USA made public a personal appeal by President D. D. Eisenhower to Mr. N. Khruschev on April 13 calling for a nuclear agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests on the Earth's surface and in the atmosphere to an altitude of 50 kilometres (31 miles). Mr. Khruschev rejected the proposal and offered instead to negotiate a ban based on a fixed annual quota of inspections of US, British and Soviet territory.

May 8-9, 1959: President D. D. Eisenhower and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, in personal letters to Mr. N. Khruschev, requested additional information on the fixed quota proposal. Mr. Eisenhower urged an agreement to end atmosphere tests pending wider agreement.

June 30, 1959: The Soviet delegate informed the American and British delegates that he could not begin a detailed discussion of Mr. N. Khruschev's proposals of a fixed annual quota of nuclear test detection inspection, because it was a political question unrelated to scientific considerations.

August 26, 1959: The United States announced that she would not resume nuclear weapons tests for the rest of 1959 following a six-week recess of the Geneva talks. The recess was arranged as Mr. D. D. Eisenhower and Mr. N. Khruschev were to meet.

November 25, 1959: A working group consisting of USA-UK-USSR technical experts met to consider ways of improving detection of attempted secret underground nuclear tests in the case of evasion of a test ban Treaty.

December 18, 1959: The meeting of experts on underground test detection broke up in disagreement.

December 20, 1959: The US delegate, Mr. James Wadsworth, returned to America while the Conference was in recess between December 19 to January 12, 1960. He blamed the Soviet attitude for failure of the talks to conclude an agreement. The Russians in turn blamed the West.

December 29, 1959: Noting that the talks had dragged on for 14 months without agreement, Mr. Eisenhower said that USA felt free to resume nuclear tests, but would not do so without announcing her intention in advance. He called Soviet experts "politically guided" and characterized their statements in the Technical Conference as "intemperate and technically unsupportable."

February 11, 1960: The United States offered to join in an East-West Treaty banning all controllable and detectable nuclear tests and to enter in a programme of research for systematically extending the ban to underground testing which may not now be detectable. The Soviet delegate rejected the US plan, but offered instead a plan whereby the Soviet Union would open her territory to a relatively small number of inspections where a seismic event was deemed suspicious by Western standards. This would be coupled with a total ban agreement.

March 10, 1960: The Soviet Union accepted Mr. Eisenhower's plan banning undetectable nuclear weapons explosions, conditioned on a joint pledge (without controlling inspection) to suspend the detonation of nuclear devices for four or five years. The West promised to study the Russian counter-offer.

March 29, 1960: In a joint statement after their talks at Camp David in the United States, Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan accepted the Soviet counter-offer on the condition that USSR accepted in advance strict inspection and control Treaty provisions and entered into a joint research programme on the improvement of underground test detection. Both the leaders promised unilateral voluntary cessation of underground tests below 4.75 seismic reading, once a Treaty was signed.

April 14, 1960: Russia accepted the Eisenhower-Macmillan offer and called it an encouraging step. Both sides agreed to set up joint research programmes for improving detection of underground tests.

May 3, 1960: USSR accepted a Western proposal for joint underground detonations as part of an East-West scientific programme to improve detection methods. But the Russian delegate repeated the Soviet demand for a four to five-year moratorium on other nuclear tests while research continued. He repeated his country's stand that only a small number of "politically determined" annual quota of on-site inspections would be accepted under a test ban Treaty.

May 9, 1960: The Soviet delegation objected to the American plan to detonate nuclear devices (not weapons) in their VELA programme. He said that the US underground tests were improper as long as American and Soviet delegates were negotiating on a formula for similar tests under joint control.

May 18, 1960: Following the abortive 'Summit' Conference in Paris, Mr. Khruschev told

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a news conference in Moscow that the test ban talks in Geneva would continue, "but if Mr. Eisenhower threatens that he will continue testing, then we, too, will follow suit."

May 27, 1960: The UN Security Council called on the nuclear Powers to resume negotiations on disarmament and a nuclear tests ban.

The Geneva talks were resumed on May 27, 1960 after a two-week recess prior to which the United States presented a three-stage plan for establishing a nuclear control and inspection system which, in six years, would extend throughout the world.

June 2, 1960: The American offer to ensure that USA was not using her 12 projected tests for weapons purposes was rejected by the Soviet Union. The Russians insisted that their Observers should be given full right to examine the devices used in this test series.

June 27, 1960: An American invitation to Soviet scientific experts to attend an underground non-nuclear explosion, designed to explore peaceful uses of nuclear detonations was rejected by Russia.

July 12, 1960: USA proposed a pooling of obsolete nuclear devices to be contributed by the parties to the proposed Treaty to form the basis for a co-ordinated research programme to improve research methods for low-yield underground nuclear blasts.

July 25, 1960: The Chairman of the US Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. John McCone, said that the United States might have to resume underground nuclear tests on her own.

July 26, 1960: The Soviet Union agreed to permit three on-site inspections on Soviet territory under the proposed test ban, provided she was allowed three in Britain and three in the United States annually.

The West rejected the offer as totally unrealistic. Earlier, USA had proposed about 20 annual inspections of larger, suspicious events occurring in the Soviet Union; and a further number of inspections required for small yield shocks below a seismic measurement level of 4.75.

August 2, 1960: The Soviet Union rejected the US plan of July 12. The Russian delegate said that his country would not furnish nuclear devices for a research pool, since she did not intend to take part in the proposed research programme.

August 4, 1960: USA and Russia agreed on the language of the Membership clause, America contending that the Soviet proposal would require the Control Commission to make decisions as to whether the applicant is a "State". USA would extend membership to an applicant whether it be a "State" or "authority", opening membership to all *de facto regimes*.

August 9, 1960: The US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, told a news conference in Washington that America was free to conduct underground nuclear tests in the face of continued Soviet "stalling" at Geneva. He said that the Conference had dragged on so long that it amounted to a moratorium to the profit of the Soviet Union.

August 17, 1960: Mr. Eisenhower told a news conference in Washington that nothing would satisfy him more than an accord on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. He added that after more than 240 meetings, the Russians seemed to be resisting major proposals governing on-site inspection and staffing of control posts.

The Conference was to meet again on September 27.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2291:AOA:A]

C. Disarmament Commission Meeting: In a communication to the Chairman of the UN Disarmament Commission, Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico) on August 5, the US delegate to United Nations, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, proposed a UN appeal for the resumption of East-West negotiations on disarmament.

Mr. Lodge said that USA was fully in accord with the proposal that the 82-nation Disarmament Commission should meet on or about August 15.

He said that the US disarmament proposals put forward at the Geneva talks would be repeated in the Commission in the belief that these provided a basis for further negotiations with the communists.

It was not the intention of USA, he said, to request decisions regarding specific measures of disarmament. "We believe that the most constructive outcome of the Disarmament Commission meeting would be a resolution which registers the Commission's desire for prompt resumption of negotiations."

India's Opposition:

India was reported on August 6 not to be in favour of the immediate convening of the 82-nation Disarmament Commission proposed by USA.

In a letter to Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo, India was understood to have expressed the view that in the absence of any new factor lending urgency to the question, she would prefer a discussion in the UN General Assembly as the question had already been included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly. This was particularly so because that would give time "for further study and reflection and because all countries will be represented at that time by high-level delegations."

At the same time, India would not object to the Commission being convened if the general consensus favoured such a session. The date for such a session, in her opinion, however, should be close to that of the General Assembly session, and not about August 15, as proposed by the United States, to suit the convenience of countries situated like her.

Soviet Opposition:

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, said on August 9 that he was willing to go to New York to attend the UN General Assembly's disarmament discussions.

In answer to a question put by the Editorial Board of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, *Pravda*, he said that he would deem it a great honour to represent Russia at the General Assembly's disarmament debate.

He added that the Soviet Government had not yet discussed the composition of its delegation to the General Assembly, but from the Soviet proposals it emerged that the delegation would be led by Heads of States or Heads of Governments.

The Soviet Government had proposed discussion of the disarmament question at the General Assembly because of the "disquieting situation created through the fault of USA and other Western Powers." The Western Powers had so far shown that they did not wish to reach an agreement on disarmament. The Soviet Union did not want to contribute to a continuance of "sterile discussions" which would maintain the armaments race and the danger of a nuclear war.

Asked about the US proposal to convene the 82-nation Disarmament Commission, he said that the Soviet Union would be "ready to participate in the meetings of the Commission" if it had not already seen through the "sad experience" of how the three Western Powers had acted during the Geneva 10-nation Disarmament Committee meetings.

"It seems apparent," he added, "that the United States is seeking to exert pressure on other nations to drag them again into sterile discussions and to avoid, by the same token, bringing the problem up for broader discussion before the UN General Assembly."

The US proposal for a meeting of the UN Disarmament Commission was only "a manoeuvre" which some aggressive American circles needed in order to fool the voters in the forthcoming Presidential elections. It was only aimed at indefinitely postponing the solution of the disarmament problem. If USA managed to obtain the agreement of other States for the convening of the Commission, it would only be regrettable, for it would not bring any nearer the solution to the problem.

Commission Meeting:

The 82-nation Disarmament Commission met at UN Headquarters on August 16.

In his speech, the Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico) said that Russian participation in the meeting represented a recognition of the paramount importance of disarmament.

[Despite earlier opposition to the convocation of the Disarmament Commission, Russia attended the session.]

Dr. Nervo said that the UN General Assembly's resolution on disarmament, the suspension of nuclear weapons tests and prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons had created "a truce in the 'cold war' and set up an atmosphere propitious for urgent negotiations on an agreement on disarmament which would be satisfactory to all the States concerned."

He spoke of the role of the smaller and "middle-size" nations in the disarmament picture and said that these States wanted the Great Powers to turn their attention to competition in granting prosperity to the greatest number and to the quest for victory over ignorance and disease.

The US delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, asked the Soviet Union to agree to a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

When this had been done, he said, USA and the Soviet Union might each set aside 30,000 kilograms of uranium-235 for peaceful purposes. If the Soviet Union was not prepared to join in a plan of this kind, then USA would be prepared to join Russia in a step-by-step close-down of plants producing enriched uranium and plutonium. The United States was prepared to end the production of fissionable material on a reciprocal basis with the Soviet Union.

He said that the transfer of 30,000 kilograms of uranium-235 by USA and a similar amount by the Soviet Union for peaceful uses would mean an immediate and sizeable reduction in the nuclear threat. Such an amount, if used in modern nuclear weapons, would generate an explosive force well over 1,000 times greater than that of all the highly explosive bombs dropped in World War II.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, said that this meeting of the Commission was a 'farce'. The United States had taken the initiative in convening the meeting as part of her campaign to place responsibility on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the break-up of the Geneva negotiations.

General and complete disarmament, he said, was the most important and most urgent problem facing the world and on a solu-

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tion of this problem depended the issue whether mankind would go towards peace or war.

He said that USA and her allies in military blocs and military agreements had been unwilling to adhere to a course which would lead to general and complete disarmament. They had begun an arms race and were applying all their efforts to prevent the implementation of any concrete measures for disarmament. Disarmament could be moved from its "dead centre" if USA and her partners rejected their "theatrical manoeuvres designed to conceal their arms race, which can only lead to catastrophic consequences and the death of millions and millions of human beings and the destruction of culture built up over the centuries."

He urged the Commission to re-affirm the concept of general and complete disarmament adopted by the General Assembly in 1959 and to recognize the importance of an all-round examination of the problem at the next General Assembly meeting, with the participation of Heads of States or Heads of Governments.

He thought that without the prohibition of all atomic and nuclear weapons, there was no point in ceasing the production of fissionable material.

The Canadian delegate, Mr. Howard Green, suggested that there should be a neutral Chairman for the 10-nation Disarmament Committee.

M. Armand Berard (France) said that the Commission must recommend prompt resumption of conversations which were interrupted at Geneva in June, 1960.

Six-Nation Resolution:

On August 17, a six-nation resolution sponsored by India, United Arab Republic, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Mexico and Ecuador was introduced by Mr. C. S. Jha (India).

The resolution called for continued efforts to achieve complete and general disarmament and recommended that the next UN General Assembly give earnest consideration to the question of disarmament.

It expressed regret that the Geneva negotiations had not yielded positive results and re-affirmed the continuing and ultimate responsibility of United Nations in the field of disarmament.

It proposed that the Commission continue meeting and be convened whenever necessary.

Mr. Jha told the Commission on August 18 that the problem of disarmament was "the greatest challenge of our time."

He said: "To say that the survival of the human race is at stake is not an academic statement but a grim prospect which we must bear in mind and which the collective wisdom of the nations of the world must earnestly endeavour to remove.

"Disarmament is the very root of the principles and purposes of United Nations."

He appealed to both sides not to apportion blame for past failures and underlined the responsibility of all countries, big and small, in finding a solution to the problem.

He said that the subject matter of disarmament should be thoroughly discussed at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. Since the Assembly session was so near, he did not consider any substantive discussion of proposals made by USA or the Soviet Union would be appropriate or even useful at this stage.

The Disarmament Commission adopted the six-nation resolution on August 18.

The resolution was, however, revised on the suggestion of Canada to call for the earliest possible continuation of international negotiations to end the arms race.

The original draft would have asked only for "continued efforts" for an agreement on disarmament.

The Soviet Union endorsed the resolution which took account of Soviet objections to the revival of the Geneva 10-nation Disarmament Committee.

(*The Times*, London, *Tass* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3493:AOA:A]

D. **USA Recovers Another Space Capsule:** The US Air Force successfully launched another Earth satellite, *Discoverer XIV*, on August 18 in an attempt to repeat the previous week's recovery of a space capsule.

Its successful launching came minutes after part of the US space research programme received a set-back when a communication satellite—*Courier*—blew up only 2½ minutes after leaving the launching pad at Cape Canaveral.

Discoverer XIV was circling the Earth once every 94½ minutes at a high point of 502 miles and a low point of 116 miles from the Earth. It carried a detachable capsule packed with instruments.

Two days after the launching, the satellite ejected the capsule which was caught in mid-air by a specially equipped plane about 300 miles north-west of Hawaii.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3526:AOA:A]

E. **UN Budget For 1961:** According to details of the Budget of United Nations for 1961 available on August 26, the expenses of the world Organization would amount to $67,453,750. This would be $4,300,000 more than the figure for 1960.

Net expenditures, after deducting income from various sources (staff assessment, sale of UN stamps and UN publications, gift shop, etc.), were placed at $55,401,970 compared with a net expenditure level of $51,463,200 for 1960.

In his foreword to the report on the Budget the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, warned that the resources of the Organization "appear to be reaching the limit of their absorptive capacity."

The margin, he said, had been reached. "If more is to be done within the existing level of these resources, then decisions will have to be faced regarding the continuance or discontinuance of some current activities."

He called attention to the cash position of the Organization, which, he said, could not be considered as "satisfactory." As of April 30, unpaid assessments for the regular budgets, the Working Capital Fund and the UN Emergency Force totalled $2,700,000, which was $1,000,000 more than in 1960.

Unless assessments now in arrears were paid, it was "quite probable" that borrowing from sources outside the regular Budget would again become necessary, as in 1959, when he had borrowed from the technical assistance and Special Fund accounts.

He noted that on May 9 he sent a special communication on this matter to all member-States. A report on the replies received, as well as a further report on the cash position, would be submitted to the General Assembly's forthcoming session.

The margin of difference in the 1961 estimates, as compared with those of earlier years, was not "truly significant" if the depreciation in the real value of money which had occurred in the intervening period was taken into account. "The margin of difference also lacks significance when viewed in the light of the developing activities of United Nations over ever-wider fields in response to the need faced by the Organization to expand the range of international co-operation."

The estimates for 1961, he added, reflected no more than the "inescapable responsibilities of the Organization which are inherent in the decisions of its principal organs and which must be matched in budgetary terms."

The principal need was for a strengthening of the staff "to meet in a positive and effective manner the rapidly developing work programmes in the economic and social fields where the need is evident and imperative."

He noted that so far, four special Conferences were scheduled for 1961—on diplomatic intercourse and immunities; on the adoption of a single convention on narcotic drugs; on the elimination or reduction of future state-lessness; and on solar energy, wind power and geothermic energy. Although no arrangements had yet been made to convene a Conference on outer space, he expressed the hope that such a conference would take place in 1961.

These special Conferences, along with the work load stemming from the normal pattern of conferences—which was "in no way diminished" as compared with earlier years, were likely to tax severely the resources of the Secretariat in 1961.

Concerning economic and social programmes and technical assistance, he noted the "first modest departure" from the policy of stabilization applied in earlier years, a policy which "could not be indefinitely maintained."

The increases in staff requirements were to be found in areas where further postponement of staff strengthening would have injured the quality of work requested by the governing organs. They were concentrated in the field of natural resources, development and industry, general economic analysis and in the work of the regional economic commissions.

Reference was also made to the changing character of the Secretariat's work in the economic and social fields as a result of recent developments, such as the prospects of handling some 45 projects of the Special Fund and the increasing use of Secretariat services "in the formulation of sound economic aid projects, especially in the newly-independent countries."

According to Budget estimates, the number of established staff posts in 1961 would be set at 3,934, an increase of 120 over the current year. Of the total, 1,807 would be professional posts and 2,177 would fall in the general service category (57 more posts). The estimates also provided for larger allocations to recruit local staff in UN offices other than New York and Geneva.

It was estimated that to provide in 1961 for the same level of staff approved for 1960, an additional amount of $8,53,000 would be needed. The proposal for strengthening the staff would account for the balance of $1,553,000 in a total budget increase of $2,406,000 for staff costs.

Mr. Hammarskjoeld called attention to the difficulty of obtaining qualified staff.

The increase in the estimates for 1961, he stated, reflected not so much the actual needs as the limitations which were encountered in the recruitment of qualified personnel under present conditions of employment. These were "in no sense adequate" to meet new requirements.

He suggested that he should have the necessary flexibility to recruit competent people for service at UN Headquarters or in the field, for determined periods.

Among the special expenses listed in the 1961 Budget was a sum of $100,000 for establishment of a Cancer Research Fund.

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The General Assembly adopted a resolution in November, 1959 calling for the awarding of "suitable prizes" for the "most outstanding scientific research work to the causes and control of cancerous diseases." The United Nations prizes would have a total value of $100,000 and would be awarded, on the recommendation of the World Health Organization, during the next four years.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref 2921:AOA:L]

F. **IAEA Annual Report:** The annual Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, released at UN Headquarters in the middle of August noted a steady growth in the provision of technical assistance to member-States and in the training of scientific and technical personnel.

The Report, which covered the period July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960, also mentioned the steady expansion in the exchange of technical information, in the establishment of standards and measures for radiation protection and in technology for the use of radio-isotopes.

It predicted that the Agency's operations in the coming year would "continue in the main along the lines now established with some expansion, particularly in the domain of technical assistance and scientific information and support."

Missions of experts sent during the year to help member-States in planning or developing their atomic energy programmes brought the number of countries assisted in this way to 36. Smaller missions were sent to eight countries in connexion with specific technical assistance requests.

Requests for equipment and supplies from member-States under the Agency's 1960 programme far exceeded the $125,000 value approved in 1959. Equipment was procured for technical assistance projects in 13 countries.

The programme to lessen the shortage of technical and scientific personnel in the member-States, particularly in the less developed areas, was growing steadily. The award of 378 fellowships in the first half of 1960 brought the total granted since the beginning of this programme to 973. In addition, a number of special training courses were arranged and 15 professors were sent to member-States for visiting lectureships.

The practical applications of radio-isotopes and protection against radiation hazards provided the two main subjects for which the Agency allotted research grants to member-States. During the year ended June 30, 1960, 57 research contracts in various fields were placed with institutions in 24 member-States.

A research experiment was carried out in Vinca (Yugoslavia) in April, 1960 to measure the radiation exposure received by persons involved in a brief uncontrolled run of the zero-power reactor there in October, 1958.

In addition to financing outside research, the Agency conducted investigations for member-States in its own laboratory. The foundations of IAEA's functional laboratory near Vienna were laid in October, 1959. It is scheduled to be in operation early in 1961.

Panels of experts met during the year to consider the legal problems presented by radiation hazards on land and in the sea. Proposals for international standards regarding civil liability for nuclear damage on land were circulated to member-States for comment.

The Agency's work in reactor technology included a safety evaluation of a reactor in Switzerland. Steps were taken to meet similar requests regarding other reactors.

The Agency also looked into the economic aspects of the development of nuclear power. In particular, it was collaborating with the Finnish Government on a study regarding the possibilities of nuclear power in that country and was preparing a similar study requested by the Philippines Government.

It noted that the slow growth of demand for uranium for peaceful purposes had retarded the emergence of the Agency as a major supplier of nuclear fuel. A beginning in this direction was made, however, with the supply of three tons of natural uranium to Japan and a request from Finland for the supply of fuel for two small reactors was approved.

The Agency gave provisional approval to a set of principles and procedures to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials to military use. These safeguards would be submitted to the General Conference for its consideration.

The Agency continued to play a prominent role in facilitating the collection and exchange of technical information by convening scientific conferences and panels, issuing various publications and by extending library and documentation services. The volume of the Agency's technical publications was expected to double in 1960.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3042:AOA:E]

G. **UNESCO Annual Report:** The annual Report of UNESCO, released in New Delhi on August 26 indicated that the initiative taken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1959-60 had placed the Organization on the eve of important changes expected to broaden its future tasks.

The Report cited UNESCO inquiries into the educational needs of Asia, tropical Africa and the Arab States, a campaign to save historical monuments in the Nile Valley threatened by construction of the Aswan High Dam and a survey of current trends of inquiry in the natural sciences, designed to assess past progress and open up new avenues of possible action.

It also drew attention to the far-reaching effects that the UN Special Fund was expected to have on UNESCO activities. In some projects, the Special Fund's resources would make possible "total change of scale, a crossing, at long last, of the borderline between....pilot projects and full-blown, lasting achievements."

[The UN Special Fund is helping to finance a number of economic development projects in which operations are being carried out by UNESCO as executing agency. Among such projects are a mechanical engineering research institute in India, technical training centres in Iran, Iraq, Laos and Lebanon and the Middle East Technical University in Turkey.]

The effect of the various new factors, none of which had emerged before 1959, "is already sufficiently marked" to make it likely that the UNESCO General Conference, opening on November 14 in Paris, would "have to consider new ways of enabling UNESCO to face the broader tasks which await it."

Besides outlining new developments, the Report reviewed progress in UNESCO's current programme, with stress on three "major projects," extension of primary education in Latin America, scientific research on problems of arid lands and promotion of mutual understanding of Oriental and Occidental cultural values.

UNESCO's inquiries into the educational needs of Asia, tropical African and the Arab countries led, among others to several findings.

In the Arab States, enrolment in primary schools and in universities was doubled since 1960, and secondary enrolments were three times as high in 1959 as in 1950. However, the rapid expansion led to a "certain lack of balance": for every 100 children enrolled in primary schools there were 16 in secondary schools and only 2 in vocational or technical schools.

The Report described a UNESCO project, undertaken at the request of the United Arab Republic and Sudan, of safeguarding the sites and monuments of Nubia, threatened by the construction of the Aswan High Dam.

After visiting the area in 1959, a Committee of 13 experts from eight countries drew up a series of recommendations on the technical measures that would make it possible to preserve the monuments on their own sites or to transfer them to other places. An appeal for international co-operation was launched and an International Action Committee was set up to obtain contributions and UNESCO's Executive Board expressed the hope that national committees would be formed to co-operate with the international body. The international campaign was placed under the auspices of a Committee of Patrons, with King Gustav VI of Sweden acting as Chairman.

UNESCO co-operated with the United Arab Republic in the establishment of an expert committee to advise the Government on work on the preservation of the monuments. At Sudan's request, UNESCO contributed towards the costs of a photogrammetric reconstruction of aerial photographs taken of the part of the threatened region lying in Sudanese territory and provided the Sudanese Department of Antiquities with three experts.

The international campaign "falls squarely within the constitutional responsibility of UNESCO and represents an extension of earlier activities aimed at the preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind," but "the magnitude of the new undertaking is in itself a new departure."

The Report reviewed the results of the UNESCO-sponsored International Conference on Information Processing, held in Paris in June, 1959 to examine the scientific and sociological importance of high-speed electronic computers.

An out-growth of the Conference was the formation of an International Federation of Information Processing Societies, which would seek to advance international co-operation in the field.

UNESCO's three "major projects," adopted in 1956, were still "the dominant features of the Organization's activity." The projects deal with the extension of primary education in Latin America, scientific research on arid lands and mutual appreciation of Oriental and Occidental cultural values.

In Asia, all Governments accepted the responsibility of providing free and compulsory education. There was a "tremendous awakening of popular desire for education and, in some countries, the progress in primary education was "almost phenomenal." Nevertheless, only 57.8 per cent of the children of primary school age were enrolled in school when the inquiry was made. It was anticipated that a 20-year plan to extend seven years of primary schooling to all children of the region would cost $65 billion.

In tropical Africa, considerable "and in some cases remarkable" educational progress was made in nearly all areas covered. However, "in spite of the tremendous effort" made, the task ahead for the majority of the countries "is no less tremendous." In 14 countries or territories, less than 37 per cent of the primary school-age children were enrolled; in some areas, less than six per cent of children of that age group were in school. A lack of teachers in technical, vocational and scientific subjects was considered one of the most urgent problems.

Under the first project, UNESCO encouraged and aided Latin American Governments in their efforts towards systematic educational planning, revision of primary school curricula, teacher-training and preparation of highly specialized education leaders. As a result "the impact of the project on Latin American countries has been remarkable."

In almost all these countries, there was a large increase in enrolment in primary and normal schools, with a corresponding increase in the national budget for primary

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education. A meeting in March, 1960, in Mexico City, noted that since 1956 an additional 4,000,000 children had been enrolled in Latin American schools and 90,000 extra teaching posts had been created.

In the major project on scientific research on arid lands, the most important result achieved was the expansion in research activity carried out in countries which never systematically examined the problem before, such as Iraq, Iran and Tunisia.

Creation of a number of specialized subcommittees led to development of technical activities "on the soundest base" on topics such as environmental physiology and psychology in arid zones, cartographic problems and plant-water relationships.

The scope of the major project on Mutual Appreciation of Oriental and Occidental Cultural Values was considerably widened in the past year. Forty-one Special Committees were formed in UNESCO's member-States to carry out the project, and the Agency extended its own efforts to promote knowledge of Oriental cultures in the West through seminars and exchanges of experts and studies. Some 15 works of Arabian, Persian, Indian, Chinese and Japanese literature were issued in English and French translations.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2400:AOA:A]

H. **UN Congress On Crime Detection:** The Second UN Congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders began in London on August 19.

It was attended by about 1,000 delegates from over 80 countries, and was presided over by Sir Charles Cunningham (Britain).

The following is the text of the resolution submitted by the delegations of Australia, Ghana, Israel, Japan, Switzerland, United Arab Republic, USA and Yugoslavia, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the second United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders has once again demonstrated the immense importance of the problems of crime and juvenile delinquency to the participating countries and territories;

"Whereas the continued grave concern with these problems on the part of the countries and territories represented and their ever-broadening earnest participation once again has been made apparent:

"Whereas the importance of communication, the sharing of experiences and discussion and study in an effort to alleviate these problems have again been convincingly brought forth, the Congress resolves to urge United Nations:

"(1) That there is no lessening of support, leadership and programme in the area of social defence but that, on the contrary, there should be distinct strengthening of the facilities available to all countries and territories;

"(2) That in accordance with the Economic and Social Council resolution No. 731-F (XXVIII), the re-organization of the section of social defence and the division of responsibilities between UN Headquarters and the European office should be such as to ensure that there is no reduction in the effectiveness of the overall programme and leadership and that the direction and co-ordination of the social defence programme continue at Headquarters; further, it is suggested that the situation be reviewed in 12 months with the co-operation of those international organizations directly interested in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders."

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 816:AOA:F, 2757:CEY:C]

I. **World Congress On Energy:** A World Congress on Energy began its five-day Conference in Madrid on June 5 to discuss the needs of the world for more energy.

Nearly 1,200 technicians from 59 countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, took part.

The purpose of the Conference was to discuss methods of research into energy sources, efficiency in the production and use of energy, installation of industrial nuclear reactors and the linking of traditional energy production with that of nuclear sources.

The Conference was attended by more than 2,000 delegates from 48 countries of both East and West.

The Conference had before it a mass of technical papers on all aspects of power production from atomic energy down to the burning of straw and chaff and windmills.

British and American scientists said on June 9 that the long-term outlook for man's peaceful use of nuclear energy was bright, but progress was proving costly and problems were arising.

Coal, oil and gas would for a long time yet supply most of the world with energy, though the cost of power production by nuclear and conventional plants would probably be comparable between 1965 and 1970.

The dominating theme at the Conference was the struggle between nuclear and conventional energy.

The Chairman of Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board, Sir Christopher Hinton, the Deputy Chairman, Mr. R. F. H. S. Brown, and a research worker, Mr. L. Rotherman, pinpointed this in a paper which said: "The existing designs of nuclear power stations will produce power at prices appreciably above those of conventional coal-fired plants. This difference is greater than was expected when the nuclear power programme was begun in the United Kingdom and the change is mainly due to the rapid technical advance in conventional plants."

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2993:AOA:D]

J. **FAO's "Freedom From Hunger" Campaign Launched:** A five-year campaign to rid the world's expanding population of the "misery and degradation of hunger" was launched by the member-nations of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on July 1.

The Director-General of FAO, Mr. B. R. Sen, in a message on the occasion, called on all members of the international community to renew their pledge "to lift millions of people in different parts of the world from the misery and degradation of hunger."

More than half the world's population, he said, suffered from varying degrees of undernourishment and malnutrition and to make matters worse, the population was increasing at a faster rate than ever before, particularly in the regions which were deficient in food supply.

He added: "The central problem, however, is not over-population but under-production. The primary objective of the Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign is to accelerate all those economic, technical and social processes which can bring about a substantial rise of agricultural production in the less developed countries."

FAO decided on the campaign seven months ago. The campaign would fall into four broad categories: informational and educational activities, research, national action programmes and FAO guidance.

National action programmes would form the heart of the campaign, because it is from them that increased production and improved distribution of agricultural products are expected to flow.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3381:AOA:F]

K. **Emergency In South Africa Lifted:** The Minister of Justice, Mr. Francois Erasmus, announced in Pretoria on August 25 that the South African Government had decided to repeal the State of Emergency, imposed after the March, 1960 riots at Sharpeville, as from August 31.

The Emergency was proclaimed on March 20 in 123 districts but had already been lifted in many of these. It now remained in only 46 districts. These, however, included all major cities and towns.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3313:AOA:A]

L. **World Tin Exports—Restrictions Removed:** The International Tin Council which met in London on August 26 lifted all restrictions on world tin exports for the next quarter.

Mr. Georges Peter, Council Chairman, said after the meeting: "The market will be absolutely free after October 1.

"For the present quarter, prices in the middle range were already free. After October 1, there will be no more export control."

He added that the Council might, if necessary, re-impose export control at its next meeting in Rome on December 5, 1960.

A Press statement said that the Council had decided not to fix a permissible export amount for the new quarter "in view of the statistical position."

(*The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3458:AOA:E]

M. **Soviet Plan To Link Rivers:** The Soviet news agency *Tass* reported on August 25 that Soviet engineering specialists had formulated a proposal to link the rivers Volga, Don, Dnieper and Danube.

It said: "They have completed economic and technical surveys which show that it would be possible and worthwhile to create such a river system which could be widely used for international transportation.

"The Danube flows past eight States, and it would be possible to transport millions of tons without re-loading over distances of thousands of miles by the cheapest possible means.

"The main point of the Soviet engineers' proposal is to join the Don with the Dnieper *via* the Azov Sea and canals to ensure safe navigation for river vessels to the Danube along the north and west coasts of the Black Sea.

"It is also proposed to dig an exit channel for ships out of the Azov Sea to the North Crimean Canal, which is now being built and connects with the Dnieper."

[The UN European Economic Commission is at present examining a Soviet proposal for an internal waterways net-work linking the whole of Europe].

(*Tass*)

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September 24—30, 1960

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AFGHANISTAN

A. Pakistan Aircraft Forced Down At Kandahar: The Defence Ministry announced on August 14 that two Pakistani aircraft had violated Afghan air-space on August 13 and were forced to land at Kandahar.

It added that the pilots were under interrogation.

The Foreign Ministry delivered a protest to the Pakistan *Charge d'Affaires* in Kabul.

Earlier, according to a Karachi report, two *Fury* aircraft, which took off from Miranshah towards Quetta on a training flight on August 13, had not returned.

Each aircraft was presumed to have a crew of two.

In an official Press release on August 16, the Pakistan Government said that it was demanding the release and return of the two pilots of its aircraft.

At the same time, it requested the Afghan Foreign Ministry to permit Pakistan's Air *Attache* in Kabul and her Consul at Kandahar to interview the pilots.

F-M Ayub Khan's Statement:

The Pakistan President, Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, told newsmen in Quetta on August 18: "It was just an error that the two Pakistani Air Force fighters landed at Kandahar. You don't fly to land over another's territory."

In fact, he said, the pilots had asked for bearings from Quetta but missed the airfield in haze and landed in Kandahar.

[This was the first time that an authoritative statement in Pakistan had sought to make out that the planes had made a mistake of their position and landed at Kandahar.]

F-M Ayub Khan's statement did not mention anything about Afghan fighters forcing the planes to land. It said that the planes had landed themselves.

Pakistan's Reply To Protest Note:

In a reply to the Afghan Note of protest, the Pakistan Government said on August 20 that the landing of the two *Fury* aircraft in Kandahar was "entirely the result of a navigational error" and that it sincerely regretted the incident.

The Pakistan Note said: "Two piston-engined *Fury* aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force flew on August 13, 1960 from Miranshah at 11-37 hours (West Pakistan Time) on a routine training cross-country flight to Quetta. About 13:00 hours, they contacted Quetta to ascertain their bearings. Thereafter, all contact was lost. As they failed to reach Quetta, a search was commenced to ascertain their whereabouts, but without success, on the Pakistan side of the border.

"The next day (August 14), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contacted the Royal Afghan Embassy at Karachi and through them, requested the help of the Royal Afghan Government in searching for the missing planes on the Afghan side of the border.

"That evening, *Kabul Radio* announced that the two aircraft had landed at Kandahar and that the pilots had been taken into custody for interrogation.

"The following morning (August 15), HE the Royal Afghan Ambassador at Karachi was informed of the circumstances in which the two aircraft had failed to reach Quetta and was requested to arrange for a speedy return of the pilots and their aircraft. His Excellency agreed to convey our request to his Government.

"On learning of the incident, the Consul of Pakistan at Kandahar immediately made a request to see the pilots, but it seems his request was not granted.

"The Government of Pakistan has instituted a full inquiry about the exact nature of the navigational error which resulted in these aircraft landing at Kandahar. This much is clear that the pilots lost their way after contacting the Quetta control tower.

"From the scant information at present available as to what happened afterwards, it appears that while groping for their way, the pilots succeeded in establishing contact with the control tower in Kandahar. Fearing that their petrol might run out, they asked for permission and facilities to land, which were granted after about 15 minutes communication between the control tower and the pilots. Accordingly, the two aircraft landed at Kandahar airport about 12-45 hours local time.

"The Royal Afghan Government has, in its Note, described the aircraft as 'armed'. Although guns are mounted on these aircraft as a part of their standard equipment, they were not carrying any ammunition.

"Nor were they equipped for aerial reconnaissance. It is, therefore, obvious that neither aerial reconnaissance nor violation of Afghan territory was intended. It was a simple case of navigational error which is not uncommon in training flights.

"The Government of Pakistan regrets that such a thing should have happened and assures the Royal Afghan Government that the arrival of the two aircraft at Kandahar was entirely the result of some navigational error and was purely accidental.

"The Government of Pakistan again requests the Royal Afghan Government to release the two aircraft and pilots as early as possible."

(*Kabul Radio* and *Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3378:AOA:A, 3539:AFG:A]

BURMA

A. 'Burmanizing' Import Business —Supreme Court Ruling: A Full Bench of the Supreme Court delivered judgment on September 2 in what is known as the Nu-Attlee Transfer of Power Agreement reference case.

[The Agreement signed by Earl (then Mr.) Attlee and U Nu in 1947 related to the transfer of power.]

The Full Bench held that "so long as the Agreement subsists, any action by the Burmese Government that would prejudicially affect British interests will have to be preceded by consultations between the Governments of Burma and UK with a view to reaching a mutually satisfactory settlement."

Following the Government's decision on June 1, 1960 to "Burmanize" the import agency business, the British Ambassador in Rangoon protested that such action on the part of the Burmese Government would contravene the provisions of the Nu-Attlee Agreement which *inter alia* said: "The Provisional Government of Burma will not during this *interim* period take action which would prejudicially affect the existing UK interests in Burma in the legitimate conduct of business or professions in which they are now engaged, and that if the Provisional Government of Burma, in formulation of national policy, is convinced that such action must be taken in any particular case, it will consult the UK Government in advance with a view to reaching a mutually satisfactory settlement."

Burmanization of agencies was introduced with effect from June 1, 1960, but the import of British goods was exempted for the time being, and the Union President referred to the Supreme Court the question whether the Government's Burmanization policy would adversely affect the existing UK interests and, if so, whether the implementation of the policy would amount to a contravention of the Nu-Attlee Agreement.

The Full Bench of the Supreme Court, after hearing arguments, held that the Court was precluded from considering the first part of the reference as to whether Burmese policy would adversely affect British interests, because it was purely a question of fact.

As regards the question whether the implementation of the policy would contravene the Nu-Attlee Agreement, it held that the Agreement existed and that the Burmese Government would, under the provisions of that Agreement, have to consult with the UK Government to reach a mutually satisfactory settlement before the policy was implemented.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2899:BUR:B]

CAMBODIA

A. Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Resignation Offer: Speaking at a function held to mark the inauguration of a school at Kompongspeu province on August 30, the Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, offered to resign from office and urged the Government and the National Assembly to follow suit and put themselves "into the hands of political parties who believed themselves better patriots."

He said: "If the Popular Socialist Community and I inconvenience our intellectuals, we are ready to put an end to our mandate without delay."

He added that he had already offered his resignation, but the President of the National Assembly had asked him to wait until the end of the Royal burial ceremonies (of his father).

He said: "Now I ask to lay down my functions and suggest to my colleagues in the Government and National Assembly to envisage their early retirement from State responsibilities, so that they can be put into the hands of political parties and those who believe themselves better patriots, more hon-

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est and better servants of the people than we."

[Prince Norodom ruled Cambodia until 1955, when he took the unusual course of abdicating in favour of his father, King Norodom Suramarit. Prince Norodom then became Prime Minister, but resigned on April 13, 1960—ten days after his father's death. He became Head of State again on June 17 following the resignation of the Regency Council which had been exercising the ruling functions following King Suramarit's death. He had meanwhile become leader of the powerful Popular Socialist Community and is still regarded as the power behind Mr. Pho Proeung's Government, though he holds no office.]

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3411:CAM:A]

CHINA

A. **Re-affirmation Of Solidarity With Soviet Union:** At a mass rally held in Shenyang in north-east China to mark the 15th anniversary of the defeat of Japan on September 5, speakers declared that friendship between China and the Soviet Union was "sealed in blood" and would live for ever.

Peking Radio broadcast a detailed report of the rally and Western observers interpreted it as a denial of rumours of a serious rift between China and the Soviet Union.

At the rally, leading members of the local Communist Party and Government officials laid wreaths on the monument erected to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who died in the war against "Japanese Fascism."

The Vice-Mayor of Shenyang, Mr. Sung Kwang, was quoted by the Radio as saying that the despatch of troops by the Soviet Union accelerated the final collapse of Japan.

He said: "The lofty internationalism of the Soviet Union has now found its expression in the Soviet Union's enormous aid to China."

A representative of the Soviet Consulate-General in Harbin was quoted by the Radio as saying: "The great, everlasting and unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, which is sealed in blood, will live for ever. We will exert all our efforts for the consolidation of this friendship."

It added that a meeting was held in Moscow by the Soviet-China Friendship Association to mark the 15th anniversary of Japan's defeat.

Western Reports:

For some time, there have been reports that American, British and other Western intelligence agents were searching for the text of a letter in which the Soviet Communist Party was said to have explained to world communist parties its side of the reported ideological quarrel with China.

US State Department sources in Washington said on August 25 that no copy of the letter had yet fallen into Western hands but that it was known to contain an "especially bitter attack on Peking's efforts to reverse Moscow's peaceful co-existence policies."

The sources said that there was reason to believe that two documents were being circulated—one to Communist Party groups in the Soviet Union itself and the other to foreign communist parties which in the past had looked to Moscow for inspiration and leadership.

One of the documents, it was believed, contained a censored version and explanation of Mr. Nikita Khruschev's speech to a secret meeting of the ruling communist parties in Bucharest in June, 1960.

The second, according to the sources, was thought to contain a fuller version of Mr. Khruschev's speech and other documents showing that he acknowledged the seriousness of the Sino-Soviet dispute and warned Peking about the consequences of its "hard line" Stalinist policies.

Sino-Soviet difficulties appeared to Western officials to have gone beyond the framework of the dispute over whether communist nations should attempt to gain their objectives with a policy of peaceful co-existence or a policy of military threats.

The real issue, they said, involved the struggle for leadership of the communist world and Peking's apparent determination to emerge as the sole authentic voice of international communism.

Recent American Press reports concluded that the intensity of the struggle might lead to an open break between the Soviet Union and China.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3458:AOA:G]

B. **Diplomatic Relations With Cuba:** The Cuban Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro, severed diplomatic relations with the Kuomintang Administration in Formosa on September 2 and announced that he would establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

He added that he would welcome aid from the Chinese "in the event of imperialist aggression."

In Peking the following day (September 3), President Liu Shao-chi expressed "full appreciation" of the Cuban decision.

Speaking to a group of Teachers' Trade Union delegates from five Latin American countries, Mr. Liu Shao-chi re-affirmed China's friendship with Cuba, whose struggle against what he termed as US imperialism "will certainly be victorious."

In Taipeh, the Kuomintang Chinese Government said that Cuba's decision to recognise communist China was due to the "insidious influence of international communism."

The Kuomintang Government expressed the hope that normal relations between the two countries would be restored when the Cuban people were free of "communist domination."

It said that the Kuomintang Ambassador to Havana, Mr. Liu Yu-wan, and other members of the Embassy staff had been instructed to leave the country as soon as arrangements for their departure could be made.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3483:CHI:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Direct Taxes Administration Committee's Recommendations; Law Commission's Report On Income-Tax Act; Reserve Bank's Report For 1959-60; Banking Companies Bill Passed; Government's Decision On Baby Car.

A. **Direct Taxes Administration Committee's Recommendations Accepted By Government:** According to a statement laid before Parliament on September 9 by the Central Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, more than 200 recommendations—out of a total of 367—of the Tyagi Committee on Direct Taxes had been accepted by the Government of India.

As a result of this decision, tax collection would henceforth concentrate on the cases of "large income group assessees", while the procedure for taxing small or middle incomes would be simplified.

Charitable Trusts, which had so far been free from income-tax, would have to pay tax if they carried on "a business which is not in the course of carrying out the primary object of the Trust."

Tax evasion and wilful concealment of incomes would be punished much more harshly than hitherto and income-tax officers would be protected from anonymous and vexatious complaints.

A few major recommendations that had, however, been rejected included the suggestion for transferring the control of the appellate officers in the tax department to the Law Ministry.

The Government also rejected the proposal that income-tax officers retiring from service prematurely should be prohibited from taking up private employment.

While many of the Committee's recommendations would be implemented departmentally, a large number would form part of a comprehensive Bill for the codification of the tax laws.

This Bill would be sponsored shortly by the Finance Ministry in pursuance of the Law Commission's report on the Income-tax Act (published elsewhere in this issue).

The Government accepted the Committee's recommendation for the retention of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, thus rejecting the Law Commission's proposal for the abolition of this body.

The Government did not, however, accept the Committee's recommendations that the Tribunal should not be granted enhancement powers under the Income-tax Act and that enhancement powers now vested in it under other direct taxes Acts should be withdrawn.

The Government accepted the Committee's recommendation to make abetment of tax evasion punishable under the tax laws. It, however, felt that for the present it was not necessary to provide for prosecution for this offence.

Mr. Desai said that of the 367 recommendations of the Committee, 59 were mere observations of a general nature or refutations of suggestions by witnesses.

The remaining 308 when re-arranged, grouping together recommendations having similar effect, worked out to 289. Of these, the Government had accepted 205 and rejected eight. The remaining were still under consideration.

The Government, he added, had accepted in principle the recommendation for the enactment of a self-contained Central Revenue Recovery Code complete in all respects. The Code would be incorporated in a Schedule to the Income-tax Act, as suggested by the Law Commission.

Of the important recommendations which were not accepted by the Government were:

(1) Incorporation of basic rates of income-tax in the Income-tax Act and variations through annual Finance Acts in the rates of surcharges to meet budgetary requirements;

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(2) Merger to the basic income-tax rates of such of the existing surcharges as go to the divisible pool.

The Government accepted most of the recommendations relating to the simplification of the tax laws and procedures arising therefrom and toning up of the tax collection machinery.

It also agreed to empower the Department to grant immunity from penal proceedings or prosecution to those who, having abetted an offence, came forward to give evidence against an assessee and to prescribe maximum and minimum penalties for various types of offences.

The Government accepted the following recommendations in principle:

(1) Steps should be taken to convince tax-payers that the taxes collected from them were not being spent wastefully;

(2) No official patronage or recognition or awards should be given to those penalized for concealment or against whom prosecution proceedings had been taken.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3304:INI:D]

B. **Income-tax Act—Law Commission's Report:** The Law Commission, in its twelfth report on the Income-tax Act (placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on September 5) observed that there could be no real simplification of the income-tax law without the simplification of the tax structure.

The Commission, which was asked by the Government of India to revise the Income-tax Act so as to make its provisions more intelligible without affecting the basic structure, pointed out that there was hardly any Act on the Statute Book which was "so complicated, so illogical and in some respects so obscure" as the Income-tax Act, 1922.

Courts and commentators, according to the Commission, had repeatedly pointed out that the amendments made from time to time to the Act were too often framed without sufficient regard to the basic scheme upon which the Act originally rested. Provisions dealing with the same topic or subject matter were scattered through the various chapters.

Added to the illogicality of the arrangement were two other defects, namely, inaccuracy in the use of language and a degree of obscurity, which made it difficult to understand the real intention of the legislature. "The hopeless confusion into which the income-tax law has fallen is mainly due to precipitate and continuous tinkering with the Act by the legislature. The amendments to the law have been so short-sighted and so short-lived as to rob the law of that modicum of stability which is essential to its healthy growth."

Before the provisions of the Act could be sufficiently clarified by the judicial process, new provisions were substituted in their place. "Since stability is very important to the proper administration of a taxing statute, it is essential that a halt is called to the making of ill-digested amendments in a frenzy of hurry. We wish the Indian legislature to simplify the tax structure of this country on the lines adopted by some other progressive countries."

Meanwhile, it suggested nearly 200 changes in the Income-tax Act. It recommended the abolition of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal and suggested that appeals against the orders of the Appellate Commissioners should go directly to the High Courts, both on questions of law and of fact.

The Appellate Assistant Commissioners should continue to function under the control of the Board of Revenue though there was force in the principle that appeals should be disposed of by an independent agency, not subordinate to the Board.

It recommended the deletion of Sections 4(1) (B) (III) and Section 4(1) explanation 4 of the Act concerning the tax on remittances by an assessee into India out of the income of past years and the tax on past profits of assessees moved from the former Part 'B' State to other parts of the country.

The first provision could not be justified apart from the fact that it resulted in capital being kept out of India. The other provision had outlived its utility after the reorganization of States.

It also proposed the revision of provisions relating to the development rebate in respect of plant and machinery expressly providing for the rebate for the year in which they were first put to use by the assessees if they were not used in the year of acquisition.

It recommended the removal of exemption now being given to the citizens of other countries holding offices of Consul-General, Consul or Trade Commissioners in India.

It also advocated the abolition of the exemption to Indian officers employed in foreign enterprises.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2474:INI:F]

C. **Reserve Bank's Report For 1959-60:** The Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India, in its report for the year ended June 30, 1960, published on September 9, 1960 emphasized the need for a substantially higher rate of savings to match the higher rate of investment.

It said: "The Third Five-Year Plan necessitates a substantial increase in the rate of savings to national income, from eight to 11 per cent to match the increased rate of investment to national income, from 11 to 14 per cent. Though the Third Plan would, no doubt, depend vitally on significantly larger foreign assistance than in the Second Plan, it is necessary to emphasize the critical importance of much larger internal resources, especially if deficit-finance is to be restricted to the estimated figure of Rs. 550 crores as compared to the likely actual figure of Rs. 1,175 crores in the Second Plan.

"A bold investment plan requires an equally bold and determined savings effort which, in concrete terms, means sacrifice by the community through postponement and curtailment of consumption.

"The precise manner in which this sacrifice is brought forth is a matter for careful consideration, but clearly it will involve a much larger tax effort, as also larger investment in securities and savings instruments issued by the Government as well as the private sector.

"The necessary corollary of this is economy and austerity in both public and private spending. The stabilization of the cost of living is also imperative both for domestic reasons as well as for ensuring a cost price structure which will enable exports to be maintained at a level necessary for the Plan. All this has wide implications for general economic policies which will require to be assiduously worked out.

"The Reserve Bank is aware of the immensity and urgency of the problem of continually strengthening the institutional machinery for maximum mobilization and canalizing of savings into productive channels. The Bank has initiated action in this sphere in the past, but further steps will be necessary to adapt the machinery to the larger task ahead."

Main Features Of Economy:

According to the report, the main features of the Indian economy during the year were: (1) a substantial increase in the rate of growth of industrial production; (2) some decline in agricultural output; (3) a modest increase in aggregate investment; (4) a further and marked rise in the general price level; (5) a rise in the rate of expansion of money supply and bank credit; (6) an intensification of the stock market boom; and (7) a further, though small fall in the foreign exchange reserves, which was accounted for by special payments to the International Monetary Fund.

Against this background, the Reserve Bank adopted further measures of credit restraint while ensuring adequate credit for productive purposes.

The existing selective controls in respect of foodgrains, sugar and groundnuts were continued with suitable modifications, and all other oilseeds except cottonseed were brought within their purview. Resort was also taken for the first time to the instrument of variable reserve ratios alongside other measures, including a ban on direct financing by banks of *budla* transactions, minimum margins in respect of bank advances against ordinary shares and a ceiling on clean advances. Action was also taken to further restrict banks' borrowings under the Bill Market Scheme. The Bank's open market operations continued to be employed to siphon off the excess liquidity in the economy.

Though the credit curbs seemed to have worked in the desired direction in particular sectors, the impact of the variation in reserves on total bank credit had so far been limited inasmuch as the reduction in excess liquidity of scheduled banks had been largely neutralized by a smaller than usual reduction in borrowings from the Reserve Bank and by smaller investment in Government securities.

It added: "The rather slow contraction of credit in the 1960 slack season is a matter for concern, and banks should bring about a satisfactory contraction so as to meet the next busy season without undue strain. They must also reduce their access to the Reserve Bank if the recent credit restraints are not to be nullified."

During the year, the Reserve Bank's income, after making statutory and other provisions, amounted to Rs. 47.57 crores, and expenditure to Rs. 7.57 crores. The net profit available for payment to the Central Government was Rs. 40 crores, the same as in the previous year.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2890:INI:L]

D. **Banking Companies Bill—Simplification Of Moratorium:** The Government of India introduced in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on September 3 a Bill seeking to simplify the grant of moratorium in respect of banking companies "in difficulties" and to facilitate, wherever necessary, their reconstruction or amalgamation by the Reserve Bank.

It also sought to raise the ceiling of protected deposits from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 and expedite the payment of certain minimum amounts to depositors of banks under liquidation within three months.

The Reserve Bank was proposed to be armed with powers to plan the reconstruction or amalgamation of a banking company in the interests of the nation or the depositors of the banking system or "in order to secure the proper management of the company."

Any such scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation formulated by the Reserve Bank would be subject to the modification and approval of the Central Government. Its copies would be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

The scheme, it was proposed, might provide for the appointment of a new Board of Directors, apart from specifying, among other things, the constitution, capital, assets, powers, rights, interests, authorities and privileges regarding the company proposed to be reconstructed or amalgamated.

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The ceiling of the protected deposits was proposed to be raised in view of the rising prices, and every depositor in the savings bank account would, in the first place, be paid Rs. 250 "or the balance at his credit, whichever is less."

All the depositors of the banking company would thereafter be paid 50 per cent of the balance at their credit but subject to a maximum of Rs. 250 in priority to all other debts but after preferential payments.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill said that the procedure now prescribed under the Banking Companies Act, 1949 read with the Companies Act, 1956 for the liquidation of banking companies was somewhat elaborate and causes "a great deal of hardship" to the depositors.

The Lok Sabha passed the Banking Companies (Second Amendment) Bill on September 6.

The House accepted an amendment moved by Mr. R. R. Morarka (Cong.) which laid down that after the preferential claims had been met, every other depositor would also be paid Rs. 250 or the balance to his credit, whichever is less.

[The original clause in the amending Bill had provided that the depositors other than those with savings accounts should be paid an amount equal to 50 per cent of their deposits, subject to a maximum of Rs. 250 as a further preferential payment.]

The House turned down, after a lively debate, a Communist member's amendment seeking to raise the minimum preferential payment to Rs. 500, and another providing for the payment of the entire balance to the credit of co-operative societies registered under any statute.

The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) passed the Bill on September 9.

The Bill was brought forward with the intention of helping the depositors of the Palai Central Bank, against which the Kerala High Court had passed a provisional liquidation order.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3498:INI:J]

E. **Baby-Car—Government's Decision:** A statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) by the Central Minister for Industry, Mr. Manubhai Shah, on September 6 said that the Government of India had accepted the principal recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee which was asked to review the report of the Jha Committee on the pricing and manufacture of commercial and passenger cars, including a baby car, and that, according to this decision, a Technical Committee would be set up shortly to report within four months on the feasibility of manufacture in the public sector of an economy car within a price-range of Rs. 6,500.

The *ad hoc* Committee had expressed the view that the demand for a small car would be sufficient to ensure that the existing production programmes were unaffected.

In view of the fact that the economy car would have to be produced at around Rs. 5,000, the latest machinery would have to be employed to ensure a low cost.

As the cars inspected by the Jha Committee would have sold for roughly Rs. 9,000, the Committee would have to look for a different model. The two in view at present were the Renault and the DAF. Suitable arrangements for the necessary foreign exchange investment as well as any engineering facilities in the private or public sector for the manufacture of the new car would be recommended by the Committee.

The Government's decisions on other recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee were as follows:

Manufacture of Components: Quicker progress was necessary and programmes undertaken by the manufacturers should be completed by the end of 1961. Necessary import licences would be given. The intention was to ban the import of components by the beginning of 1962. Arrangements were being made to foster the fabrication of some of these components and parts in ancillary industries.

Third Plan Targets: The Jha Committee's recommendations of a target of 10,000 jeeps and 60,000 commercial vehicles as well as 30,000 cars (40,000 if an economy model was introduced) had been accepted.

Production Costs: All manufacturers would be asked to introduce by the end of the year a proper training scheme and a satisfactory cost account system.

Price and Controls: The Government did not accept the *ad hoc* Committee's suggestion that price control in respect of commercial vehicles be abolished. The Committee had simultaneously suggested cuts ranging between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 in the prices of jeeps and cars four months after the issue of import licences to enable the units to expand production to the highest possible level. Two of the manufacturers had already agreed to reduce their prices by Rs. 200.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2521:INI:I]

F. **Naga Hostiles' Attack On IAF Plane:** The Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, informed the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on September 5 that Indian Air Force transport planes, with the help of fighter cover, had been able to drop supplies of food and ammunition to an Assam Rifles post besieged by Naga hostiles recently on the Indo-Burma border.

An army reinforcement column, he added, reached the post on the afternoon of August 31 despite considerable opposition. The hostiles had withdrawn nearly 900 yards from their original position.

[He was making a statement on a call-attention notice by three members on the reported shooting down of a plane by Naga hostiles and their raid on the outpost in the last week of August, 1960.]

He said that two transport planes were hit more than once by small-arms fire while dropping supplies. One of them returned to base, but the second lost height and made a forced landing on the other side of the river near another Assam Rifles post. A search party found on reaching the plane that the aircraft did not bear much signs of damage. The crew, however, was missing. Intensive search for them was continuing and it was too early at that time to say with certainty whether they were alive or not. The uncertainty was causing considerable anxiety to the Government.

He added that a small minority of Naga hostiles were making last-minute attempts to create terror in order to sabotage the proposed constitutional developments in the area. The Government was fully posted on the situation and would take such firm action as was found necessary to protect the overwhelming majority of the Nagas. The Government was also determined to take firm action against those who sought to overthrow constitutional authority by violence and crime. The Assam Rifles post recently besieged, would be maintained as long as it was required for the restoration of law and order.

Naga Interim Advisory Body—Changes Proposed:

The Working Committee of the Naga People's Convention made some significant changes in the resolution it had passed on the setting up of an *interim* body to advise the Governor on the administration of the Naga Hills and Tuensang area until the new State came into being.

According to these changes, the Interim Advisory Council would consist of 40 members, five from the Angami tribe, four from each of the major Naga tribes and two from each of the minor tribes.

The *Interim* Council would in turn choose three or four paid Advisers. They would be stationed in Kohima and would advise the authorities in day-to-day administration of the area. It would meet once in three months to review the work of the Advisers.

The Committee divided itself into Zonal Committees which were entrusted with the task of persuading underground leaders to give up hostile activity and co-operate in the formation of the new State.

The Zonal Committees were given a month to contact underground leaders. The underground men would be allowed to join the Council as representatives of their respective tribes.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3530:INI:N]

G. **Diplomatic Appointment:** It was announced by the External Affairs Ministry on September 9 that Mr. Muhammad Azim Husain, at present India's Deputy High Commissioner in London, had been appointed Ambassador to the United Arab Republic.

Mr. Husain would take up his new post in October, 1960.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2664:INI:C]

H. **Kashmir Cabinet—Re-allocation Of Portfolios:** A re-shuffle of the Kashmir Cabinet announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, in Srinagar on September 7 said that, the new Minister, Mr. Asadullah Mir, had been allocated the portfolio of Development.

Mr. Chunilal Kotwal, who held this portfolio, took over Health and Tourism from Mr. G. M. Rajpuri, who was put in charge of Education, Transport, Information and Publicity and Forests.

These four were surrendered by Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed who retained Home and Finance and took over Community Development and National Extension Services.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2972:INI:C]

I. **Sentence On Commander K. M. Nanavati For Murder—Supreme Court's Judgment On Bombay Governor's Order:** The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held by a majority of four to one on September 5 that the Governor of Bombay (now Maharashtra) had no power under Article 161 of the Constitution to suspend the life sentence passed on Commander K. M. Nanavati when the

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matter was *sub judice* in the Supreme Court.

The Court also dismissed the application of Commander Nanavati praying that his special leave petition be listed for hearing without requiring him to surrender to his sentence in view of the order of the Governor.

The majority judgment, delivered by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice B. P. Sinha, said: "The order of the Governor granting suspension of the life sentence could only operate until the matter became *sub judice* in this Court on the filing of the petition for special leave. After the filing of such a petition, this Court was seized of the case which would be dealt with by it in accordance with the law.

"It would be for this Court to pass such orders as it thought fit as to whether the petitioner should be granted bail or should surrender to his sentence or to pass such other or further orders as this Court might deem fit in all the circumstances of the case."

The majority judgment, running into 32 pages, was delivered by the Chief Justice on behalf of Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, Mr. Justice K. Subba Rao and Mr. Justice K. N. Wanchoo. Mr. Justice J. L. Kapoor gave the only dissenting judgment.

History Of The Case:

The petitioner, Commander K. M. Nanavati, who was Second-in-Command of *INS Mysore*, was charged before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay with the murder of a Bombay businessman, Prem Bhagwandas Ahuja, on April 27, 1959. The magistrate remanded the accused to police custody on April 28, 1959.

The next day (April 29), the magistrate received a letter from the Flag Officer in Bombay to the effect that he was ready and willing to take the accused in naval custody. Thereupon, the magistrate made the order directing that the accused be detained in the naval jail and detention quarters in Bombay.

Later, the Sessions Judge of Bombay disagreed with the verdict of "not guilty" by the jury and referred the matter to the High Court. The High Court convicted the petitioner under Section 302 IPC and sentenced him to life imprisonment.

On the same day—March 11, 1960—the Governor of Bombay passed the following order: "In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Article 161 of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay, am pleased hereby to suspend the sentence passed by the High Court of Bombay on Commander Nanavati until the appeal intended to be filed by him in the Supreme Court against his conviction and sentence is disposed of and subject meanwhile to the condition that he shall be detained in the naval jail custody of *INS Kunjali*."

In pursuance of the judgment of the High Court, a writ was issued to the Sessions Judge communicating the order of the Hign Court. The Sessions Judge issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused and sent it to the police officer in charge of the City Sessions Court for execution.

The warrant was returned unserved with the report that it could not be served in view of the order of the Governor of Bombay suspending the sentence upon the petitioner. The Sessions Judge returned the writ together with the unexecuted warrant to the High Court.

Meanwhile, an application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court was made to the Bombay High Court. The Division Bench, which had before it the unexecuted warrant of arrest, referred the situation to a larger Bench.

The Special Bench of the High Court held that the Governor had the power to suspend the sentence. The Court also held that "as the sentence passed upon the accused has been suspended, it is not necessary for the the accused to surrender to his sentence" before applying to the Supreme Court for special leave.

The Division Bench of the Supreme Court, before which the special leave petition filed by Commander Nanavati came, directed that the constitutional question arising out of the application be heard by the Constitution Bench.

It involved the question "as to what is the content of the power conferred on the Governor of a State under Article 161 of the Constitution and whether the order of the Governor of Bombay (suspending the life sentence) impinges on the judicial powers of this Court, with particular reference to its powers under Article 142 of the Constitution".

Article 161 of the Constitution says that the Governor of a State shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remission of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends.

Article 142(1) says: "The Supreme Court, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any case or matter pending before it and any decree so passed or order so made shall be enforceable throughout the territory of India in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament...."

The relevant rule of the Supreme Court framed under Article 145 says: "Where the petitioner has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, the petition shall state whether the petitioner has surrendered. Unless the Court otherwise orders, the petition shall not be posted for hearing until the petitioner has surrendered to his sentence."

The Chief Justice said that the rules framed under Article 145 of the Constitution were in aid of the powers of the Supreme Court under Article 142 and that the main question that fell for consideration was "whether the order of suspension passed by the Governor under Article 161 could operate when this Court had been moved for granting special leave to appeal from the judgment and order of the High Court."

"As soon as the petitioner put in a petition for special leave to appeal," he said, "the matter became *sub judice* in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, under its rules, could insist upon the petitioner surrendering to his sentence as a condition precedent to his being heard by it, though it could dispense with and in a proper case could exempt him from the operation of that rule. It is not disputed that this Court has the power to stay execution of the sentence and to grant bail pending the disposal of the application for special leave to appeal."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

J. Stone Age Relics Discovered In Kashmir: A rich variety of stone and bone implements and coarse pottery with a mat pattern which are expected to throw light on Stone Age culture in North India have been discovered during excavations at Burzahama, 15 miles from Srinagar.

The excavations were begun on July 7 by Mr. T. N. Khazanchi, Superintendent of the Central Archaeological Department, in Kashmir.

Situated on a plateau at the foot of Mount Mahadev (13,000 ft), near the Shalimar Gardens, Burzahama is one of two megalithic sites in the extreme north-west of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. Five massive stones are standing there more or less in their original position while four others lie partly buried. In the 'thirties, two antiquarians—Mr. T. T. Patterson of Cambridge and Mr. Deterra of Washington—conducted minor excavations in the area.

Besides human bones, there were at the site a community kitchen, a grinding stone, a bone dagger, hand-made pieces of pottery, stone and bone ornaments, polished bone arrow-heads, stone axes, bone tools and "cult objects" which had been unearthed from two to 12 ft. below the surface.

Though the site is generally neolithic in character, it may take time to "date" the finds and investigate whether Burzahama can be equated with the megalithic sites of South India.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3428:INI:P]

IRAN

A. General Elections: Polling began in the General Elections on August 2.

The Shah gave the warning that those who illegally interfered in the Elections would be severely punished.

The Ministry of the Interior reported on August 2 that polling had opened in 21 provincial constituencies—out of 153 constituencies in the country—and that three Deputies belonging to the Mellyoun (Nationalist) Party of the Prime Minister, Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal had already been elected.

Both the Mellyoun Party, which had 65 seats in the previous Majlis (Parliament), and the Opposition Mardom (People's) Party, which had 40 seats, had been campaigning vigorously, attacking and counter-attacking each other's policies.

The leader of the Mardom Party, Mr. Assadullah Alam, threatened to boycott the elections in the Azerbaijan Province, near the Soviet border, if the Government failed to maintain free elections.

Elections were suspended in several constituencies where Election Inspectors upheld public complaints of irregularities in preliminary arrangements.

At the Shah's monthly news conference on August 27, some newspaper editors alleged that the General Elections were "rigged" and demanded their annulment.

The Shah pointed out that the existing laws did not permit him to do so, but added: "But if the people really want it, I am prepared to exceed the limits of the law."

Mr. M. Eghbal Resigns:

On August 28, the Prime Minister, Mr. M. Eghbal submitted his resignation to the Shah.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Eghbal told the Cabinet that he was leaving office because the Shah had expressed dissatisfaction over the conduct of the General Elections.

New Cabinet:

On August 29, the Shah appointed the Mining and Industry Minister, Dr. Sharif Emami, as Prime Minister.

One of the first acts of Dr. Emami was the suspension of elections in all constituencies where balloting was still going on.

On August 31, Dr. Sharif Emami presented to the Shah a list of his Cabinet Ministers.

The following was the composition of the Cabinet:

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Premier and Foreign Minister—Dr. Jafar Sharif Emami;

War-General—Mr. Ahmed Uosough;

Roads—Maj.-Gen. Vali Ansari;

Finance—Gen. Ali Akbar Zargham;

Justice—Dr. Mohamed Ali Hedavati;

Education—Dr. Mahmoud Nehran;

Deputy Premier-in-Charge of the Organization of Development Plan—Mr. Khosrow Hedayat;

Mining and Industry—Mr. Taher Ziaii;

Labour—Mr. Ahmad Ali Bahrami;

Minister for State and Assistant Premier —Mr. Ashraf Ahmadi;

Interior—Gen. Mehdigholi Alavi Moghabam; Acting Commerce and Deputy Premier—Dr. Mohammad Saidi;

Monopolies—Mr. Razi Vishkail; and

Agriculture—Mr. Ibrahim Mahdavi.

It was announced on September 3 that Mr. Yadullah Aodi had been appointed as the new Foreign Minister.

Mr. Aodi was formerly Ambassador to Iraq.

Iranian Students' Demonstrations At UN HQ:

Iranian students demonstrated outside United Nations Headquarters in New York on August 23, protesting against "rigged elections" in Iran.

A student spokesman told newsmen: "There is no freedom of Press in Iran."

The student, who would not give his name because he said that his parents in Iran might suffer, said that his group supported a former Prime Minister, Mr. A. Mossadeq.

He said that 5,000 Iranian students throughout the United States would hold "token demonstrations" in support of their "brothers of Tehran University".

The demonstrators, who carried banners, said that several Iranian students had been killed and tortured in Iran, but the news had never reached the West.

Background:

This was the first time in Iran's history that the General Elections were based on a two-Party system, recently introduced by the Shah.

The two Parties which contested the Elections were the Mellyoun (Nationalists), the majority party led by the former Prime Minister, Dr. Manouchehr Eghbal; and the Mardom (People's) Opposition party led by Mr. Assadullah Alam, a former Minister of the Interior and a wealthy landowner.

[The outlawed Communists (Tudeh Masses) Party, which had monopolized Iran's political life during World War II, is now extinct, with its leaders hanged, imprisoned or living abroad.]

For this Election, Iranians gave up their customary individualism and campaigned on a Party programme. In the past, owing to the absence of a Party system in the accepted Western sense, they had voted for individuals rather than for policies.

The Iranian Parliament consists of two Houses—the Majlis (Lower House), which is the dominant political force since it can defeat the Government at any time by a no-confidence vote, and the Senate (Upper House) which has no power to veto legislation proposed by the Majlis and acts as a guidance council of elder statesmen.

Cabinet legislation must have the approval of the Majlis. The Majlis also initiates legislation and introduces its own Bills.

The Cabinet works outside the Majlis, and Cabinet Ministers are not Members of Parliament. If a Minister stands for election to the Majlis, he must resign his Cabinet post.

The Senate has 60 members, half of them elected by the people and half nominated by the Shah for six-year terms. Every three years, half the Senators—15 elected and 15 nominated—retire and are replaced, re-elected or re-nominated as the case may be. Those who have to vacate their seats and face re-election are chosen by lot.

The Constitution, drafted in 1906, was amended in 1957 to increase the number of Deputies in the Majlis from 136 to 200 and to extend its term of office from two to four years.

Each Deputy represents 100,000 people in Iran's population of 20,000,000. In the Elections, therefore, there were 64 extra seats to be filled.

The Election arrangements also included the representation of a fourth minority—the Assyrians. Hitherto, only three minorities—Jews, Armenians and Zoroastrians—had been represented in the Majlis. The Jews had one, Zoroastrians one and Armenians two Deputies. In the new House of 200, the Assyrians have one Deputy.

Another feature of the new arrangement of constituencies is that two seats have been allowed to the Islands belonging to Iran in the Persian Gulf. The contested Bahrein Island is to have one Deputy in the Majlis. The provision for a Deputy from Bahrein to sit in the Iranian Parliament is regarded by observers in Tehran as a re-affirmation of Iran's claim of sovereignty over that Island.

(*Tehran Radio, The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1549:IRN:A]

IRAQ

A. **Law On Insurance Companies:** A new law on insurance companies and agents, approved in April, 1960 came into force on August 23.

It laid down the conditions with which insurance companies, their branches and agents operating in Iraq must comply. It stipulated *inter alia* that foreign insurance companies can only carry on business in Iraq through a branch, or through an agent who is an Iraqi national, or an Iraqi company with 60 per cent Iraqi capital.

No person, real estate or property in Iraq may be directly insured outside Iraq. The companies can be required by the Minister of Trade to retain in Iraq 25 per cent (in the case of marine business) and 40 per cent (in the case of non-marine business) of the total premium received by them in the country during the preceding year and to invest a proportion of the income so retained in Iraqi companies, real estate mortgage, or Iraqi Government bonds.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2763:IRQ:B]

JORDAN

A. **Mr. Hazza Majali Killed In Foreign Office Explosion:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Hazza Majali was killed on August 29 in a bomb explosion in his office in the Foreign Ministry.

Amman Radio announced Mr. Majali's death on behalf of King Hussein.

According to first reports, nine other persons had also died and 50 were injured. Among the dead was the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry. It was later officially stated that six others had been killed in the explosion.

Troops were ordered to patrol the streets of Amman and a curfew was imposed. All traffic was banned.

King Hussein took personal command of security operations.

Communications were broken off between Amman and Damascus (capital of the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic).

Cairo Radio, quoting unofficial reports, said that a second bomb had exploded in the office of the Director-General of Publications.

[Mr. Majali, who became Prime Minister in May, 1959, also led the Cabinet for a week in 1956.]

King Hussein's Statement:

King Hussein told a news conference in Amman on August 30 that the United Arab Republic was directly involved in the assassination.

He made the further charge that the assassins were linked with responsible people in UAR.

He added that two persons were mainly responsible for placing the time-bombs causing the deaths; one at least was known to have escaped to Syria.

Jordan, he said, was demanding their return.

He requested the United Arab Republic to return the two men—Shaker Abbas and Kamal Shammout—who are suspected of placing the bomb in the Foreign Ministry.

He said that if the two men were not returned, Jordan would appeal for action from the Arab League. If this did not produce results, he would ask for United Nations intervention.

He said that the two men involved had been coming to and from Syria. "It is one incident in a chain. We ask UAR to return them."

Investigations Started:

The Military Board of Inquiry started investigations into the bomb explosion on August 29.

Board sources said that a messenger boy at the Press Bureau, which occupies part of the Prime Minister's Office, had been detained for interrogation in connexion with the explosion.

His two colleagues, who disappeared several hours before the blast were believed to have crossed into Syria which they had visited frequently during the past month.

The two missing messengers—Kamal Shammout and Shaker Abbas—used to sleep at the Press Bureau and, according to the official source, Shammout was seen leaving the building at 04-00 local time on August 29, eight hours before the time-bomb exploded.

Shammout (22) had previously been employed by the Egyptian *Middle East News Agency* before its offices in Amman were closed early in 1957.

The two messengers were believed to have placed one time-bomb in Mr. H. Majali's office and another in the Director of the Press Bureau's office.

New Cabinet Formed:

A Royal Decree on August 30 approved the formation of a new Cabinet headed by Mr. Bahjat Talhouni.

Mr. Talhouni was previously Chief of the Royal Cabinet.

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All but one of the Ministers were reappointed and some of their portfolios reallocated. Three new Ministers were named.

Mr. Mouib el Mady Arrested:

The *Middle East News Agency* said from Amman on September 6 that the Jordan Director of Information, Mr. Mouib el Mady, had been arrested in connexion with the bomb explosion.

It added that the Royal Security Services had stated that Mr. Mouib el Mady was not in his office at the Foreign Ministry when the building was destroyed in the explosion, and that before the incident, he had enquired whether the two employees of the Ministry charged with placing the bomb had crossed the frontier into Syria.

Mr. A. K. Hassouna In Amman:

The Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mr. Abdul Khalek Hassouna, flew to Amman on September 2 and had a meeting with King Hussein. He returned to Beirut on September 4.

Mr. Hassouna had gone to Amman at the invitation of King Hussein to discuss Jordan's allegation of UAR complicity in the assassination of Mr. Majali.

The Government of Jordan had asked his help in securing the return of the two messenger boys, allegedly involved in the bomb explosion, from Damascus where they were reported to have taken refuge. The UAR Government denied that the boys were in their territory.

On September 3, a gun-powder factory in a village in North Jerusalem was destroyed in an explosion. There were no casualties.

Earlier in the day (September 3), a bomb exploded in open ground in a suburb of Amman. Here also no one was injured. A youth, said to be a relative of one of the two messengers suspected of complicity in the explosion in which Mr. H. Majali was killed, was arrested.

Background:

The West Asia correspondent of *The Statesman*, Calcutta gave the following background to the assassination of Mr. Majali:

"The assassination of the Jordan Premier, Mr. Hazza Majali, is the direct outcome of the struggle between the Hashemite monarchy of Jordan and forces of what is loosely called Arab nationalism.

"Mr. Majali was a Bedouin from southern Jordan, vigorous, loud-voiced and simple-minded. He strongly supported King Hussein's policy of outright opposition to both UAR and Iraq and even added personal embellishment. He was particularly violent against the idea of a Palestine entity, which, though proposed by UAR and Iraq, was given silent support by two-thirds of the Jordanian people who are Palestinian. He believed in dealing blow for blow in the inter-Arab propaganda war. He seemed to thrive on opposition, but it has caught up with him.

"Three weeks ago, there was the first of a new series of bomb explosions after a two-year lull, which occurred in the Agriculture Ministry, a hundred yards from the Premier's office. A few days ago, Mr. Majali had referred to these contemptuously as 'crackers.'

"The incident makes nonsense of the pious platitudes passed by the recent Arab Foreign Ministers' Conference. It is regrettable that such a violent tragedy is required to bring home to King Hussein that an anachronistic tribal monarchy should not stand too strongly and openly against the tide of history.

"The appointment by King Hussein of Mr. Bahjat Talhouni as successor to Mr. Majali is a clear indication that he is determined to continue the existing policy of isolationism and hostility towards UAR and Iraq and opposition to the suggestion of a Palestine entity.

"Mr. Talhouni is even more devoted to the Hashemite ruling family than Mr. Majali and has a reputation for toughness and cleverness. Political tensions within Jordan are bound to increase.

"UAR is already being accused of the assassination in Jordan and outside. While it is true that the Voice of Arabs Radio made a particularly impassioned plea a week ago to the Jordan people to get rid of their 'treacherous rulers' and is now saying that Mr. Majali got what he deserved, it must be remembered that Palestinians, who in a big majority within Jordan were against Mr. Majali because of his opposition to a Palestine entity and his approval of Jordan joining the Baghdad Pact (CENTO) in December, 1956, after rioting forced his resignation after three days in office, King Abdullah was killed by Palestinians one year before Colonel Nasser appeared in Egypt."

(*Amman Radio, The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3357:JOR:A]

LEBANON

A. **Government's Vote Of Confidence:** Mr. Saeb Salam's Government sought the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies on August 18 on the basis of a firm assurance that the Lebanon's present status would be maintained.

The Government faced a crisis four days after its formation on August 1, when the Right-wing Christian Falanges Party threatened to withdraw its two Ministers after publication by a Cairo newspaper of an alleged interview with Mr. Salam in which he was reported to have said that his Government was a continuation of the 1958 Revolution (against President Chamoun's *regime*). Mr. Salam, however, assured the Party that he had been misquoted.

He re-affirmed his policy by announcing the adherence of his Government to the 1943 National Charter, dealing with the existing relations between the Muslim and Christian communities in the Lebanon.

The Government's foremost pre-occupation, he said, was to maintain the country's independence and sovereignty and to defend these against whomsoever might assail them.

In its foreign relations, he said, the Government sought friendship with all countries but without commitments derogating from sovereignty.

He promised several internal reforms, including free and compulsory education and gradual social security. Foreign investment would be encouraged on the basis of free trade.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3507:LEB:A]

NEPAL

A. **Tibetan Refugees From India To Be Screened:** The Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, told a news conference at Khatmandu on August 30 that the 2,700 Tibetan refugees who had come to Nepal recently from India would be screened and individual cases permitted to stay in the country.

The Government would not stand in the way of those who wanted to go back to Tibet, but, he added, they would not permit refugees to make Nepal a base for hostile activities in Tibet.

He said that just because the Tibetans came from India, it did not mean that they were not 'genuine'. Including the 2,700 Tibetan refugees who had come from India, there were in all 6,700 Tibetan refugees in Nepal.

The Government had plans to give immediate relief to the refugees and district authorities had been instructed to provide relief and settle those who wished to remain in Nepal at higher altitudes where they would be engaged in sheep-breeding and dairy farming.

The Home Minister, Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya, who was present at the news conference, said that stray cases of refugees being found with arms and ammunition and 'walkie talkie' sets had been reported, but they were very few.

Co-operation With Israel:

Mr. Koirala devoted a major part of his news conference to his impressions of Israel from where he had returned recently.

He disclosed that two Israeli teams, one composed of agricultural engineers and the other of construction engineers, would come to Nepal by the third week of September to survey the possibilities of technical co-operation between the two countries.

There were many avenues of co-operation between Israel and Nepal. Some Nepalese Army experts might go to Israel to study techniques and to see defence establishments and factories. Also, Nepalese families might go to live in Israeli agricultural settlements. There was no other country as exciting as Israel and he described his experiences there as "exhilarating."

He said: "For a small country like ours, Israel's military system is not a bad thing. While there is no standing army in Israel, 1,000,000 Israeli soldiers could be mobilized in seven hours."

Asked if this system did not have its inherent drawbacks in Nepal where the terrain and lack of communications were difficult, he replied: "I don't think there will ever be any need for us to mobilize for war — we have friendly neighbours on either side — but Israel is living in an atmosphere of conflict and hostility".

Replying to another question, he said that he did not think Nepal's relations with Israel would affect Nepal's ties with Arab countries.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3472:CHI:A]

B. **Three Opposition Parties Combine:** Three Nepalese political parties decided on September 7 to combine in an effort to provide effective democratic opposition to the Government.

The parties were the Right-wing Gorkha Parishad—the chief opposing group in Parliament led by Mr. Bharat Shamsher—Mr. Bhadrakali Misra's faction of the Praja Parishad and Mr. D. R. Regmi's Nepali National Congress.

In a joint statement, the three leaders said: "We have resolved to take action towards enlisting the co-operation of other democratic elements as well and building together a single strong political party."

The total strength of these three parties in the House of Representatives is 20 out of 109.

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Both Mr. Misra and Mr. Regmi are former Ministers.

Though the three leaders did not say so categorically, reliable reports said that they were keen to enlist the support of the former Prime Minister, Dr. K. I. Singh, to bring about an effective polarization of democratic parties in the Opposition.

Dr. Singh's United Democratic Party is a constituent of the National Democratic Front, a three-party alliance.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2715:NEP:B]

PAKISTAN

A. **Success Of Canal Waters Talks —F-M Ayub Khan's Statement:** In a broadcast to the people of Pakistan on September 4, the President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, said that with the settlement of the Canal Waters dispute between India and Pakistan, the solution of the Kashmir issue had acquired a new sense of urgency.

He said: "The very fact that we will have to be content with the waters of the three western rivers will underline the importance of having physical control of the upper reaches of these rivers to secure the maximum utilization for the ever-growing needs of West Pakistan."

He expressed the hope that the settlement of the Canal Waters dispute "will lead to a sympathetic and realistic appreciation of our stand on Kashmir."

He thanked the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, for his contribution to the success of the Canal Waters negotiations and said: "I would like to tell you that in the conclusive stages of negotiations on this Treaty, it was the personal intervention of Mr. Nehru which helped to remove certain obstacles that had arisen over arrangements relating to the transition period. I take this opportunity of thanking him for his contribution."

He said that the implementation of the Canal Waters Treaty would be entrusted to a Commission consisting of a nominee of each country (India and Pakistan). Disputes, if any, would be referred to a neutral expert or a court of arbitration.

The Treaty, he said, embodied a compromise, reflecting the spirit of give and take on both sides, so indispensable to a final settlement in the interests of peace and amity between the two countries and the welfare of their people.

The settlement was based on a division of rivers, according to which, after the transition period of ten years, extendable at Pakistan's request to 13 years, the three eastern rivers would exclusively fall to India's share, and the waters of the three western rivers would be available to Pakistan, except for certain limited uses in upstream areas in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

F-M Ayub Khan said that the solution of the Canal Waters dispute "is not an ideal one, but it is the best that we can get under the circumstances, many of which, irrespective of the merits and legality of the case, are against us. So, while there is no cause for rejoicing at this juncture, there is certainly cause for satisfaction, and the very ugly situation, which may have arisen in the absence of such an agreement, has been averted, and we have been able to get the best that was possible."

Paying a tribute to the World Bank team for its work in bringing about the settlement, he said that the realization of imminent danger to the peace of the sub-continent, posed by the quarrel over the Indus Basin waters had made the World Bank step in as mediator in 1951. The World Bank had worked with magnificent perseverance and tact over long and painful years with the delegations of the two countries to evolve a solution, which had now been shaped into a full-fledged Treaty to be signed between the two countries. "I have nothing but admiration for President Eugene Black and the Vice-President, Mr. W. A. B. Iliff, of the World Bank, and for the Bank team, which brought the negotiations to its fruitful conclusion."

He thanked the World Bank and friendly nations who had come forward to help finance the scheme, which would cost more than Rs. 5,000,000,000. Their action was not only due to their sympathy, but proof of their interest in the stability of this "sensitive part of the world."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3321:AOA:O, 3490:PAK:A]

B. **Mt. Trevor Climbed:** An Anglo-American Karakoram Expedition was reported to have reached the 25,330-ft.-high peak of Mount Trevor on August 17.

It was stated that the leader of the Expedition, Mr. Wilfred Noyce and a member of the Expedition, Mr. J. J. Sadler, had reached the peak.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3482:PAK:F]

SINGAPORE

A. **New Minister For National Development:** An official Press Note on August 24 announced the appointment of Mr. Tan Kia Gan as Minister for National Development in succession to Mr. Ong Eng Guan, whose appointment was revoked in June, 1960.

Mr. Tan Kia Gan had been Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3491:SGP:B]

TURKEY

A. **Democratic Party Dissolved — Court Order:** An Ankara Court ordered on September 1 the dissolution of the Democratic Party of the ousted Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Menderes.

It also ordered the confiscation of the Party's property and archives.

The Court gave two reasons for its order. First, it said that the Democratic Party had failed to live up to its own statutes by not holding a general meeting of its members for more than a year. Secondly, the Party had violated the Constitution and therefore, the Court considered the Party an illegal organization.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3416:TUR:A, 3509:TUR:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **DLF Loan:** Details of the $12,000,000 loan from the United States Development Loan Fund (DLF) were made known on August 26.

The loan is meant for medium and longer-term financing of private industries in both Regions of UAR.

Of the loan, $7,000,000 will be made available to the Industrial Bank in Egypt and $5,000,000 to the Industrial Bank in Syria, which will re-lend to industrial establishments wanting to import machinery and equipment from USA.

[These Banks are a major source of industrial credit in UAR. Until now, they did not have foreign currency to lend.]

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3468:UAR:B]

SPORT

A. **Pakistan Wins Olympic Hockey Championship:** Pakistan won the 1960 Olympic Hockey Gold Medal, beating India, holders since 1928, by 1-0 in the final in Rome on September 9.

India received the Silver Medal as runner-up.

The Bronze Medal was won by Spain earlier on the same day (September 9) when she beat Britain by 2-1 in the match between the losing semi-finalists to decide third and fourth places.

The final between India and Pakistan, in which the only goal was scored by the Pakistan inside-left, Nasser, in the eleventh minute from the start of play, was watched by probably the biggest crowd ever for a hockey match. It was also televised through Western Europe.

Pakistan had already given warning of her prowess in annexing the 1958 Asian Games title at Tokyo on goal average after drawing with India in the final.

Pakistan had the best of a rather scrappy match. The Indians never produced the brilliant stick-work and positional play that was associated with their great pre-War men and those of 1948 and 1952.

Outstanding among the winners were the two backs and the forward inside trio, of whom Nasser was the pick.

The Indians' best were their two full-backs, Prithipal Singh and Jamanlal, skipper Claudius and forwards John Peter and Jaswant Singh.

The teams were:

Pakistan: Abdul Rashid; Bashir Ahmad and M. Latif; Ghulam Rasul, Anwar and Habib Ali; Noor Alam, Abdul Hamid, Abdul Waheed, Nasser Ahmad and Moti Ullah.

India: Laxman; Prithipal Singh and Jaman Lal; L. Claudius, J. Antic and Mohindar Lal; Joginder Singh, John Peter, Jaswant Singh, Udham Singh and Bhola.

The final placings in the tournament were:

1—Pakistan; 2—India; 3—Spain; 4—Britain.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times*, London)

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **DLF Loan:** It was announced in Kabul on September 2 that the US Development Loan Fund (DLF) had approved a $700,000 loan to Ariana Airlines (the national Afghan airline, in which Pan -American Airways has a 49 per cent share) to help it buy a DC-6C aircraft. This was the first DLF loan to Afghanistan.

The aircraft, with spare parts, tools and ground support equipment, will be purchased in the United States.

(*Kabul Radio*)

CEYLON

A. **Budget For 1960-61:** Ceylon's Budget estimates for the financial year beginning October 1, presented to the House of Representatives on September 13, showed a deficit of nearly Rs. 470 million.

The estimated revenue was Rs. 1,503.66 million and expenditure Rs. 1,973.40 million. The former included foreign aid to the tune of Rs. 27.45 million, anticipated on the basis of existing Agreements.

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 442.186 million was earmarked for expenditure on economic development.

The figures for the Ministries of Industries, Agriculture, Education, Health and Housing showed an appreciable increase over the previous year's estimates.

The allocations for the Ministries are as follows (all figures in millions of rupees):

Defence and External Affairs—148.538 (the previous year's estimate 111.733); Industries and Home Affairs—146.207 (the previous year's 84.959); Agriculture, Irrigation, Land and Power—327.361 (the previous year's 139.188); Health—157.336 (the previous year's 136.463); Education—313.719 (the previous year's 278.09); Transport 269.515 (the previous year's 212.957); and Local Government and Housing—60.574 (the previous year's 40.460).

Revenue Proposals:

The Finance Minister, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike announced in Colombo on September 15 his revenue proposals intended to raise funds towards bridging Ceylon's Budget deficit of nearly Rs. 470 million.

They included an annual levy of Rs. 400 on foreigners resident in Ceylon on visas for longer than three months.

The proposals, which in the aggregate were expected to yield over Rs. 130 million, also included a 15 per cent surcharge on income-tax and the introduction of land tax at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre, payable by individuals owning 100 acres or more.

Mr. Bandaranaike proposed an annual levy of Rs. 50 for every Rs. 10,000 nominal share capital of companies registered under the Companies Ordinance with the exception of industrial or manufacturing corporations approved by the Government.

He announced that the registration of all business would be compulsory and that a levy of Rs. 1,000 a year would be imposed on business which was wholly foreign or in which there was foreign partnership or interest, and a levy of Rs. 250 on other categories of business.

A professional tax on accountants, architects, consulting engineers, contractors, foreign medical practitioners and lawyers was also proposed to raise over Rs. 3 million.

He estimated that nearly Rs. 240 million could be borrowed locally, and expected to meet the foreign exchange component of Rs. 150 million provided in the Budget from sources such as the World Bank and it was hoped to secure another Rs. 60 million by way of aid and loans.

A highlight of his proposals was the series of concessions and assurances he held out in a bid to attract foreign investments in the country.

They were: (1) Foreign capital would generally be for productive purposes, particularly in new fields of industrial activity or in fields where the private sector had not already established itself in the country; (2) It would be permitted in collaboration with local enterprises, such collaboration being dispensed with only if local enterprise was not forthcoming or if the enterprise undertook to manufacture products for export under trade names of wide usage.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

[Prev. ref. 2783:CEY:A; 2784:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. **Government's Statement On Exchange Of Correspondents With USA:** A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry Information Department in Peking issued a statement on September 13 setting out China's views on the exchange of news correspondents between China and USA.

The statement said that the US Government had "unreasonably opposed and obstructed" Chinese efforts to bring about an exchange of correspondents.

It quoted Chinese draft proposals on the matter, submitted at the Ambassadorial talks in Warsaw on September 7.

Commenting on the proposals, a US State Department spokesman had said on September 9 that these proposals required USA to guarantee that American newsmen would not write reports contrary to Chinese objectives, including the withdrawal of American armed forces from Taiwan.

The Chinese statement said: "The Chinese Government assumed in the past that although a radical improvement in Sino-American relations depended on the settlement of the fundamental issues between China and the United States and first of all on US agreement to withdraw all her armed forces from China's territory, Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area, the two sides might as well discuss first some comparatively minor questions and reach fair and reasonable agreement so as to create favourable conditions for the settlement of the fundamental issues."

It said that following five years of talks, "the Chinese Government cannot but draw the conclusion that there is no need for any future talks to waste time on minor questions. Efforts should first be devoted to settling the fundamental issues between China and USA, namely, the consent of the US Government to settle disputes between China and USA by peaceful means without resort to the use or threat of force, and her consent to withdraw all her armed forces from China's territory, Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area."

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3354:CHI:G]

INDIA

SUMMARY: National Development Council Approves Third Plan Draft; US Loan To A-II; Aid From France For Petroleum Research Institute; Diplomatic Appointments; Cultural Agreement With USSR; Uranium Research.

A. **National Development Council Approves Draft Third Plan:** The National Development Council (NDC) met in New Delhi on September 12 and 13 and recorded its general approval of the draft outline of the Third Plan. It laid down broad criteria for determining the outlays for the plans of the States.

Inaugurating the Council session, which was attended by the Chief Ministers of all the States, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, said that the country should strive its utmost to build up its defence and economy.

He emphasized the need for earning money by maximizing exports of not only those goods which the country could spare but also of those which she herself needed. That sort of austerity, he pointed out, would reduce dependence on foreign aid.

Apart from his emphasis on export promotion, his opening speech referred to "internal conflicts" as well as to the general international situation which, he said, was "essentially worse than it has been for several years".

He regretted that the recent disturbances in Assam had deflected not only the country's attention and energy but also her meagre resources from economic development.

Another important point made by him was that the richer sections of the population obviously had a lot of money—as was shown by the heavily over-subscribed market flotations—and the cry that the country was being overtaxed was "ridiculous".

In response to some queries, he declared that the State Governments would be free to undertake industrial and mineral projects on their own, provided they could find the necessary resources and technical personnel.

The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. G. L. Nanda, on September 13 told the Council that any substantial increase in the size of the Third Plan beyond the levels indicated in the draft outline was not feasible.

He said that the outlays suggested by the State Governments came to nearly three times the total outlay provided for the States in the draft outline. He added that while large reductions in the suggested outlays of the

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States could not be avoided, the Planning Commission would undertake this task in consultation with the States in as objective a manner as possible.

Broad Objectives:

The Council laid down the broad objectives for determining the outlays on plans of the States.

These objectives were: (1) to make the maximum contribution to the increase in agricultural production; (2) to secure the largest possible measure of increase in employment; (3) to develop social services, in particular, elementary education, water supply and sanitation and health services in the rural areas; and (4) to raise the standard of living in the less-developed areas.

On the question of financial resources, the Council agreed that the levy of excise duties by the Central Government on some more commodities with a view to distributing the revenue among the States, should be considered afresh. (Excise duties are already being levied on cloth, sugar and tobacco). The Council decided to review recent experience in this connexion and to obtain data regarding the consumption of cloth, sugar and tobacco. Accordingly, the Central Statistical Organization was directed to collect necessary information on this subject within six months. The data would be submitted to the next Finance Commission.

Co-operative Farming:

The Council accepted the recommendations made by the working group under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Nijalingappa on co-operative farming to undertake 3,200 pilot projects in addition to programmes for development of co-operative farming, which will be formulated by the States during the next three months.

It did not consider it necessary to lay down specific targets for the number of co-operative farming societies to be set up during the Third Plan, but suggested that the objective should be to build up the foundations for the development of co-operative farming, so that over the next ten years a substantial portion of the agricultural lands would be cultivated on co-operative lines.

The principle that there should be no compulsion in the organization of co-operative societies was also re-affirmed. The Council approved of the special assistance being given to co-operative farming societies.

On the question of co-operative credit, it decided to make the village the primary unit for organizing service co-operatives and to allow State participation in the share capital of primary societies.

Meanwhile, the Price Sub-Committee of the NDC endorsed the policy of keeping prices of essential goods under check through selective controls, buffer stocks, "nucleus State trading" and procurement.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta, *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3423:INI:A]

B. **US Loan To A-II:** It was announced in Washington on September 14 that the US Export-Import Bank had approved a transaction for the purchase by Air-India International of one *Boeing 707* commercial jet airliner. The Bank would assist in the sale by extending a credit of $4.1 million to India.

The President of the Bank, Mr. Samuel C. Waugh, said that the total cost of the airliner would be $6 million. Air-India International would pay 20 per cent of the dollar cost before delivery and the *Boeing* Airplane Company of Seattle would finance 12 per cent of the dollar cost. The Bank would finance the remaining 68 per cent of the total dollar cost.

The latest *Boeing* addition to Air-India's jet fleet is a 600-m.p.h. plane which can accommodate 131 passengers and has limited cargo facilities. Aircraft delivery is expected in April, 1961.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3003 (corrected):INI:K, 3384:INI:C]

C. **Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement With West Germany Ratified:** The Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-West German Agreement on the avoidance of double taxation were exchanged in Bonn on September 13.

The Agreement was concluded in March, 1959.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2589:INI:D]

D. **Petroleum Research Institute—Aid From France:** Details of the Agreement signed between India and France for the establishment of a Petroleum Research Institute at Dehra Dun were available in New Delhi on September 14. The Institute is estimated to cost Rs. 2,69,00,000.

Two experts of the French Institute of Petroleum, who will head the gas and oil refining and petro-chemistry division and the petroleum products application division of the Indian Institute, were expected to arrive in India within a week.

Under the Agreement, 13 French experts will be deputed to the Institute, which will have a total complement of 145 scientific and technical personnel. The expenditure on the experts will be shared by the two countries.

The French Government will also train Indian officers at the French Institute of Petroleum and will bear the bulk of the expenditure.

The Indian Institute will undertake research training and documentation in the field of petroleum and natural gas from distillation and refining to utilization.

The French experts, including the Director-General of the French Institute of Petroleum have recommended that the Indian Institute should function as a training centre in petroleum technology.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3201:INI:E, 3426:INI:B]

E. **Diplomatic Appointments:** According to a Press Note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi on September 15, Mr. Jewan Krishna Ganju, till recently Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, has been appointed Commissioner for the Government of India in Fiji.

He will assume charge of his new post in January, 1961.

Maharao Madan Sinhji of Kutch, Ambassador-designate of India to Chile, has been appointed concurrently as India's Ambassador to Bolivia and Colombia.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3465:INI:G]

F. **Cultural Agreement With USSR—Instruments Of Ratification Exchanged:** The Agreement on Cultural, Scientific and Technical Co-operation between the Soviet Union and India came into force on September 10 following the exchange in Moscow of the Instruments of Ratification.

The Deputy Foreign Minister of USSR, Mr. G. M. Pushkin and India's Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, exchanged the Instruments of Ratification on behalf of their respective Governments.

The Cultural Agreement was signed in New Delhi on February 12, 1960.

In accordance with the Agreement, the Soviet Union and India will strengthen and promote mutual cultural exchanges and encourage the development of educational, scientific, technical and cultural relations between the two countries.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3189:INI:C]

G. **Supreme Court Decision On Punjab Forward Contracts Tax Act:** The Supreme Court on September 13 declared the Punjab Forward Contracts Tax Act of 1951 void and unconstitutional.

The Court held that the Act, which provided for a levy of a tax on the business in forward contracts, was beyond the legislative competence of the State Legislature.

The ruling was given by a Constitution Bench of the Court while allowing an appeal by the Bullion and Grain Exchange Ltd., and other businessmen of Ludhiana, challenging the validity of the Act.

It was contended on behalf of the State Government that the Act fell within Item 62 of the State List and was, therefore, within the competence of the State Legislature (Item 62 mentions "taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainment, amusements, betting and gambling.")

A writ petition by the appellants for restraining the State Government from levying any tax under the Act had earlier been dismissed by the High Court.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

H. **Jury System:** Largely by the experience of several court cases, and by the recent trial of Commander K. M. Nanavati (Indian Navy) for the murder of Mr. P. B. Ahuja, the system of trial by jury, introduced in parts of India by British lawyers and jurists over a hundred years ago, has come to be critically discussed. The jury had pronounced Nanavati "not guilty" by an 8-1 majority. The jury verdict was described as "perverted" by the Sessions Judge, and it was referred to the Bombay High Court. The High Court found the murder proved and sentenced Com. Nanavati to life imprisonment.

The system has not been adopted over a large part of the country. Its application even in areas where it has been adopted is limited to certain classes of offences.

The Law Commission, in its last report, had recommended that trial by jury should be abolished because it "has had such a long trial" and had proved "a failure."

At one time, Bombay and Madras States brought into effect the system of trial by jury in parts of their States, but the working of the system was found unsatisfactory and was discontinued outside the "Presidency towns." In Uttar Pradesh, the system was abolished in 1953.

It was learnt that the Bombay High Court had recommended to the State Government the abolition of the system in Greater Bombay.

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At present, the system of trial by jury does not prevail in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and UP.

The statutory right to a trial by jury conferred by the Criminal Procedure Code was confined to the Presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras where the High Courts exercised original criminal jurisdiction.

The position has now been altered by special provisions. All criminal trials in the City of Madras now take place either before the Presidency Magistrates or the City Sessions Court. The trial of certain offences in the City Sessions Court is by jury. They are, broadly speaking, some offences against property.

In Bombay, however, Greater Bombay has been declared a Sessions Division and all Sessions cases in the area are tried in the City Sessions Court by jury.

In Calcutta, a City Sessions Court has been established, but its jurisdiction is limited. All trials before this Court are by jury.

Outside these three cities, the matter is regulated by two sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, one of which says that all trials before a Court of Session shall be either by jury or by the judge himself. The second section empowers the State Governments to extend or revoke trial by jury in any Court of Session in any district.

In West Bengal, however, the system obtains in 12 of the State's 15 districts and the State Government is understood to be contemplating its extension to another district.

Among the other States, the system has been adopted in 10 of Bihar's 17 districts in regard to some offences against property.

In Madhya Pradesh, where the system prevails in three of the 43 districts, the Government is understood to be considering its abolition.

In Mysore, the system applies—in nine out of 19 districts—only to some offences against property.

In Britain, where the accused has a right to trial by jury only in respect of indictable offences, he can, and often does, ask to be tried summarily by magistrates in a large number of cases. In civil litigation also there has been a marked decline in its popularity.

In USA, where the right of trial by jury is embodied in the Constitution, it is frequently waived by the accused to avoid publicity.

In France, the system proved a failure and has now been discontinued in its English form.

It is maintained by critics of the system—who form a considerable body of legal opinion—that trial by jury is time-consuming, limits the rights of appeal of the accused, is open to the evils of unscrupulous professional jurors and is unsuited to the Indian temperament.

On the other hand, supporters of the jury system, who also constitute a large body of opinion, maintain that the system is "always the best tribunal for the trial of every question of fact." The jury has been referred to as "a palladium" of justice and liberty by Blackstone and other English writers.

The system has the advantage of associating the public with the administration of criminal justice and, it serves to inculcate in the citizen a sense of duty and responsibility and a respect for law.

Among the eminent Indian supporters of the jury system is Mr. Justice K. Subba Rao, a former Judge of the Supreme Court, who has appealed for a revival of the system which he has called "one of the cherished institutions."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2549:INI:A]

I. **Uranium Reserves:** Recent drilling and survey operations undertaken by the Government's Atomic Minerals Division show that the country's reserves of uranium ore are larger than had been indicated in earlier estimates.

According to the previous estimates, India's reserves were adequate to replenish the first atomic power station for more than ten years.

Latest surveys suggest that the earlier calculation of the country's reserves of uranium ore as being capable of producing 400 tons of uranium metal was an underestimate.

Some idea of the cost of importing uranium can be had from the fact that recently the Government decided to spend Rs. 13 lakhs on the purchase of 26,500 kgs. of uranium precipitants required for the Atomic Reactor at Trombay.

The survey operations were carried out in Umra in Rajasthan, Chavara in Kerala, Jaduguda in Bihar and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3255:INI:P]

J. **"Apur Sansar", Wins Award At Edinburgh Film Festival:** The Indian film, *Apur Sansar* ("the World of Apu"), directed and produced by Satyajit Ray, was awarded a diploma of merit at the 1960 Edinburgh Film Festival.

Twenty-seven diplomas were awarded at the Festival, which received a total of 244 entries from 38 countries.

Other films securing diplomas were entered by Great Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia.

British films won the greatest number of diplomas (six), USA being next with four.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2434:INI:J]

IRAN

A. **Trade Agreement With USA Terminated:** At the request of the Iranian Government, the US-Iran Reciprocal Trade Agreement of April 8, 1943, was terminated as from August 26.

Future trade relations between the two countries will be governed by the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations and Consular Rights, which became effective in 1957 and which contains a "most favoured nation" clause.

The effect of the termination of the 1943 Agreement was that the minimum tariff rates on a wide range of goods, both American and Iranian, were abolished. The minimum rates also automatically applied to another 17 countries, but not all of them would now be entitled to "most favoured nation" treatment.

As a result, the Iranian Government expects to receive an additional revenue of about 350,000,000 rials a year from the higher tariff rates on special goods which hitherto enjoyed the minimum rates applicable under the 1943 Agreement with USA.

Special concessions under GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) would not be affected.

In 1959, the value of US exports to Iran was $114,000,000, and US imports from Iran amounted to $47,000,000.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2648:IRN:A]

IRAQ

A. **Soviet Help In Building Baghdad-Basra Railway:** Iraq and the Soviet Union signed in Baghdad on August 21 a new Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement.

Under the Agreement, Iraq received an additional loan of 180,000,000 roubles (approximately £16,000,000). The earlier Agreement provided for a loan of 550,000,000 roubles.

The new loan is intended for the building of the broad-guage Baghdad-Basra railway line. Within four years, Russia will carry out the survey and design, deliver equipment, rails, materials and rolling stock and will co-operate in establishing projects for wagon-assembling and locomotives repair shops and for producing re-inforced concrete sleepers.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3203:IRQ:A]

JAPAN

A. **Relations With USA:** The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Zentaro Kosaka, had talks with the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, on problems of common interest in Washington on September 13.

A joint *communique* issued at the conclusion of the talks said that they had agreed on the importance of maintaining close co-operation between Japan and USA within the frame-work of the new Mutual Security Treaty.

The *communique* re-affirmed the need for an early resumption of negotiations on general disarmament as also the necessity of an early nuclear weapons test ban Agreement, incorporating provisions for effective international control.

Both statesmen expressed their hopes for a speedy improvement of Japanese-Korean relations. They also agreed to promote further contacts and exchanges in the economic, cultural and scientific fields.

After exchanging views on various problems in Asia, they agreed to maintain close contact and consultation on matters of mutual interest in the area.

They also agreed that trade between the two countries should expand in the future "on a liberal and orderly basis."

Mr. Herter welcomed Mr. Kosaka's statement that the Japanese Government intended to promote its liberalization programmes "as rapidly as circumstances permit."

At a news conference later in the day (September 13) Mr. Kosaka said that if President Eisenhower were to go to Japan now, he did not think there would be any hostile demonstrations against him.

He said: "We feel that the situation has calmed down now and that the nightmare has passed."

He added that a situation such as that which compelled President Eisenhower to give up his visit to Japan would not arise again and added: "If and when he comes we are sure he will be given a proper welcome."

Asked whether there was a possibility of President Eisenhower being invited before the expiration of his term of office, he stressed that the original invitation still stood.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3430:JAP:A]

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B. **Agreement With Benelux Countries:** The Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs said in The Hague on September 5 that a new Trade Agreement had been concluded between the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) and Japan, providing for the "most favoured nation" treatment for both sides.

The Agreement provided for consultations if serious market disturbances occurred in any sector of the economy of an importing country following exports from an exporting country.

It said that Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands would retain several import restrictions when the Agreement came into force.

These covered 28 products including synthetic yarn and fabrics, cotton fabrics, gloves from synthetic fibres, clothing, rubber, footwear, earthenware and porcelain, iron and steel forks, knives and spoons, domestic sewing machines and pencils.

The list of restrictions would be reviewed every year.

Imports into Japan from the Benelux countries would receive equal treatment with those from other countries.

(*The New York Times*)

KOREA (North)

A. **Cultural Co-operation Agreement With Cuba:** Representatives of North Korea and Cuba signed an Agreement on Cultural Co-operation in Havana on August 31.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Han Sang Doe, signed for North Korea and the Cuban Minister of Commerce, Dr. Raul Cepero, acting as Foreign Minister in the absence of Dr. Raul Roa, signed for his country.

A Joint Statement issued along with the text of the Cultural Agreement said that the two countries would soon establish diplomatic relations.

It added that they would also appoint delegates to negotiate a Trade Treaty to be signed in Pyongyang.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3483:CHI:A]

LAOS

A. **Prince Souvanna Phouma Reconstitutes Cabinet:** Constitutional problems caused by Captain Kong Lae's *coup* (see page 3523) were solved on August 29 when King Savang Vatthana accepted the resignation of the previous Government of Mr. Tiao Somsanith and appointed Prince Souvanna Phouma as the new Prime Minister.

The Prince and members of the National Assembly had gone to Luang Prabang where the King had been staying since August 9 when the *coup* took place in Vientiane.

Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, formerly Defence Minister in the Somsanith Government, who had refused to recognize the *coup*, also went to Luang Prabang, where after protracted negotiations, Gen. Nosavan and Prince Souvanna Phouma issued a joint statement calling for peace and harmony in the Kingdom.

On August 30 Prince Souvanna Phouma announced a new Cabinet, which, contrary to earlier reports, included both Left-wing and Right-wing members.

The key post of Minister of the Interior was given to the Right-wing leader, Gen. Phoumi Nosavan. Mr. Quinin Pholsena, who served as Minister of the Interior in the revolutionary *regime* and was a Leftist, became Minister of Information.

All the eight members of Prince Souvanna Phouma's neutralist Government were included in his new Cabinet, but not in the same posts. The new Government included five members of the Somsanith Government.

In Vientiane, on August 31 however, Captain Kong Lae said: "We do not want Ministers from the old Government in the new Cabinet. I have sent a message to Prince Souvanna Phouma and am still awaiting a reply."

In a radio broadcast later, he appealed to the Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma to remove two "traitors" in the new Government.

He said that the 800 paratroopers under him would rather be executed than let the "traitors"—Gen. Phoumi Nosavan and Mr. Inpeng, Finance Minister—take office.

However, in Luang Prabang, the National Assembly gave a vote of confidence to the new Government.

Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, later left for Savannakhet, his former counter-revolutionary headquarters, where he dissolved his movement which had opposed the assumption of power by Prince Souvanna Phouma after the *coup*.

New "Coup" Attempted:

It soon became evident that the compromise between Prince Souvanna Phouma and Gen. Phoumi Nosavan would not end the crisis. By September 10 an attempt at a new *coup*, engineered by Rightists and headed by the Inspector-General of the Government, Prince Boun Oum Na Champassak, was reported over Radio Savannakhet.

The Prince said in a broadcast that he had decided to assume power in Laos. He also said in his broadcast that martial law had been declared throughout the country.

Explaining the reasons for his decision to take power, he said that since Prince Souvanna Phouma had become Premier, "the country, instead of moving towards peace and tranquillity, as had been promised," was experiencing increased tensions day by day.

[Prince Boun Oum Na Champassak is a descendant of the Royal Family of Champassak, a territory which became part of Laos only 70 years ago.]

The Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, immediately instructed General Ouane Rathikoune, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, to restore law and order throughout the Kingdom.

He also declared a State of Emergency in the Kingdom.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3523:LAO:A]

MALAYA

A. **Death of Paramount Ruler:** The Yang di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler), Sir Hisamuddin Alam Shah, died in Kuala Lumpur on September 1. He was 62.

Official mourning was ordered for 44 days.

He was Sultan of Selangor and elected Yang di Pertuan Agong by his fellow State rulers on April 14.

[Under the Constitution the Sultans or rulers of the nine Malay States have to choose one of their number every five years as Paramount Ruler.]

The death of Sir Hisamuddin meant that for the third time in the three years that the Malayan Federation had been independent, the nine State rulers would meet to elect a Paramount Ruler from among themselves. The first Paramount Ruler died in April, 1960 and the Raja of Perlis, who was the Timbalan Yang di Pertuan Agong (Deputy Paramount Ruler), acted as Paramount Ruler. He had again been acting as Paramount Ruler since August 8 when Sir Hisamuddin Alam Shah fell ill.

The late Sir Hisamuddin was chosen Deputy Paramount Ruler in 1957 and had acted three times as Paramount Ruler before the first holder of the office died on April 1.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3293:MAL:A]

NEPAL

A. **Trade Agreement With India:** Representatives of Nepal and India signed in Khatmandu on September 11 a new Treaty of Trade and Transit between the two countries.

The Commerce Minister, Mr. R. N. Mishra, signed for Nepal and the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Hareshwar Dayal, signed for his country.

The Treaty contained 14 Articles dealing with trade and transit facilities. According to the preamble, the Treaty aimed at expanding trade between the two countries, encouraging collaboration in economic development and facilitating trade with other countries.

Under the Treaty, Nepal will continue to levy import and export duties on goods imported from or exported to India. India, however, agreed that excise duties levied on goods exported to Nepal would be refunded to the Nepalese Government.

Both the countries agreed to take measures to prevent smuggling of their currencies from a third country and to prevent entry of goods passed in transit.

The Treaty laid down that Nepal would permit imports from a third country only against her own foreign exchange resources.

It stipulated that "neither party will issue any import licence on the basis that foreign exchange for it will be arranged by nationals of the other party."

If the Nepalese Government wanted to pursue a trade policy divergent from that of India there would be mutual consultations so as to ensure that there was no flow of goods imported from a third country into India.

Official sources in New Delhi explained that the Treaty, if operated in the spirit in which it was conceived, might lead to the development of a common market between India and Nepal within a limited field and encourage similar arrangements with other Asian and African countries. But if any provision of the Treaty was misused by unscrupulous businessmen, it might lead to serious complications.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3066:NEP:A]

B. **Soviet Engineers Design Power Station:** It was announced in Moscow on September 14 that Soviet

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engineers had designed a hydraulic power station and a 25-kilometre transmission line for Nepal.

The station, with a 1,200 kw capacity, is to be built at Panauti on the Kosi river.

The design was drawn up in accordance with the Soviet-Nepal Economic Agreement of April, 1959.

The necessary equipment for survey work has been delivered to Nepal.

Under the Agreement of 1959, the Soviet Union will also provide technical assistance in building a sugar refinery and tobacco factory in Nepal.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 2677:NEP:A]

PAKISTAN

A. **State Bank's Annual Report:** The annual Report of the State Bank of Pakistan, released in Karachi on September 12, said that the price-level and the cost of living showed a marked upward trend during the year 1959-60.

The Report attributed this increase to the progressive lifting of price controls on a number of consumer goods and partly to the Government's policy of promoting exports.

Prices of foodstuffs, edible oils and tea showed a sharp rise during the year.

The cost of living index in Karachi in June, 1960 was 126 as against 110 in December, 1958.

Food production increased during the year and industrial production was accelerated. The industrial production index stood at 185 towards the middle of 1960 compared with 100 in 1954.

The Report said that money supply in the country increased by Rs. 29.60 crores to Rs. 585.58 crores during 1959-60. The main reason for the increase was said to be the sizable surplus in the country's international accounts.

The Bank credit registered a sharp increase of Rs. 31.54 crores during the year—entirely accounted for by the private sector. The credit touched an all-time peak of Rs. 162.29 crores in February, 1960.

The balance of payments recorded a surplus of Rs. 12.72 crores during 1959-60 as against Rs. 1.36 crores in 1958-59.

Pakistan's gold, dollar and sterling reserves stood at Rs. 116.96 crores at the end of June, 1960.

The Report added that the State Bank had earned a profit of Rs. 6.47 crores during the year.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2916:PAK:C]

TURKEY

A. **Turco-Soviet Relations — Exchange Of Letters Between Mr. N. Khruschev And Gen. C. Gursel:** Letters exchanged between the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev and the Turkish President, Gen. Cemal Gursel, released in Moscow on September 1, called for close co-operation between the Soviet Union and Turkey.

In a letter addressed to Gen. Gursel on June 28, Mr. Khruschev said: "I and my colleagues in the Soviet Government have familiarized ourselves with great satisfaction with your latest pronouncements on Turkey's relations with the Soviet Union, made during talks with our Ambassador in Ankara on June 14.

"I should like to note, above all, our agreement with you that both Turkey and the Soviet Union have a common desire to improve our relations. We also note and, for our part, ardently welcome the fact that you do not have any objections of principle to the subsequent turning of Soviet-Turkish relations into close co-operation. Since our goals coincide in this respect, this shall then be what we must work for in the interests of the peoples of our two countries.

"You are well aware of our attitude to military pacts as well as our views on the participation in them by our neighbours, and I would not be frank if I did not state this now too.

"Of course, I shall say this frankly, it is our deep conviction that the most sincere relations between our two neighbouring countries would develop if Turkey embarked upon the road of neutrality.

"Turkey would receive an opportunity to use her resources, not for war preparations on which huge funds have been squandered so far, but for raising the country's national economy and the welfare of her people. Military spendings are a fathomless pit and not every country can endure their burden and develop her economy at the same time.

"I have expressed to you my frank opinion. This, of course, is not a condition for the improvement of our relations. We believe that this should be started and any step in this direction, let alone the achievement of this goal, will be greeted by us as sincere and true friends of the Turkish people and the independent Turkish State. We are not striving to deteriorate Turkey's relations with USA or the other Western Powers. Such a desire is alien to us. Moreover, we ourselves are striving to have good relations with the Western Powers, including the United States. If we are unable to establish such relations with some of them, or moreover, to make them good and lasting, it is no fault of ours.

"Your desire that Turkey, despite the binding nature of the existing commitments and alliances, should pursue an independent policy, meets with the understanding of the Soviet Government. We in the Soviet Union want most of all to see our neighbour-countries prosper and pursue an independent foreign policy.

"Irrespective of the past, the time has now come to rid our relations of the load of various prejudices and to start restoring step by step the confidence which formerly existed between our two countries.

"It is absolutely clear that the main thing now is not to search for questions on which we disagree. On the contrary, we must search for points on which our views coincide so as to advance along the road of rapprochement."

Gen. C. Gursel's Reply:

Gen. C. Gursel replied to Mr. Khruschev's communication on July 8.

He said: "I note with satisfaction the desire expressed in your message to arrive at better relations between our two countries and I can sincerely assure you that I fully share this wish.

"However, guided by the desire to leave no doubts concerning the position of the Turkish Government on certain points of your message, I should like in this connexion to give Your Excellency the following explanations. I wish to add that this clarification in no way reduces the prospects for improving relations between our two countries, but is proof that Turkey's commitments under the defensive alliances to which she belongs leave her enough leeway for arriving at the desired improvement.

"The Government which I head was set up as a result of the movement for national reforms, started on May 27. This movement, in conformity with its very first statements, did not fail to state with ample clarity that Turkey would remain loyal to her international commitments and specifically, to those of them which arise from the existence of her alliances such as NATO and CENTO.

"These alliances were concluded in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter. They pursue purely defensive purposes and are a consequence of the lawful and imperative need, which Turkey cannot overlook, lest she should prejudice her independence and security.

"Our policy of alliances has nothing incompatible with good-neighbourly relations between our two countries. As I have already noted, the alliances to which Turkey belongs are of an exclusively defensive nature and are not directed against any country, only against a potential aggressor.

"Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to dwell on the thought which occurred to me when I was reading your message. I do not think that the pursuance of a neutral policy can free the Government from military expenditures. If it were so, then countries such as Sweden, Switzerland or India, for that matter, would have had no military budgets. However, these countries, as you certainly know, maintain considerable means of defence, pressing a heavy burden on their budgets. They do so because they feel it necessary despite their neutralist policies.

"In reality, liquidation or at least reduction of military expenditures can be made possible not by neutrality, but by the establishment of a system of universal disarmament with an effective control mechanism, which would ensure the security of all the countries of the world, big or small, against any aggression on the part of any State.

"Until the creation of such a system of international disarmament towards which Turkey is striving just as passionately as any other country sincerely desiring peace, no State can renounce the means of ensuring her security. Turkey, prompted by this lawful concern, remains loyal to her policy of membership in collective security systems.

"Let me emphasize in this connexion that far from contradicting the pursuance by Turkey of a policy of multilateral co-operation with a view to securing peace and the independence of nations, these principles, on the contrary, are a logical foundation of this policy. Proof of this is the fact that already in 1934 and 1937 Turkey was successfully working in accordance with these principles to create the Balkan and Saadbad Pacts, whose purpose was to preserve the independence of their members and the peace of the area in question.

"I note with great satisfaction, Mr. Chairman, that the Soviet Government desires to confirm its statement of May 30, 1953. I, just as you, really believe that genuine improvement of relations between our countries is possible within the frame-work of the principles advanced in this statement, principles which Turkey, for her part, has never rejected.

"In conclusion, I would like again to express the hope that the considerations I have set forth above will convince Your Excellency that nothing in Turkish policy obstructs the improvement of relations between our two countries."

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3509:TUR:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Soviet Technical Assistance To UAR — Contracts Signed:** Contracts for Soviet technical assistance to the United Arab Republic for the construction of a railway line and a number of industrial enterprises, including a nitrogen fertilizer plant, were signed in Moscow on September 8.

Provision was also made for geological prospecting for oil and minerals in UAR.

The contracts were signed in the Kremlin by the Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council

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of Ministers, Mr. Vladimir Novikov and the Vice-President of UAR, Mr. Nur Al Din Kahala, in accordance with the Agreement of October 28, 1957 and the Protocol of September 7, 1960.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3198:UAR:C; 3208:UAR:C]

B. **First Five-Year Industrialization Plan Completed:** The UAR Embassy in New Delhi, in a Press release issued early in September said that the First Five-Year Industrialization Plan had been completed and work had begun on the Second Plan.

The Press release quoted the Managing Director of the Five-Year Industrialization Authority as saying: "Only two projects now remain to be carried out from the first industrialization programme, one of which envisages the establishment of a dye-stuffs-producing plant, and the other the construction of a laboratory to produce films for cinematographic purposes and X-ray examinations."

He revealed that work had started a few weeks earlier on the implementation of the Second Industrialization Plan and that tenders had been invited from foreign firms for the establishment of four weaving plants, two spinning units and one dye-stuffs factory.

(*UAR Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3108:UAR:B]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Mr. N. Khruschev Calls For UN 'Summit'; Employees Of US National Security Agency Granted Asylum In Russia; Russian Plans To Send Man Into Space; Britain Becomes Member Of IDA; UNESCO Conference On Adult Education.

A. **Mr. N. Khruschev Calls For UN 'Summit' To Discuss Disarmament:** The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, said in Helsinki on September 4 that disarmament was one of the most important problems facing the world today.

"I have, therefore, proposed that the Government chiefs personally shall lead their delegations to the UN General Assembly."

Mr. Khruschev, who was speaking at the National Theatre gala performance held in honour of the Finnish President, Mr. Urho Kekkonen, said: "In recent times there has been an increase of tensions. But that is not Russia's fault. We have not been spying and we are not leading the armaments race."

He referred to the dangers of West German military arrangements for obtaining atomic weapons.

Mr. N. Khruschev To Lead Soviet Delegation To UN:

The Soviet news agency, *Tass* announced earlier that the Soviet delegation to the 15th session of the UN General Assembly would be led by Mr. N. Khruschev.

US Reaction:

The US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, said in Washington on September 8 that he regarded Mr. Khruschev's proposal for a 'summit' meeting of more than 80 nations at United Nations as "ludicrous in the extreme".

He said that the Soviet Union had "persistently conducted a campaign of agitation against United Nations in the Congo and this campaign has found its echo in the harassment suffered by UN elements on duty in the Congo."

He told newsmen that he expected to lead the US delegation for the first week of the General Assembly.

It was, however, announced in Washington on September 14 that President D. D. Eisenhower, would address the UN General Assembly on September 22.

Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld's Comment:

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, welcomed the announcement that Mr. Khrushchev would lead the Soviet delegation to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly.

In a statement on September 1, he said that he welcomed the Soviet announcement for the possibilities it offered for the presentation of views at the most responsible level on some crucial questions facing the General Assembly.

He added that he saw in it also a recognition of the key role of United Nations at the present juncture of world affairs.

Other Reactions:

British sources said in London that the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, did not intend to go to United Nations.

Later, Mr. Macmillan said that he might go, if circumstances warranted his presence.

A French Government spokesman said in Paris that there were no plans for President Charles de Gaulle to go to New York.

According to announcements in other capitals, the First Secretary of the Polish Communist Party, Mr. Wladislav Gomulka, President Sukarno of Indonesia, President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, and other Heads of Governments and States would lead delegations to the UN General Assembly.

The Prime Minister of India, Mr. J. Nehru, told the National Development Council in New Delhi on September 13 that he was likely to attend the UN General Assembly session and would take a final decision before he left for Pakistan on September 19.

Restrictions On Mr. Khruschev's Movements In New York:

The Soviet Ambassador to USA, Mr. Mikhail Menshikov, on September 13 officially protested in the name of the Soviet Government to the US State Department against restrictions imposed on the movements of the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev outside Manhattan Island during his stay in New York to attend the UN General Assembly meeting.

Mr. Menshikov handed the protest Note to the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter and said that the restrictions would impede Mr. Khruschev's activities during his visit to the United States.

The same day (September 13), the US State Department rejected the Soviet protest and refused to ease the restrictions it had placed on the movements of Mr. Khruschev during his visit to New York.

The US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter, told a news conference in Washington on September 14 that the Cuban Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro, would be subject to the same restrictions as Mr. Khruschev when he arrived in New York to attend the UN General Assembly.

Asked whether restrictions would also be placed on President Nasser of UAR and President Tito of Yugoslavia, he said that those cases had not yet been considered or any policy adopted.

In a Note delivered to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, the Department said that the restrictions had been drawn up to assure Mr. Khruschev's security and could in no way be considered as interference with the normal work of the Soviet delegation to the General Assembly.

"While Mr. Khruschev is within the territorial limits of USA, but outside UN Headquarters itself, the ultimate responsibility for assuring the security of Mr. Khruschev and his unimpeded movement to and from UN Headquarters rests with the US Government. These measures... are designed specifically to assure to Mr. Khruschev the unhindered fulfilment of his mission to UN.

"They can in no way be considered to interfere with what is called in the Soviet Note the normal work of the Soviet delegation to the General Assembly.

"Travel beyond the limits of Manhattan Island is clearly not essential to the normal functioning of a delegation to the UN General Assembly."

Mr. N. Khruschev Arrives In New York For UN General Assembly Session:

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, arrived in New York on September 19 to lead the Soviet delegation to the 15th session of the UN General Assembly.

On arrival he issued the following statement:

"This is the second time that I have come to USA. Last year I was the guest of the Government of your country. Today I come to New York in a new capacity — as head of the delegation of the Soviet Union to the General Assembly of United Nations.

"The thoughts and aspirations of most people in all countries are today focussed on one goal, that is, how to bring about a situation conducive to ensuring a stable peace throughout the world.

"It is natural that, first and foremost, the people look towards two countries — USA and the Soviet Union. This is not because our countries are in any way specially chosen or marked by the heavens, but because they are economically the mightiest and are armed with the most powerful of modern weapons.

"If differences between us increase and the statesmen of both countries do not strive to check such a trend in the development of relations between our countries, the impending menace not only to USA and the Soviet Union, but to the whole world as well, is plain to all.

"We realize this and seek to do the utmost in order to channel the development of our relations towards a peaceful settlement of outstanding problems and towards universal peace.

"Feelings and emotions must not be given preference in politics. In this field one must be guided, above all, by common sense, and must soberly weigh all the circumstances. Such is the lot of statesmen that they have to travel not only to visit close friends, but

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also wherever they are called to go by the interests of their people and the common cause of all the nations, the cause of consolidating world peace.

"The Soviet Union attaches paramount significance to the problem of ensuring stable peace. To win such a peace it is required that all countries, and above all USA and her allies, be inspired with the understanding of the necessity to reach an agreement on disarmament under strict international control.

"Stable peace on Earth can be established only when all weapons are scrapped. So long as these weapons are loaded and kept in a holster strapped around one's waist, neither one nor the other side will ever rest assured that somewhere a chance conflict will not flare up.

"It is for this reason that the Soviet Union turned to UN in order to put up for consideration by the General Assembly the cardinal question of present-day international relations—the problem of general and complete disarmament and the appropriate strict international control.

"The Soviet Government notes with gratification that a number of countries approach this problem with utmost gravity and that leading statesmen are heading the delegations of their countries to the UN General Assembly.

"Unfortunately, certain statesmen pay lip service to UN and advocate strengthening its prestige, while in actual fact they oppose any useful discussion of the disarmament problem by the UN General Assembly.

"What is this but disparagement of the role of the International Organization that is, above all, called upon to ensure peace among nations?

"I must say that it was, therefore, very strange to read the recent statement by the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter to the effect that I am coming to America for propaganda purposes, that the Soviet proposal regarding the participation of leading statesmen in the discussions of the disarmament problem at the General Assembly is—(and I quote)—'completely ridiculous'. A strange sort of logic.

"Disarmament is, indeed, the most prominent international issue which the representatives of various States have for many years now been trying to chew, discussing it without success in all sorts of commissions at various level. And when the Soviet Government submits the proposal that leading statesmen should participate in the discussion of this question at the General Assembly so as to break the deadlock and find a solution of the problem, this proposal is called propaganda. Strange logic indeed.

"Those who are in favour of the solution of the problem of general and complete disarmament cannot understand such logic.

"If certain individuals declare that I have come to the UN General Assembly to indulge in propaganda, it only remains for me to take pride in such a propaganda mission for the good of peace.

"And I shall spare no effort in making such propaganda until even the thick-skulled convince themselves of the necessity to reach agreement on general disarmament and thereby ensure world peace.

"I am not sure whether I understood correctly the latest decision of the US Government with regard to Mr. Eisenhower taking part in the work of the General Assembly.

"USA has perhaps re-appraised her attitude towards the Assembly meetings and has also come to the conclusion that serious negotiations can be undertaken in UN to reach a Disarmament Agreement. Well, if this does not mean a fancy speech but really constructive participation in the work of the Assembly, we would welcome such a decision.

"In conclusion I would like to voice the profound respect I feel towards the entire American people and wish them success.

"I retain the very best feelings from my visit to USA last year and from my meetings with the American people. I have not forgotten the good impressions that I gained from talking with public and State leaders, with representatives of US business circles, with ordinary Americans—workers, farmers, intellectuals.

"I am convinced that relations between our great countries will improve. It is, after all, known that however dark the night, dawn invariably breaks.

"I am, therefore, sure that despite all their efforts the evil forces who want to poison the atmosphere in the relations between our countries will invariably sustain a defeat. Good times of warm, friendly relations between our people and between our Governments, will come about.

"In the name of this goal, which will further the improvement of relations among all the countries of the world, the Soviet Union is ready to go on working persistently, honestly and purposefully.

"In the name of consolidating peace and solving complicated international issues the Soviet delegation has come to New York to the fifteenth session of the UN General Assembly."

(*Tass* and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3106:AOA:G, 3499:AOA:A]

B. **Two Employees Of US National Security Agency Granted Asylum In Russia:** Two intelligence officials of the US National Security Agency, Mr. Vernon Mitchell (31) and Mr. William Martin (29), were granted asylum in the Soviet Union.

They disappeared from the United States several weeks before their public appearance in Moscow.

At a news conference in Moscow on September 6, they read out a statement which they had left in Laurel (Maryland) on June 22, 1960 before their secret flight from the United States. Photostat copies of the statement were handed to the news correspondents.

The statement said: "We hope to explain to our relatives, friends and others who may be interested, why we have sought asylum in the Soviet Union.

"Since starting work for the US National Security Agency in the Summer of 1957, we have learned that the United States Government knowingly makes false and deceptive statements both in defending its own actions and in condemning the actions of other nations.

"We also learned that the US Government sometimes secretly manipulates money and military supplies in an effort to bring about the overthrow of Governments which it regards as unfriendly to it.

"An instance came to our attention where the US Government gave money to a code clerk working in the Washington Embassy of a United States ally for supplying information, which assisted in the decryption (decoding) of that ally's coded messages.

"These activities indicated to us that the US Government is as unscrupulous as it has accused the Soviet Government of being.

"Many people working in the Department of Defence and in the intelligence agencies of the US Government know the truth of what we have asserted. However, if anyone was to verify any portion of it without official permission, he would be subject to heavy penalties.

"The recent American U-2 spy-plane incident had nothing to do with our decision to defect, for it was made more than a year ago. The U-2 incident was merely an instance where the truth was too obvious to be permanently suppressed or altered.

"In making these revelations we are not seeking excuses for our action. Neither do we wish to discourage the American people. There are individuals of great integrity and resourcefulness in America who, if given a chance, can rectify some of the tragic mistakes of the US Government in recent years.

"Some people in the United States who are opposed to communism have advocated a preventive war against the Soviet Union. They seek a kind of security which involves the annihilation of people with views opposed to their own. Such a war would at best leave them emperors over the graveyard of civilization.

"This statement has been made without consulting with the Government of the Soviet Union. The reason for this is that we feel we owe the American people an explanation of our action in our own words, and we wish to make this explanation in such a way that it cannot be later construed as a propaganda statement inspired by the Government of the nation in which we have asked to be allowed to make our homes."

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Martin later answered questions put to them at the news conference.

The most sensational disclosure was their claim that by her knowledge USA read the secret communications of more than 40 nations, including her own allies.

Asked to name some countries they cited Italy, Turkey, France, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay "and others."

The American success, at least in one case, according to Mr. Martin, was because USA supplied other nations with cipher machines of which she knew the construction and wiring of the rotors.

Mr. Martin described NSA headquarters as second only to the Pentagon and that half a billion dollars were spent every year on its worldwide activities.

Among its major sub-divisions was ALLO, which studies the codes and cipher systems of US allies and neutral nations.

(*Tass* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

C. **Russian Plans To Send Man Into Space:** The Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Academician Alexander Topchiev, told a news conference in Moscow on August 24 that the experiment in sending a satellite (*Arknik*) into space and bringing it back safely to Earth with all the animals and plants on board was very successful.

He added that the Soviet Union was planning another series of experimental space rockets to solve the great number of tasks connected with man's safety in outer space and his return to Earth.

He said that the steady increase in the size of Soviet space-ships had the single aim of permitting the manufacture of a ship which would provide all the conditions for a manned space flight.

Russia would make available to the scientists of the world the results of the scientific investigations obtained from the *Arknik's* flight.

Asked if a man would have returned safely to Earth if he had travelled in the latest Soviet space-ship instead of the dogs and other animals, he replied with an emphatic "yes."

He declined to discuss the question further.

He brushed aside questions as to where the space capsule and the ship actually landed by saying: "That is not a scientific question."

Academician V. Parin was asked whether a monkey would be the next Soviet space flyer and he said that Soviet scientists were adamant that most of the research into space problems could be done by dogs.

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He added: "However, to be able to present a fuller picture, we agree that such an experiment would serve a useful purpose."

Asked if Soviet scientists had so far noted any bad effects of radiation on the animals, he said that the cabin had only just been recovered and it "would take some time" to find out.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3537:AOA:A]

D. **Nuclear Molecule Created In Canada:** The creation of a nuclear molecule, which did not previously exist in nature, was disclosed by physicists at Canada's Atomic Energy Establishment at Chalk River, Ontario, on August 31.

Dr. D. A. Bromley, Associate Professor of Physics at Yale University, told an international conference on nuclear structure on August 30 that the nuclear molecule was created in Chalk River's "atom smasher", known as the Tandem Accelerator.

Dr. Bromley, who left Canada recently to join Yale University, directed the research project in association with two other nuclear physicists at the Chalk River Establishment.

He told a news conference that the discovery of the nuclear molecule "will open up a new field of research into forces contained in the nuclear cores of atoms."

He said that the Tandem Accelerator had pushed the two nuclear molecules of carbon 12 together, forming the nuclear molecule which existed for less than one billionth of a second. But, he said: "This is a long time on the nuclear scale."

(*The New York Times* and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3320:AOA:K]

E. ***Britain Becomes Member Of IDA:*** Great Britain signed on September 14 the Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association (IDA), which is to be an affiliate of the World Bank for providing aid to the under-developed countries.

Great Britain also deposited with the World Bank her formal instrument of acceptance of the Articles.

The Association will come into being when corresponding action has been taken by countries accounting for 65 per cent of its proposed initial resources of $1,000,000,000.

Britain's contribution to the total will be approximately $131,000,000, payable over a period of four to five years.

The Association's aim is to promote economic development and raise standards of living in the less-developed areas within its membership by providing finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than conventional loans.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3162:AOA:A]

F. **UNESCO Conference On Adult Education:** The Second World Conference on Adult Education sponsored by UNESCO concluded its 10-day session in Montreal on August 31, with a call to member-Governments to make adult education an integral part of their national systems of education and of economic development programmes, especially in the newly-developing countries.

Representatives from 49 countries and 46 international non-Governmental organizations attended the Conference.

The Conference was unanimous in expressing the urgency of extending adult education to all men and women. It noted that, because of the rapidity of technological change and the consequent weakening of traditional cultures, people were "likely to become bewildered, resentful and hostile" when confronted with changes they did not understand. Adult education, including vocational and professional education, would also help close the gap between the expert and the layman.

Declaration:

The following is the text of a formal Declaration on adult education adopted unanimously at the final session of the Conference:

"The destruction of mankind and the conquest of space have both become technological possibilities for our present generation. These are the most dramatic forms of technological development, but they are not the only ones. New industrial methods and new means of communication are affecting all parts of the world, and industrialization and urbanization are over-taking areas that 20 years ago were rural and agricultural.

"Nor are the changes which are going to fashion the pattern of our lives during the remainder of this century only in the field of technology. In large areas of the world the population is increasing. Vast, new national States are emerging and much of the world has become divided within the last few years into rival camps. Every generation has its own problems; in sober fact, no previous generation has been faced with the extent and rapidity of change which faces and challenges us today.

"Our first problem is to survive. It is not a question of survival of the fittest. Either we survive together, or we perish together. Survival requires that the countries of the world must learn to live together in peace. 'Learn' is the operative word. Mutual respect, understanding, and sympathy are qualities that are destroyed by ignorance and fostered by knowledge. In the field of international understanding, adult education in today's divided world takes on a new importance; provided that man learns to survive, he has in front of him opportunities for social development and personal well-being such as have never been offered to him before.

"The rapidly developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have their own special problems. For them, adult education, including education for literacy, is an immediate need, a need so overpowering that here and now we must help adult men and women to acquire the knowledge and the skills that they need for the new patterns of community living into which they are moving. These developing countries have few immediately available resources and great demands are being made on them.

"The countries which are better off have an opportunity of helping those which are poorer; they have the opportunity of such an act of wisdom, justice and generosity as could seize the imagination of the whole world. With their help, illiteracy could be eradicated within a few years, if, preferably through United Nations and its agencies, a resolute, comprehensive and soundly planned campaign was undertaken. We believe profoundly that this is an opportunity which ought to be seized.

"But it is not only in the developing countries that adult education is needed. In the developed countries the need for vocational and technical training is increasingly accepted, but this is not enough. Healthy societies are composed of men and women, not of animated robots and there is a danger, particularly in the developed countries, that the education of adults may get out of balance by emphasizing too much on vocational needs and technical skills. Man is a many-sided being with many needs. They must not be met piece-meal, and in adult education programmes they must all be reflected.

"Those powers of mind and spirit which have given to mankind an [illegible] of values and judgment must continue to find in our changing patterns of day-to-day living full scope for mature flowering in an enriched culture. This is nothing less than the goal of adult education.

"We believe that adult education has become of such importance for man's survival and happiness that a new attitude towards it is needed. Nothing less will suffice than that people everywhere should come to accept adult education as a norm and that Governments should treat it as a necessary part of the educational provision of every country."

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2306:INI:F, 3044:AOA:M]

SPORT

A. **Yugoslavia Wins World Football Championship:** Yugoslavia won the Olympic football gold medal, beating Denmark by 3-1 in the final in Rome on September 10. Denmark got the silver medal.

Yugoslavia took an early lead when Galic slammed in a shot in the second minute.

This unexpected goal demoralized the Danes and, even though warmly supported by the crowd, they could not click into a well-knit combination. Their attacks were poor and their passing wild. The Yugoslavs played well and in the 13th minute, their inside-left, Knez, beat the Danish goal-keeper with a high shot.

Yugoslavia increased her lead in the 70th minute when, after a smart move by the inner trio, outside-left Kostic got a pass in front of goal and placed the ball well out of the Danish goal-keeper's reach.

A consolation goal came Denmark's way 30 seconds from close. In one of their few good attacks, the Danes swept down the field and when left-half Nielsen received the ball 30 metres out, he netted with a drive that left the goal-keeper, Vidinic, helpless.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

BOOK ON ASIA

A. **Russian Central Asia 1867-1917:** A Study of Colonial Rule—By Richard A. Pierce; Publishers—University of California Press, Berkeley 4, California (USA)—Price $7.00.

This book describes events under Imperial Russian rule, which Soviet writers once depicted as oppressive but now describe as having been beneficial and progressive. It treats the period in the light of the conflict between 19th century concepts of "the white man's burden" and the awakening aspirations of colonial peoples, and as part of the contest between Western imperialism and the Islamic world. It shows the enduring geographic, political and cultural factors that must be faced by any *regime* in Central Asia, provides a basis for comparison between the methods and motives of the Imperial Russian colonizers and those of the Soviet *regime* and refutes misconceptions regarding Russian colonizing techniques.

The author gives a concise account of the Russian conquest and administration of the several native rebellions and the revolutionary outbreak of 1905 and describes Russian economic and cultural innovations. He shows the paradox of colonial rule—the process by which a subject people, dependent on their conquerors for advancement, learn from the colonial *regime* how to bring about its eventual liquidation.

Edited, printed and published by Mrs. D. B. Samuel at National Printing Works (The Times of India Press), 10 Daryaganj, Delhi. Office Address: 6, Queen Victoria Road, Post Box No. 595, New Delhi (India). Annual Subscription: Inland Rs. 95/-; Foreign Rs. 115/- (both inclusive of annual binder).

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ASIAN RECORDER

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **Pakistan Aircraft And Pilots To Be Released:** The Afghan Foreign Ministry announced on September 17 that the two Pakistani *Fury* military aircraft which had violated Afghan air-space in August, 1960 and their pilots would be released.

The aircraft were forced to land at Kandahar on August 13 and a protest had been delivered by the Afghan Government to the Pakistan *Charge d'Affaires* in Kabul.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3551:AFG:A]

BURMA

A. **Land Reclamation Programme:** About 80,000 acres of land have been reclaimed and put into production under the land restoration programme of the Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation started under the Four-Year Plan in 1956 with American aid.

The programme, estimated to cost about K1,41,300,000 is aimed at restoring to active production 1.2 million acres of the Irrawaddy and Sittang deltas and improvement of flood control measures which will benefit another one million acres.

Besides, the programme aims at promoting diversified double and triple cropping and shifts in land use and the introduction of mechanization in order to offset the shortage of migratory labour traditionally supplied by Indians.

In each district where land has been restored to active cultivation, a Land Tenancy Disposal Committee is to decide how the restored land should be distributed among eligible cultivators.

To meet part of the total cost of the programme, the US Government has furnished a loan of $400,000.

The loan was made under the Burmese-American Economic Co-operation Agreement signed in March, 1957.

It covers the cost of heavy earth-moving, grading, excavating and dredging equipment for work on embankments and drainage canals, crawler tractors, agricultural machinery for initial ploughing of cleared land and for the crop diversification programme.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 1349:BUR:A]

CEYLON

A. **Take-Over Of Schools — Government's Decision:** The Minister of Education, Mr. Badiruddin Mahmud, told a news conference in Colombo on September 11 that aided schools in Grade I and Grade II, which the Government was pledged to take over, would be permitted to run privately if they did not charge fees and complied with the Education Code.

A school in either of these grades, he said, would be allowed to charge fees only if more than 75 per cent of the teachers and parents of pupils attending it agreed under secret ballot to the levying of fees.

Schools in Grade III would be taken over by the Government shortly.

The All-Ceylon Buddhist Congress welcomed the Government's decision to take over all grades of assisted schools and discussed handing over two of its institutions to the Government "as a gesture of appreciation even before the actual take-over." But the Roman Catholic Church, which owns and manages a large number of schools in all grades, was said to be troubled by the Government's decision and protest meetings of the Roman Catholics were being held in various parts of the country.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

[Prev. ref. 3519:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. **Mr. Sekou Toure's Visit:** President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea paid a goodwill visit to China from September 10 to 15 at the invitation of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Liu Shao-chi.

During the brief visit, Mr. Toure and his party went through a packed programme of public receptions, sight-seeing and held economic, trade and political talks with Chinese leaders.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, also had talks with Mr. Toure.

Cordial and friendly talks were held between Mr. Liu Shao-chi and the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai on the one hand, and Mr. Toure and the President of the Guinea National Assembly, Mr. Diallo Saifoulaye on the other.

Before Mr. Toure left Peking on September 15, China and Guinea signed a Friendship Treaty and Agreements on economic aid and trade relations.

Communique:

In a joint *communique*, Mr. Toure and Mr. Liu Shao-chi stated:

"At present all threats and obstacles to world peace come from the side of imperialism. Therefore, in order that a genuine and just peace may be realised, imperialist aggression and the rule of colonialism must be terminated and the oppressed nations in the colonies and semi-colonies must be masters of their own country and exercise their State sovereignty. So long as colonialism continues to exist and the colonial and semi-colonial peoples continue to be oppressed, it will be impossible for the world to have a genuine peace. The winning of world peace mainly depends on the resolute struggles of the peoples of various countries against imperialism and colonialism. The present-day national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is an indispensable and extremely important force for safeguarding world peace.

"The two parties consider that the current development of the international situation is increasingly favourable to the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, and are firmly convinced that so long as all the peace-loving countries and peoples unite and persist in their struggles, they will certainly be able to defeat the imperialist policies of aggression and war and safeguard world peace. The two parties express their support without reservation for all actions in favour of general disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons, which are inseparable from the liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonies and the dependent countries. The two parties re-iterate that the Governments and peoples of China and Guinea will continue to make persistent and unremitting efforts to safeguard peace in Asia, Africa and the world.

"The two parties note with satisfaction that the colonialist system is already collapsing, and that the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing more intensively on an ever broader scale. The two parties warmly greet the fact that a series of African countries have won independence and are continuing to struggle to free themselves completely from imperialist political and economic control and that friendship among the African peoples and the solidarity of the African countries are being strengthened, and express the wish that the peoples who are still under colonialist rule will realize their desire for national independence at an early date. The Chinese side considers that the Guinean Government and people have made outstanding contributions in supporting the other African peoples in their cause of opposing colonialism and its agents, winning and safeguarding national independence and promoting Asian-African solidarity. The two parties solemnly declare their resolute support for the just struggle for national liberation of the peoples of Algeria, the Congo, South Africa and other countries. They condemn the schemes of imperialists to interfere in the Congo's internal affairs and encroach on her territorial integrity. They hold that the Central Government of the Congo is the sole legal Government which has full right to manage Congolese affairs in which no interference by imperialism is allowed in whatever name and by whatever method. They express the firm belief that victory will surely belong to the peoples of various countries who oppose poverty, exploitation and oppression and strive to win and safeguard national independence for economic, social and cultural development.

"In the talks, the Guinean side states that the Government of the Republic of Guinea will continue to pursue its foreign policy of peace and positive neutralism and expresses full support for the Chinese people's struggle for their proper and legitimate rights and interests. The Chinese side expresses full respect for the policy of peace and neutrality pursued by the Republic of Guinea and fully supports the just struggle of the Republic of Guinea in defence of national independence and for economic development.

"The two parties point out with extreme pleasure that relations of friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea have developed smoothly on the basis of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence. During President Toure's visit to China, China and Guinea concluded a Treaty of Friendship, an Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation and an Agreement on Trade and Payments. The signing of these Agreements signifies that friendly relations between China and Guinea have advanced to a new stage. The two parties unanimously express that they will do their utmost to further consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Guinea.

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They consider that the consolidation and development of the friendly and co-operative relations between China and Guinea is not only in the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries, but also conducive to the strengthening of the solidarity and co-operation of Asian and African countries and the safeguarding of world peace."

Treaty Of Friendship:

The following is the text of the Treaty of Friendship, signed in Peking on September 13 by Mr. Chou En-lai and Mr. Sekou Toure:

"The Chairman of the People's Republic of China and the President of the Republic of Guinea,

"Desiring to consolidate and further develop profound friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea,

"Convinced that the strengthening of friendly co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries, conduces to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of China and Guinea as well as among Asian and African peoples and in the interests of world peace,

"Have decided for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty.

"*Article I*: The contracting parties will maintain and develop peaceful and friendly relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea;

"*Article II*: The contracting parties decide to make the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence as the principles guiding the relations between the two countries;

"The contracting parties will settle all disputes between them by means of peaceful negotiation;

"*Article III*: The contracting parties agree to develop economic and cultural relations between the two countries in a spirit of equality, mutual benefit and friendly co-operation;

"*Article IV*: The present Treaty is subject to ratification and the Instruments of Ratification shall be exchanged in Conakry (Guinea) as soon as possible.

"The present Treaty will remain in force for a period of ten years, unless either of the contracting parties gives to the other notice in writing to terminate it one year before the expiration of this period.

"Done in duplicate in Peking on the thirteenth day of September, 1960 in Chinese and French languages, both texts being equally authentic."

Economic Aid Agreement:

The following is the text of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation between China and Guinea:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Guinea, for the purpose of promoting the friendly relations and of developing economic and technical co-operation between the two countries and in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea, have concluded the present Agreement, the Articles of which are as follows,

"*Article I*: With a view to helping the Government of the Republic of Guinea to develop its economy, the Government of the People's Republic of China is willing to grant to the Government of the Republic of Guinea within the period from September 13, 1960 to June 30, 1963, a non-interest-bearing loan without any conditions or privilege attached. The amount of the loan is 100 million (one hundred million only) roubles.

"This loan shall be utilized in instalments during the period of validity of the present Agreement by the Government of the Republic of Guinea in accordance with the items of economic construction to be agreed upon by both sides. The loan shall be repaid within a period of ten years from 1970 to 1979 by the Government of the Republic of Guinea in instalments either with export goods of Guinea or with currency of a third country agreed by China. The repayment of the loan shall be completed in ten years with one-tenth of the above loan each year.

"*Article II*: According to the capabilities of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the requirements of the Government of the Republic of Guinea, the Government of the People's Republic of China will supply the Government of the Republic of Guinea techniques and materials within the amount of the above loan and within the following scope:

"(1) The supply of technical assistance by despatching of experts, technicians and skilled workers;

"(2) The supply of a complete set of equipment, machinery and materials, techniques and other goods; and

"(3) Assistance in the training of technicians and skilled workers of the Republic of Guinea.

"*Article III*: The return travelling expenses of the Chinese experts, technicians and skilled workers to be despatched in accordance with points (1) and (3) of Article II of this Agreement to the Republic of Guinea and their salaries during the period of work in the Republic of Guinea shall be borne by the Government of the People's Republic of China; the living expenses of the Chinese experts, technicians and skilled workers during the period of work in the Republic of Guinea shall be paid out of the loan, on the condition that their standard of living shall not exceed that of personnel of the same rank in the Republic of Guinea. The living expenses of the trainees to be sent to China by the Government of the Republic of Guinea to learn techniques shall be paid from the amount of the loan.

"*Article IV*: For the entries of drawing the loan and its repayment, the People's Bank of China and the Bank of the Republic of Guinea shall discuss and make separately the technical arrangements.

"*Article V*: In accordance with point (2) of Article II, the Governments of both countries shall appoint their representatives to discuss and fix the specific items of economic construction and techniques to be supplied by the Government of the People's Republic of China to the Government of the Republic of Guinea and the methods of their implementation and to sign thereafter protocols.

"*Article VI*: The executing organizations for this Agreement shall be the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China on the side of the People's Republic of China, and the Ministry of Planning of the Republic of Guinea on the side of the Republic of Guinea.

"*Article VII*: This Agreement shall come into force on the date of its signing and shall remain in force for a period of 20 years.

"Done in duplicate in Peking on the thirteenth day of September, 1960, in Chinese and French languages, the texts of both languages being equally authentic."

Trade And Payments Agreement:

The following is the text of the Trade and Payments Agreement signed between China and Guinea:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Guinea, for the purpose of enhancing the friendship between the Governments and peoples of the two countries and of developing trade relations between the two countries have, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, reached agreement as follows:

"*Article I*: Both contracting parties shall do their utmost and shall take all necessary measures to promote and enlarge trade between the two countries.

"*Article II*: Equilibrium between the total value of imports and that of exports shall be taken as a principle of trade between the two countries. The annual volume of exportation on each side shall be approximately 1,200 million (one thousand two hundred million only) Guinean francs.

"*Article III*: Both contracting parties agree to grant each other the most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties and all other duties and taxes applicable to the importation, exportation or transit of commodities, customs prescriptions and formalities as well as all dues and charges in relation to importation, exportation, transit, storage and transhipment of commodities and in respect of the issuance of import and export licences.

The above provisions shall not, however, apply to the following: (1) All special favour which the Government of the People's Republic of China has granted, or may grant in the future to the neighbouring countries; and (2) All special favours which the Government of the Republic of Guinea has granted or may grant in the future to the neighbouring countries.

"*Article IV*: Both contracting parties agree that the goods to be exchanged between the two countries shall be listed respectively in the two annexed schedules A and B, which form an integral part of this Agreement. Both Governments shall issue, subject to the laws and regulations of the two countries being in force, necessary import and export licences to the commodities listed in the annexed schedules A and B. This Agreement shall not preclude the trade in commodities not mentioned in the annexed schedules A and B.

"*Article V*: The import and export trade provided for in this Agreement shall be carried out through specific contracts to be concluded by the State trading organs or other importers and exporters of the two countries.

"*Article VI*: For the purpose of effecting commercial and non-commercial payments between the two countries, the People's Bank of China and the Bank of the Republic of Guinea shall open in each other's name a non-interest bearing, free of charge account to be kept in Guinean francs. The gold content of each Guinean franc is 0.0036 grammes of fine gold. If the said gold content of each Guinean franc is altered by more than two per cent upward or downward, the balance of the above-mentioned accounts shall be adjusted proportionately to the alteration made.

"*Article VII*: Payments for goods exchanged under the present Agreement and incidental expenses thereof, expenses in connexion with diplomatic, commercial and cultural affairs, social organizations and delegations of both countries and other payments agreed upon by the State banks of the two countries shall be effected through the above-mentioned accounts.

"*Article VIII*: Settlement of the accounts shall be made by both Banks at the end of each Agreement year. The balance, if any, shall be settled by the debtor party within six months after the end of each Agreement year in goods or in any currency of a third country to be agreed upon by both parties.

"The technical arrangements for effecting the payments under this Agreement shall be made by consultation between the two Banks.

"*Article IX*: In order to ensure the smooth implementation of this Agreement, both parties shall appoint representatives to set up a Joint Committee. The Joint Committee will meet once a year alternately in Peking or Conakry to examine the implementation of this Agreement, to solve by consultation the question arising from the implementation and to adjust, whenever necessary, the commodity lists attached to this Agreement.

"*Article X*: The Agreement shall come into force on the date of its signing and shall remain valid for a period of five years.

"Done in Peking on the thirteenth day of September, 1960 in duplicate, each written in the Chinese and French languages, being equally authentic.

"*Schedule A*: Commodities to be exported to Guinea by China: rice, textiles, building materials, agricultural machinery and implements, chemicals, silk piece-goods, tea, educational and cultural supplies; daily necessi-

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ties, foodstuffs, gunny bags, medicine and other goods.

"*Schedule B*: Commodities to be exported to China by Guinea: coffee, diamonds for industrial purposes, copra, groundnut, palm seeds and oil, cashew nut, sesame seed, rubber and other goods."

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 2959:CHI:A]

B. **Denial Of Flights Over India:** The official *Hsinhua News* agency reported on September 17 that China had rejected an Indian protest Note of August 22, 1960, claiming that Indian air-space had been violated by aircraft "coming from the Tibet Region of China."

The agency quoted a spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking as saying that "investigations by the Chinese Government showed that no entry of Chinese aircraft into Indian air-space had occurred at all".

The Chinese reply Note, which was handed to the Indian Embassy in Peking on September 16 described the Indian protest as a "very unfriendly act against the People's Republic of China."

The following is the text of the Note:

"On August 22, 1960, the Chinese Embassy in India received a Note from the Indian Ministry of External Affairs protesting against alleged violations of Indian air-space by aircraft coming from the Tibet Region of China. On August 24, the Indian Minister of National Defence, Mr. Krishna Menon, announced in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) that the Indian Government had protested to the Chinese Government on the so-called violations of Indian air-space. Fifty-two cases of violation of air-space were listed in a statement attached to the Note of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. On September 16, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a reply Note to the Indian Embassy in China stating that investigations by the Chinese Government showed that no entry of Chinese aircraft into Indian air-space had occurred at all. The protest of the Indian Government was, therefore, rejected by the Chinese Government. The spokesman of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is hereby instructed to set forth the real facts so as to ensure a correct understanding.

"In the early days of April, 1960, the Indian Government informed the Chinese Government that aircraft had been discovered flying over the Sino-Indian border area. During his visit in India in April, Premier Chou En-lai told Prime Minister Nehru in their talks on April 25, that it had been found through investigations by the Chinese Government that these were US aircraft. They took off from Bangkok, passed over Burma or China, and crossed the Sino-Indian border to penetrate deep into China's interior to parachute Chinese secret agents, weapons, supplies and wireless sets, and then flew back to Bangkok, again passing over the Sino-Indian border. Premier Chou En-lai assured Prime Minister Nehru at the time that the Chinese Government would never allow its aircraft to fly over the border and said that the Chinese Government had sent a Note to the Burmese Government stating that should Burma discover any unidentified aircraft in her air-space, she was fully entitled to take any counter-measure, either forcing them to land or shooting them down. China would do likewise should she discover such aircraft in her own air-space. Premier Chou En-lai also expressed his belief at the time that India would do likewise. Thereafter, in its Note of April 26 to the Indian Embassy in Peking, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs again emphatically pointed out that the Chinese Government was clearly aware that there existed at present certain forces who are bent on splitting by various means the relationship between China and her south-western neighbours.

"Particularly at a time when the Prime Ministers of China and India are trying to seek a peaceful solution to the Sino-Indian boundary question, it is most likely that these forces would try to attain their aims of disrupting Sino-Indian relations by means of air intrusions into India or China. It is hoped that the Indian Government as well as the Chinese Government would maintain common vigilance against this.

"It is worth nothing that, of the 52 cases of alleged violation of Indian air-space by Chinese aircraft listed in the August 22 Note of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, with the exception of the three dates of May 31, June 6 and June 15, which were after Premier Chou En-lai's visit to India, the other dates mentioned were all before Premier Chou En-lai's visit to India in April, 1960. The Chinese Government is extremely surprised that, after such clear explanations from Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Prime Minister Nehru and the Indian Government, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs should continue to disregard the reality and once again make groundless charges and protest against the Chinese Government in its Note of August 22. This cannot but be considered as a very unfriendly act towards the People's Republic of China. The Chinese Government expresses deep regret at it.

"The Chinese Government, proceeding from the desire to uphold friendly relations between China and India, proposes once again that in order to be on guard against deliberate attempts by outside forces to wreck Sino-Indian relations, the two sides should maintain vigilance with regard to the flights by unidentified aircraft over the border between the two countries and notify each other in time so that each side may take whatever measures it deemed necessary."

(*Hsinhua News*)

[Prev. ref. 3528:INI:C]

C. **Solidarity With The Soviet Union:** Speaking at a Bulgarian National Day reception in Peking on September 9, the Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, quoted the Chairman of the Communist Party, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, as saying that China's fundamental policy was to strengthen solidarity with the Soviet Union and all socialist countries.

Marshal Chen Yi said: "The Chinese people have always followed the instructions of Comrade Mao Tse-tung in striving for the tireless, ceaseless strengthening of fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and the consolidation, development and great unity of the socialist camp.

"Imperialist modern revisionists are now trying by all means to undermine our friendship and unity, but their shameful design is doomed to failure."

According to diplomats who attended the celebrations, the speech appeared to be a reply to Western reports of an ideological rift between Moscow and Peking.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3461:CHI:D]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Aid For Technical Education; British Credit For Third Plan; DLF Loan; Air Agreement With Czechoslovakia; Restrictions On Bank Borrowing; Indian Chamber Of Commerce On Third Plan; Steel Production; Tourist Development Council Meeting.

A. **Aid For Technical Education During Third Plan:** According to information available in New Delhi on September 19, Switzerland, France, the United Kingdom and West Germany had assured India of liberal assistance for technical education during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

The aid would be in the form of fellowships, services of experts and equipment for technical and scientific institutions in the country.

Switzerland had offered to assist the Central Scientific Instruments Organization in India. The services of eight experts for a period of five to six years and equipment required for manufacturing precision instruments and machines would be provided to India at a cost of 4 million Swiss francs. This would be the first major project of this nature undertaken by the Swiss Government.

West Germany had promised to raise the number of scholarships and fellowships. There was also a proposal to provide employment to those working in Indian industries in German undertakings in order to enable them to gain practical experience.

UK had decided to raise the amount of technical assistance to the College of Engineering in New Delhi, from £250,000 to £300,000. She had also agreed to provide an expert to plan the construction programme of the National Aeronautical Laboratory in Bangalore.

Besides deputing 13 experts for the proposed Petroleum Research Institute, France had offered scholarships in cultural and technological fields.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3424:INI:A]

B. **British Credit For Third Plan:** It was announced in London on September 21 that the United Kingdom had offered India £20 million for the expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant and another £30 million for the purchase of other capital goods from the UK during the first two years of the Third Five-Year Plan.

The question of further British credit for the remaining three years of the Third Plan has been left open, and will be discussed at the appropriate time in the light of the prevailing economic conditions in the two countries.

In addition to the £10 million loan already offered for the completion of the Second Five-Year Plan, the United Kingdom has agreed to give a further £5 million to relieve the pressure on India's current balance of payments.

These credit offers were made and accepted during talks which India's Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, recently had with the British Government on India's foreign aid requirements for the remainder of the Second and Third Plans.

Four months earlier, India had requested Britain for £35 million to meet her outstanding commitments in the United Kingdom in the remaining period of the Second Plan, but the British Government gave only £15 million in all for this purpose.

India will now get about £10 million (including the £15 million promised by the United Kingdom) during the next six months to meet her Second Plan commitments.

(*The Times*, London and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3465:INI:E]

C. **DLF Loan To ICICI:** It was announced in Washington on September 15 that the US Government had approved a loan of $5 million (Rs. 2.38 crores) to the Industrial Credit

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and Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., (ICICI) for the purpose of re-lending the funds to private Indian industries.

The loan is from the US Development Loan Fund.

(*USIS*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3426:INI:C]

D. **Air Agreement With Czechoslovakia:** It was announced in New Delhi on September 20 that an Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia for the operation of air services between the two countries had been signed on September 19 at Prague.

Mr. Bejoy Krishna Acharya, Ambassador of India signed on behalf of the Government of India, and Mr. Karel Stekl, Deputy Minister for Transport and Communications in Czechoslovakia signed on behalf of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Air-India International has been operating air services through Czechoslovakia since 1956 and the Czechoslovak Airlines began operating a service to India in August, 1959. The air services by the two airlines, which were being operated under temporary authorizations, would now be placed on a formal basis with the signing of the Agreement.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2489:INI:K]

E. **Restrictions On Bank Borrowings:** The Reserve Bank announced in Bombay on September 21 restrictions on borrowings by scheduled banks from it. Effective from October 1, 1960, these measures have been taken to ease the pressure of monetary demand which has been a contributory factor in the rise of commodity prices.

The three monetary measures are penal rates of interest for borrowings from the Reserve Bank by banks in excess of the quota fixed for each, an increase in the average lending rate by banks to their customers by ½ per cent and a limit on the interest rate paid by banks on short-term deposits.

Thus, an unexpectedly novel pattern of three bank rates in place of the one standard rate has been set up.

The Reserve Bank announcement said:

"The borrowings of banks from the Reserve Bank at the Bank rate will be limited to certain quotas above which further borrowing will be permitted only on payment of certain penal rates of interest. Each scheduled bank will be allotted a quota for borrowing from the Reserve Bank equal to 50 per cent of the reserves required to be maintained by it with the Reserve Bank in terms of Section 42, Sub-section 10, of the Reserve Bank of India Act (i.e. 5 per cent of liabilities and 2 per cent of time liabilities). The schedule of charges for borrowing from the Reserve Bank will be as follows:

"(1) Scheduled bank borrowings (against Government securities as well as bills) up to 100 per cent of the quota—the Bank rate.

"(2) Scheduled bank borrowings over 100 per cent but not more than 200 per cent of the quota—1 per cent above the Bank rate.

"(3) Scheduled bank borrowings over 200 per cent of the quota—2 per cent above the Bank rate.

"In view of the new system of penalty rates, the ceiling limits of borrowing from the Reserve Bank fixed for individual banks under the Bill market scheme, will, for the time being, not be operative.

"With a view to ensuring a levering up of the lending rate of banks and avoiding undue distortion in the present pattern of lending rates, the Reserve Bank has also issued a directive to the scheduled banks, requiring them to adhere, effective from October 1, 1960, to a minimum lending rate of 5 per cent on all advances, whether existing or new, whether clean or secured, with the exception of advances to other banks, including co-operative banks.

"Where the minimum lending rates of banks are 5 per cent or more, the banks should, effective from the same date, raise the structure of their interest rates further so as to ensure an increase in their average lending rate by at least ½ per cent.

"In respect of some very short-term rates on deposits, the Bank has also directed that no scheduled bank shall, effective from October 1, 1960, pay interest at more than 2 per cent below the Bank rate on any deposit (other than inter-bank deposit) repayable on notice or on the expiry of a period not exceeding 21 days from the date of deposit."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3552:INI:C]

F. **Indian Chamber Of Commerce Committee On Third Plan:** The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce made known in Calcutta on September 19 its views on the Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan, which had been forwarded to the Planning Commission.

The Committee welcomed the size of the Third Plan, which, it said, was not ambitious, considering the enormous back-log of poverty in the country and the growing needs of the people.

It observed that it should be possible to achieve the targets under the Plan and even to augment them further, provided a sustained effort was made to canalize the investments proposed under the Plan in such a manner as to get the maximum returns.

It pointed out that in spite of the investments in the first two Plans and the progress made in several directions, no real impact of planning had been felt by the large majority of the people. The *per capita* availability of food had not improved; cloth shortage continued to be felt; housing accommodation was still a problem and the number of unemployed persons had increased.

It said that if the fruits of the Plans were to become available to the people, strenuous efforts should be made to check the growth of population.

It stressed the need to maintain the price-line by maximizing production, linking wages with productivity and keeping in view the possible effects on price levels while considering questions of additional taxation.

It suggested the encouragement of foreign collaboration in industries to relieve the strain on foreign exchange requirements.

To step up exports, it recommended improvement on a permanent basis of the raw material position of some of the major export industries of the country, reconsideration of the policy of channelling certain exports through the State Trading Corporation and re-examination of export duties, particularly with regard to tea.

Describing the target of coal production in the Third Plan as unrealistic, it said that any short-fall in coal production would have a chain reaction in other spheres of industry.

It pleaded for an increase in the target of cloth production in the Third Plan.

In regard to agriculture, it emphasized the need for a stable agricultural policy and felt that any ideological approach in the matter should be avoided.

Referring to the resources for the Third Plan, it stated that the assessment of resources appeared to be an over-cautious under-estimate. It should even be possible to increase deficit financing in the Third Plan from Rs. 550 crores with the rising trend of production. Further taxation to the tune of Rs. 1,650 crores envisaged in the Draft Outline would have repercussions on development as also on the price-line.

Referring to the problem of unemployment, it observed that the solution lay in the expansion of organized industry and the establishment of organized consumer goods industries.

It urged the need for an overall housing policy to relieve the acute shortage of accommodation in the country.

Housing, it said, was essentially labour-intensive and a systematic housing policy would, therefore, be a powerful instrument in absorbing the unemployed labour force.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3423:INI:A]

G. **Steel Production—Expansion Envisaged:** The Central Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, told newsmen in Raipur on September 21 that the steel expansion programme of the Government will help increase steel production by 3½ million tons by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

The programme will increase production in the Bhilai Steel Plant by little over one million tons of steel and 3,00,000 to 4,00,000 tons of pig-iron. The Rourkela and Durgapur Plants will be able to produce a little over 1½ million tons of additional steel.

The Bokaro Steel Plant, to be set up during the Third Plan period, will also have a production capacity of one million tons.

Sardar Swaran Singh said that the overall expansion of the Indian steel plants in the Third Plan will be organized and controlled by an Indian organization.

The Bokaro Steel Plant, he said, will also be mostly managed by Indians, though in some important sectors India would require "strengthening by bringing in foreign experts."

Replying to a question, he said that the Design Organization for the steel industry had already started working on the expansion programme of some of the existing steel plants. In course of time, this Organization would be strong enough to undertake major works of design and other services for India's steel industry.

He added: "It is a happy development that the Indian firms of consultants are coming up and some load of additional work can be taken up by appropriate firms of consultants.

"We are paying special attention to the development of raw materials to feed the three Steel Plants. A programme has consequently been prepared for the rapid movement of coal in the country."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3424:INI:A]

H. **Increase In Tea Production In 1959:** According to official statistics released in Calcutta on September 19, production of tea in India rose by 2.7 million lbs. in 1959 from 717.0 million lbs. in 1958.

Compared to 1958, production in Northern India was higher by 9.7 million lbs., while in Southern India it was lower by 7.0 million lbs. The dooars was responsible for an increase of 6.5 million lbs. out of the total increase in the North Indian production.

Indian tea exports during 1959, however, declined by 33.5 million lbs. from the 1958 figure of 506.0 million lbs. The decline accounted for a loss in earnings to the extent of Rs. 10.1 crores. The total earnings in 1959 were Rs. 126.4 crores.

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Among the countries where Indian tea exports received a setback were UK, USA, Canada, Iran and Australia. On the other hand, India got a good market in Sudan, USSR, Irish Republic, West Germany, Netherlands and Turkey. A new market, where a substantial quantity of tea was exported during 1959, was Iraq. Exports to that country rose to 3.7 million lbs., from only 115.000 lbs. in 1958.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2278:INI:C]

I. **Woollen Yarn Prices To Be Controlled:** It was announced in New Delhi on September 21 that the Government of India had issued an Order controlling the production, distribution and selling prices of woollen yarn.

The Order, issued under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, provides that, in order to co-ordinate the production of woollen yarn with public needs, the Textile Commissioner may fix the type and quantity of woollen yarn to be produced by the manufacturers.

The Textile Commissioner will also fix the ex-factory whole-sale and retail prices at which the different varieties of woollen yarn are to be sold.

The Order further provides that in order to secure proper distribution of yarn, the Textile Commissioner may direct any manufacturer or dealer not to sell any woollen yarn, except under a permit issued by him.

The Order took effect immediately.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3497:INI:F]

J. **Cosmic Research Laboratory To Be Set Up In Kashmir:** It was announced in Srinagar on September 21 that the building for the High Altitude Cosmic Research Laboratory, to be set up by India's Atomic Energy Commission at Gulmarg (8,500 ft) will be completed before the end of 1960.

Buildings for two other laboratories, which will form part of the project, at Khilanmarg (10,500 ft.) and Apharwat (12,500 ft.) are expected to be completed in 1961. All the three laboratories will be inter-connected by a rope-way.

The entire project is estimated to cost Rs. 35,00,000.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3497:INI:C]

K. **INS "Ajoy" Launched:** The first naval craft built in India since Independence, *INS Ajoy*, was launched in Calcutta on September 21.

Built at a cost of Rs. 25,00,000 the craft's design and machinery are British, but special steel produced in India has been used. The displacement is 146 tons and the craft has a maximum speed of 17 knots, high manoeuvrability and is built for defence.

It is equipped to detect, locate and destroy submarines at approaches to ports and is also provided with anti-aircraft guns. Before proceeding to Cochin it will undergo trials near Calcutta and Visakhapatnam.

Two other vessels of this type are being built by the Hooghly Docking Company, a Calcutta firm. They are expected to be ready for launching early in 1961.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3339:INI:D, 3465:INI:F]

L. **Tourist Development Council Meeting:** The Tourist Development Council, which ended its meeting in Shillong on September 16, unanimously recommended that the allocation of Rs. 5 crores under the Third Five-Year Plan should be raised substantially to meet the minimum requirements of tourism, which was the sixth largest earner of foreign exchange.

The present allocation was characterized as inadequate and the Council proposed that a deputation of six members should wait on the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to urge upon him the need of increasing this amount.

Simultaneously, it was proposed that the State Governments should also discuss individually the question of increased allocation with the Planning Commission.

The Council made a number of recommendations with a view to making the visits of foreign tourists more pleasant. These related to the licensing of medium-sized cars as luxury taxis, provision of self-driven taxis for foreign tourists, a code of conduct for taxi operators, relaxation of mileage restrictions on railway travel and the prevention of the beggar nuisance at important tourist centres.

The procedure for obtaining liquor permits in various States was examined and the Council recommended that with a view to making it more convenient for foreign tourists, liquor permits valid for all States should be issued by Indian Missions abroad and Directors of Tourism in India.

The Council recognized the need of encouraging the establishment of more hotels in the country. It, therefore, recommended the provision of Government lands to the hotel industry at reasonable market rates.

It also felt that facilities should be provided to tourists travelling by road and for this purpose the oil companies and the Automobile Associations should be encouraged to set up "motels." It also urged that rest-houses should be properly maintained.

It approved of India's participation in the "Visit Orient Year" campaign in 1961, sponsored by ECAFE in co-operation with IUOTO.

[A Seminar will be held in New Delhi in April, 1961 on methods of promoting tourism in under-developed countries and ascertaining tourist preferences in regard to hotels, food and shopping.]

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1956:INI:X, 2491:INI:Y]

M. **Punjab Minister Relinquishes Portfolio:** It was announced in Chandigarh on September 20 that the Education and Labour Minister, Mr. Amarnath Vidyalankar, who had sought the permission of the Punjab Chief Minister, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, to resign from the Ministry had been relieved of the Labour portfolio.

The portfolio was transferred to the Minister for Industries, Food and Supplies, Mr. Mohanlal.

Some time ago, the Punjab branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) passed a resolution expressing no-confidence in Mr. Vidyalankar and asking him to resign from the State Cabinet.

Mr. Vidyalankar, who was holding a responsible position in INTUC before he was taken in the Ministry, requested Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon that he be allowed to resign from the Cabinet. Sardar Kairon did not accept the position that Mr. Vidyalankar was taken into the Ministry as a representative of INTUC. He, however, acceded to the request of Mr. Vidyalankar to be relieved of the Labour portfolio.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3167:INI:I]

N. **Hindu Religious Endowment Commission:** The Chairman of the Hindu Religious Endowment Commission, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, told newsmen in Ernakulam on September 20 that the Commission was empowered to make recommendations for legislation or other action for regulating the affairs of temples, *mutts* and other public Hindu religious institutions.

[The Commission was appointed by the Central Government to inquire into the management and conditions of working of temples and *mutts* and other public Hindu religious institutions.]

Mr. Iyer added that the Commission was also charged with the duty of investigating into the properties and incomes of the Hindu religious institutions.

It would also find out if certain temples and *mutts* were able to keep their services and their maintenance on an even keel. It would make recommendations on how these institutions could be helped out of their present difficulties and it would deal with the question of management and succession to the management of temples and *mutts*, especially the latter.

Mr. Iyer said that in the case of institutions having large surplus of funds, the Commission would have to find out if these funds were being utilized for the purpose desired by those responsible for founding the institutions.

He added: "It is our hope that we shall be able to have these surpluses utilized for such general religious usages and objects consistent with those that might be regarded or animated by the founders or originators of these institutions.

From the evidence of witnesses who testified before the Commission, he said, it was apparent that the *archakas* and *pujaris* in temples and other allied institutions were hardly well-educated. In some cases, they were wholly illiterate. The Commission felt that they should be given training in duly established centres for fulfilling the purpose for which these institutions were created.

A number of witnesses had pointed out to the Commission that there was neglect of spiritual and moral instructions and lack of discipline and coherent unity among the younger generation. The Commission, therefore, intended to go into the question of maintaining the services of religious institutions and to bring into existence centres of religious and secular instructions to train the people to discharge their duties as good citizens.

It was not the Commission's idea, he said, to put aside secular education or institutions, like orphanages, feeding of the poor, etc., which might be regarded as within the scope of the original endowments.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev ref. 2818:INI:K]

INDONESIA

A. **Ban On Political Activity:** President Sukarno issued an Order on September 13 temporarily prohibiting political activity in Indonesia. The Order, in effect, meant that political meetings and gatherings or any activity that might embarrass the governing system were forbidden.

According to the Order, issued in Dr. Sukarno's capacity as Supreme War Administrator, all political activity would be suspended throughout the country until November 30, 1960.

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A similar step had been taken earlier when the balance between Left and Right had become difficult to hold normally. The latest crisis was caused by the Army having banned communist activity in South Borneo, South Sumatra and the South Celebes and by signs that it wished to do the same in Java.

One report said that the ban was prompted by the mounting political unrest after the Presidential decree on the dissolution of the majority Muslim Masjumi and Socialist Parties in August, 1960. The dissolution Order caused deep resentment in the predominantly Muslim regions where the communists had been intensifying their activities.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3553:IND:A]

IRAN

A. **New Administrative Measures:** The Prime Minister, Dr. Sharif Emami announced on September 17 a new system of administration embodying a 15-point programme.

The first point on which emphasis was laid was the establishment of city and town councils as a step towards transferring civic responsibilities to the local citizens.

Other points included:

(1) Intensification of the campaign against corruption and malpractices in Government departments and the elimination of dishonest and incompetent officials;

(2) The strict enforcement of law concerning the conduct and discipline for Government employees and probes into their material and financial possessions, as well as the prevention of all Government employees and Ministers from taking part in business transactions with the Government;

(3) The strengthening of the judiciary with the object of ensuring complete individual and social justice, as well as elimination of defects and shortcomings in the executive branches of the administration;

(4) Creation of facilities for the welfare of the people through increasing industrial and agricultural output, the stabilizing of prices and new provisions for housing;

(5) Faithful implementation of labour laws and social insurance projects and all matters aimed at improving the welfare of the working classes;

(6) The recovery of taxes rightly due to the Government, implementation of all regulations and the enforcement of taxation laws with a view to increasing national revenue, and the introduction of concerted economy drives in all Government and public expenditures with the object of balancing the national Budget and placing the financial affairs of the country on a sound footing.

(*Tehran Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3555:IRN:A]

B. **Arrest Of Opposition Leader:** A prominent politician of the Opposition, Dr. Mozafar Baghai, was arrested on September 10 by Iranian security forces for harmful activities against State security and for distributing pamphlets threatening the security of police officers.

The Army Prosecutor, General Hosein Azmoudehn, announced on September 13 that Dr. Baghai had been interrogated and would be court-martialled.

Dr. Baghai, leader of the Labour Party, campaigned during the recent Iranian General Elections and vigorously attacked the former Premier, Dr. M. Eghbal, and his Party's policies.

Following Dr. Eghbal's election in August, 1960 Dr. Baghai challenged him by staging a sit-down strike with his supporters and organizing passive resistance to police attempts to disperse them.

After Dr. Eghbal's resignation, Dr. Baghai alleged at a public meeting that there was still a lack of "basic democratic freedom" in the country.

(*Tehran Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3232:IRN:B]

KOREA (South)

A. **Cabinet Re-shuffle:** The Prime Minister, Dr. John M. Chang, announced in Seoul on September 13 a re-shuffle of his Cabinet, including members of the rival "old guard" of the Democratic Party. (For background see pages 3534 and 3542).

The re-constituted Cabinet consisted of four members of the "old guard", which had hitherto refused co-operation outright, eight of the Prime Minister's own "new faction" and two Independents. Only six portfolios remained unchanged, including that of Foreign Affairs, which was retained by Dr. Il Hyung Chung.

The new Cabinet consisted of the following:

Dr. John Chang—Prime Minister;

Mr. Il Hyung Chung—Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Choong Ton Kwon—Defence;

Mr. Woo Pyong Kim—Reconstruction;

Mr. Yong Kyun Na—Health and Social Affairs;

Mr. Hal Jung Park—Transport;

Mr. Yung Sun Kim—Finance;

Mr. Jai Chun Cho—Justice;

Mr. Chung Suk Oh—Education;

Mr. Jai Ha Park—Agriculture and Forestry; and

Mr. Suntai Kim—Minister without portfolio.

The re-shuffle was the culmination of Dr. Chang's efforts to reconstruct his Cabinet with "old guard" participation. Though the Democratic Party has a more than two-thirds majority in the Lower House, the "old guard's" rebellion against Dr. Chang's leadership after the Elections and the decision to form a separate assembly group left him without a stable parliamentary majority.

One element of weakness in the new administration's condition for participation accepted by Dr. Chang was that the "old guard" would continue to be a separate group in the Assembly—potentially an opposition within the Government—while its members would attend joint Party meetings outside Parliament.

The "old guard", however, now held the key portfolios of Defence and Reconstruction, which meant that they could not properly dissociate themselves from overall Government policy.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3534:KRS:A, 3542:KRS:A]

B. **Japanese Foreign Minister's Visit:** The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Zentaro Kosaka, paid a one-day goodwill visit to Seoul, the capital on September 6. Though the visit was brief, significance was attached to-date by both Governments to break the 15-years-old diplomatic deadlock between them.

In a statement on arrival in Seoul, Mr. Kosaka said: "We have been deeply moved to hear your new Government leaders say that they desire not to be trammelled by the past but look ahead to the future. In response, we on our part wish to take the road to common prosperity with your Republic while paying full regard for the Korean people's sentiments towards Japan. The Republic of Korea and Japan now stand on the threshold of an era full of hope."

There was no major display of hostility against Mr. Kosaka, but on his route from the airport to his hotel a small group of demonstrators shouted slogans denouncing Japan for "aggressive acts during 30 years' rule."

Soon after arrival, he paid a courtesy call on President Yoon Bo Sun and later had talks with the Foreign Minister, Mr. Il Hyung Chung.

Later Mr. Chung said that he and Mr. Kosaka had agreed to begin preliminary talks in Tokyo in October, 1960. He said Mr. Kosaka had stated that Japan was willing to extend economic aid to South Korea, but the form of aid was not to be defined till further discussions.

The South Korean Government in a gesture to mark the occasion, released the 40 Japanese fishermen who had been detained for violation of the Rhee fishing line.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3292:JAP:A]

NEPAL

A. **Influx Of Tibetan Refugees:** According to reports published in newspapers in Khatmandu on September 19, the influx of more than 3,000 Tibetans into the Namche Bazar area in Nepal, at the foot of Mount Everest, had alarmed Nepalese officials.

The English daily, *Motherland*, said that the presence of a large number of Tibetans south of the Everest region within Nepal, had greatly taxed the limited resources of the area, resulting in a steep rise in the prices of food commodities. The rise was as much as 150 per cent in the case of many items.

The Tibetans had not only caused food scarcity in this area already deficit in food, but had also contributed to a deterioration of the law and order situation there.

Another daily said: "Petty crime is on the increase and violent quarrels between the local population and Tibetans are becoming more evident."

The *Nepal Sawwad Samiti*, a Nepalese news agency, reported that more than 4,000 Tibetans had entered Okhuldhunga District on the north-eastern border, and hundreds of Tibetans continued to pour in from the north.

The large-scale infiltration of Tibetans, despite the strong Chinese patrol on the Tibet-Nepal border, had become an alarming problem for the people of Nepal. According to official information, the Tibetans were mostly well-equipped with modern weapons.

The agency said that the real threat from the Tibetans was feared during the coming Winter when all the villages on Nepal's northern border would be vacated and people would move southward to warmer places. During that period the armed Tibetans might loot entire unguarded villages or might occupy the area finding it uninhabited.

Such infiltration, it added, might also overwhelmingly increase the number of Chinese agents who, during the next Elections, might vote for the amalgamation of these areas with Tibet.

The Nepal Government had banned the entry of Tibetans coming to Nepal from India, and nearly 3,000 refugees were said to be stranded at the Indo-Nepal border towns of Raxaul, Nautunwa and other places.

Chinese Agents Arrested:

Newspaper reports also said on September 19 that the Nepal border

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police had arrested three Chinese agents at Namche Bazar.

It was stated in Khatmandu that Chinese agents were coming to Nepal from Tibet in large numbers, taking advantage of Nepal's sympathetic attitude to Tibetan refugees.

An official committee headed by a senior officer of Nepal's Foreign Ministry was said to be surveying the border situation.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3557:NEP:A]

B. **New Minister:** Dr. Tribeni Prasad Pradhan, till then an Assistant Minister, was sworn-in on September 15 as Minister without portfolio in place of Dr. Tulsi Giri, whose resignation had been accepted.

Mr. D. K. Sahi, a member of the ruling Nepali Congress, was sworn-in as Assistant Minister in place of Dr. Pradhan.

No reason was given for Dr. Giri's resignation. He was formerly Foreign Minister and Development Minister.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2791:NEP:A]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: Indo-Pakistan Canal Waters Treaty; Treaty Of Extradition With Iran Ratified; Burmese Trade Mission; Visa Facilities For Indians; Exporters' Convention; Land Acquisition Act Amended.

A. **Canal Waters Treaty Signed With India:** The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived in Karachi on September 19 to sign the Indo-Pakistan Canal Waters Treaty with the Pakistan President, F-M Mohammad Ayub Khan.

He was received at the airport by F-M Ayub Khan, who introduced him to a select gathering of Ministers and diplomats.

Accompanying Mr. Nehru were the Indian Minister for Irrigation, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim; the Deputy Minister for Irrigation, Mr. Jaisukhlal Hathi; the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr. M. J. Desai; the Additional Secretary to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Mr. N. D. Gulati and Mr. Nehru's Principal Private Secretary, Mr. K. Ram.

All along the 10-mile route from the airport to the President's House, an estimated crowd of 500,000 cheered the Indian Prime Minister and shouted "Welcome Nehru", "Nehru Zindabad", "Ayub Zindabad" and "Prime Minister Zindabad".

Mr. J. Nehru's Speech:

Speaking at the signing of the Canal Waters Treaty on the lawns of President's House, Mr. Nehru said: "This is certainly a memorable occasion because of the fact that a very difficult and complex problem, which had troubled both India and Pakistan for many years has been satisfactorily solved."

The signing of the Canal Waters Treaty, he said, was an outstanding example of a co-operative endeavour between not only the two countries principally concerned but by other countries and the World Bank. He made appreciative references to the efforts made by the President, Mr. Eugene Black, and the Vice-President, Mr. W. A. B. Iliff, of the World Bank, during these years.

The signing of the Treaty, he added, would bring prosperity to a large number of farmers and agriculturists and others in both countries. "All of us, despite many scientific improvements, still depend on these rivers and the good earth, because the combination of this knowledge brings prosperity to the good of the countries concerned."

Under these circumstances, he said, their two countries were trying to utilize to their mutual advantage the waters of the vast rivers, which at present were going waste to the sea.

He added: "We are going to reap many benefits out of this Agreement, but greater than the material advantages are the psychological and emotional benefits. It is a symbol of unity and co-operation between the two neighbouring countries."

He expressed gratitude to the World Bank and those persons who had helped in finding a settlement of the canal waters problem. He also thanked the countries which had offered generous contributions to help implementation of the Treaty.

F-M Ayub Khan's Speech:

F-M Ayub Khan in his speech said that the signing of the Canal Waters Treaty was an event of great historic significance not only for the two countries concerned, but for the whole world.

He said that the problem was one of great magnitude and on it depended the livelihood of millions of people. But it had now been solved after very difficult negotiations which had gone on for a decade.

The two countries, he said, could now look forward to the development of the Indus basin for the welfare and good of the peoples of India and Pakistan.

The implementation of the Treaty, he said, would call for continued co-operation between the two countries for many years to come, and added: "I have no doubt that if we work in the same spirit and harmony, it will promote trust and understanding between the peoples of our two countries."

He thanked the World Bank and the countries which had come forward to make enormous financial contributions to make the conclusion of the Treaty possible. By doing this, he said, they had demonstrated their true friendship for India and Pakistan and had provided a distracted world with a great and outstanding example of how problems could be solved by generosity and abundant goodwill among nations.

Other Speeches:

The Vice-President of the World Bank, Mr. W. A. B. Iliff, deputizing for the World Bank President, Mr. Eugene Black, said that the signing of the Canal Waters Treaty was a great occasion for the people of India and Pakistan, especially for the cultivators of the two countries.

He said: "Eight years of exacting work now lie behind us—eight years beset at times with frustrations and difficulties—but for all of us this final happy outcome of our task carries with it the satisfaction of mind and spirit which passes all understanding.

"But, above all, this day is a great day for the people of India and Pakistan—especially the cultivators toiling in the fields of these parched and arid lands—so that they may now look forward to the promise of the controlled and regulated use of the life-giving waters with which nature has endowed them, all too lavishly at certain seasons, yet with such niggardly parsimony at others."

Speaking on behalf of the six countries—USA, UK, Canada, West Germany, Australia and New Zealand—which have agreed to give financial aid to carry out the projects envisaged under the Canal Waters Treaty, the US Ambassador to Pakistan, Mr. William Rountree, said that the signing of the Treaty was a unique and significant event.

He said the outstanding fact was that six nations from three continents had joined with the two neighbours of a fourth continent in "the most grandiose project ever conceived by man."

He said that he was impressed by the spirit of accommodation demonstrated by Mr. Nehru and F-M Ayub Khan.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in Great Britain, Mr. R. H. M. Thompson, who arrived in Karachi on September 18 to sign on behalf of the British Government an Agreement providing for financial assistance to the extent of £360,000,000 for the utilization of the Indus waters, praised Pakistan, India and the World Bank for the part they had played in bringing about a settlement of the canal waters dispute.

He said: "Their efforts have been an example to the world. We believe strongly in the principles of international co-operation and inter-dependence between the developed and the developing countries of the world of which the present Treaty is so outstanding an example."

He said that Britain, in common with other friendly Governments, was glad to be able to contribute financially to the settlement. "But the real credit in this settlement goes to Pakistan, India and the World Bank for the spirit in which they have worked."

Details Of Treaty:

Mr. Nehru and F-M Ayub Khan signed the Canal Waters Treaty on the evening of September 19.

The Treaty seeks to effect satisfactory utilization of the waters of the Indus system of rivers and fix and delimit the rights and obligations between the two countries concerning the use of these waters.

It also makes provision for the settlement "in a co-operative spirit," of questions which might arise in future in regard to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the Treaty.

The Treaty is largely based on the proposals made by the World Bank in February, 1954 and accepted by India long ago.

Under the Treaty, out of a total flow of 168,000,000 acre-ft. of water of the Indus system, about 80 per cent—135,600,000 acre-ft. of water—have been allotted to Pakistan, and 20 per cent—32,800,000 acre-ft.—to India.

[An acre-foot is the volume of water which will cover an acre of land to a depth of one foot.]

The following is the text of the Treaty:

"The Treaty allots the waters of the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab (western rivers) to Pakistan, except for essential uses in their own basins while they flow in India, and the waters of the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej (eastern rivers) to India, except for a transition period of 10 years which may be extended up to a maximum of 13 years during which Pakistan will build works to replace the waters received by her from these rivers.

"*Article I* of the Canal Waters Treaty relates to definitions of certain terms as used in the Treaty.

"*Article II* of the Treaty concerning the eastern rivers contains nine clauses:

"(1) All the waters of the eastern rivers shall be available for the unrestricted use of India, except as otherwise expressly provided in this Article;

"(2) Except for domestic use and non-consumptive use, Pakistan shall be under an obligation to let flow, and shall not permit

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any interference with, the waters of the Sutlej main and the Ravi main in the reaches where these rivers flow in Pakistan and have not yet finally crossed into Pakistan. The points of final crossing are: (a) near the new Hasta bund upstream of Suleimanki in the case of Sutlej main and (b) about one and a half miles upstream of the syphon for the B-R-B-D link in the case of the Ravi main;

"(3) Except for domestic, non-consumptive and agricultural uses, Pakistan shall be under an obligation to let flow, and shall not permit any interference with, the waters (while flowing in Pakistan) of any tributary which in its natural course joins the Sutlej main or the Ravi main before these rivers have finally crossed into Pakistan;

"(4) All the waters, while flowing in Pakistan, of any tributary which, in its natural course, joins the Sutlej main or the Ravi main after these rivers have finally crossed into Pakistan shall be available for the unrestricted use of Pakistan, provided however that this provision shall not be construed as giving Pakistan any claim or right to any releases by India in any such tributary. If Pakistan should deliver any of the waters of any such tributary, which on the effective date joins the Ravi main after this river has finally crossed into Pakistan into a reach of the Ravi main upstream of this crossing, India shall not make use of these waters. Each party agrees to establish such discharge observation stations and make such observations as may be necessary for the determination of the component of water available for the use of Pakistan on account of the aforesaid deliveries by Pakistan, and Pakistan agrees to meet the cost of establishing the aforesaid discharge observation stations and making the aforesaid observation;

"(5) There shall be a transition period during which, to the extent specified in *Annexure H;*

"(i) Limit its withdrawals for agricultural use, (ii) limit abstractions for storages, and (iii) make deliveries to Pakistan from the eastern rivers;

"*(6) The transition period shall begin on April 1, 1960,* and end on March 31, *1970,* or, if extended under the provisions of Part 8 of *Annexure H,* on the date up to which it has been extended. In any event, whether or not the replacement referred to in Article IV (i) has been accomplished, the transition period shall end not later than March 31, 1973;

"(7) If the transition period is extended beyond March 31, 1970, the provisions of Article V(5) shall apply;

"(8) If the transition period is extended beyond March 31, 1970, the provisions of Paragraph 5 shall apply during the period of extension beyond March 31, 1970;

"(9) During the transition period, Pakistan shall receive for unrestricted use the waters of the eastern rivers which are to be released by India in accordance with the provisions of *Annexure H.* After the end of the transition period, Pakistan shall have no claim or right to releases by India of any of the waters of the eastern rivers. In case there are any releases, Pakistan shall enjoy the unrestricted use of the waters so released after they have finally crossed into Pakistan, provided that in the event that Pakistan makes any use of these waters, Pakistan shall not acquire any right whatsoever, by prescription or otherwise, to a continuance of such releases or such use.

"*Article III* relating to provisions regarding western rivers says:

"(1) Pakistan shall receive for unrestricted use all those waters of the western rivers which India is under obligation to let flow under the provisions of Paragraph 2;

"(2) India shall be under an obligation to let flow all the waters of the western rivers, and shall not permit any interference with these waters, except for the following uses, restricted (except as provided in item (c) (ii) of Paragraph 5 of *Annexure C* in the case of each of the rivers, the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) to the drainage basin thereof: (a) Domestic use, (b) non-consumptive use, (c) agriculture use (as set out in *Annexure C*) and (d) generation of hydro-electric power as set out in *Annexure D;*

"(3) Pakistan shall have the unrestricted use of all waters originating from sources other than the eastern rivers which are delivered by Pakistan into the Ravi or the Sutlej and India shall not make use of these waters. Each party agrees to establish such discharge observation stations and make such observation as may be considered necessary by the Commission for the determination of the component of water available for the use of Pakistan on account of the aforesaid deliveries by Pakistan;

"(4) Except as provided in *Annexures D* and *E,* India shall not store any water of, or construct any storage works on the western rivers.

"Provisions regarding eastern rivers and western rivers as contained in *Article IV* state:

"(1) Pakistan shall use her best endeavours to construct and bring into operation, with due regard to expedition and economy, that part of a system of works which will accomplish the replacement, from the western rivers and other sources, of water supplies for irrigation canals in Pakistan which, on August 15, 1947, were dependent on water supplies from the eastern rivers;

"(2) Each party agrees that any non-consumptive use made by it shall be so made as not to materially change, on account of such use, the flow in any channel to the prejudice of the uses on that channel by the other party under the provisions of this Treaty. In executing any scheme of flood protection or flood control each party will avoid, as far as practicable, any material damage to the other party and any such scheme carried out by India on the western rivers shall not involve any use of water or any storage in addition to that provided under *Article III;*

"(3) Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed as having the effect of preventing either party from undertaking schemes of drainage, river training, conservation of soil against erosion and dredging, or from removal of stones, gravel or sand from the beds of the rivers; provided that (a) in executing any of the schemes mentioned above, each party will avoid, as far as practicable, any material damage to the other party; (b) any such scheme carried out by India on the western rivers shall not involve any use of water or any storage in addition to that provided under *Article III;* (c) except as provided in Paragraph 5 and *Article VII* (1) (b), India shall not take any action to increase the catchment areas beyond the area on the effective date, of any natural or artificial drainage or drain which crosses into Pakistan and shall not undertake such construction or remodelling of any drainage or drain which so crosses or falls into a drainage or drain which so crosses as might cause material damage in Pakistan or entail the construction of a new drain or enlargement of an existing drainage or drain in Pakistan; and (d) should Pakistan desire to increase the catchment area, beyond the area on the effective date, of any natural or artificial drainage or drain, which receives drainage waters from India, or except in an emergency, to pour any waters into it in excess of the quantities received by it as on the effective date Pakistan shall, before undertaking any work for these purposes, increase the capacity of that drainage or drain to the extent necessary so as not to impair its efficacy for dealing with drainage waters received from India as on the effective date;

"(4) Pakistan shall maintain in good order its portions of the drainage mentioned below with capacities not less than the capacities as on the effective date: (i) Hudiara drain; (ii) Kasur nala; (iii) Salimshah drain; and (iv) Fazilka drain;

"(5) If India finds it necessary that any of the drainages mentioned in Paragraph 4 should be deepened or widened in Pakistan, Pakistan agrees to undertake to do so as a work of public interest, provided India agrees to pay the cost of the deepening or widening;

"(6) Each party will use its best endeavours to maintain the natural channels of the rivers, as on the effective date, in such conditions as will avoid, as far as practicable, any obstruction to the flow in these channels likely to cause material damage to the other party;

"(7) Neither party will take any action which would have the effect of diverting the Ravi main between Madhopur and Lahore, or the Sutlej main between Harike and Suleimanki, from its natural channel between high banks;

"(8) The use of the natural channels of the rivers for the discharge of flood or other excess waters shall be free and not subject to limitation by either party, and neither party shall have any claim against the other in respect of any damage caused by such use. Each party agrees to communicate to the other party as far in advance as practicable any information it may have in regard to such extraordinary discharges of water from reservoirs and flood flows as may affect the other party;

"(9) Each party declares its intention to operate its storage dams, barrages and irrigation canals in such a manner, consistent with the normal operations of its hydraulic systems, as to avoid as far as feasible, material damage to the other party;

"(10) Each party declares its intention to prevent, as far as practicable, undue pollution of the waters of the rivers which might adversely affect uses similar in nature to those to which the waters were put on the effective date, and agrees to take all reasonable measures to ensure that, before any sewage or industrial waste is allowed to flow into the rivers, it will be treated, where necessary, in such a manner as not materially to affect those uses, provided that the criterion of reasonableness shall be the customary practice in similar situations on the rivers;

"(11) The parties agree to adopt, as far as feasible, appropriate measures for the recovery and restoration to owners of timber and other property floated or floating down the rivers, subject to appropriate charges being paid by the owners;

"(12) The use of water for industrial purposes under *Articles* II(3), II(5) and III(2) shall not exceed: (a) in the case of an industrial process known on the effective date, such quantum of use as was customary in that process on the effective date; (b) in the case of an industrial process not known on the effective date; such quantum of use as was customary on the effective date in similar or in any way comparable industrial process; or if there was no industrial process on the effective date similar or in any way comparable to the new process, such quantum of use as would not have a substantially adverse effect on the other party;

"(13) Such part of any water withdrawn for domestic use under the provisions of *Article II* (3) and *III* (2) as is subsequently applied to agricultural use shall be accounted for as part of the agricultural use specified in *Annexure B* and *Annexure C,* respectively; each party will use its best endeavours to return to the same river (directly or through one of its tributaries) all water withdrawn therefrom for industrial purposes and not consumed either in the industrial processes for which it was withdrawn or in some other domestic use;

"(14) In the event either party should develop a use of the waters of the rivers which is not in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, that party shall not acquire by reason of such use any right, by prescription or otherwise, to a continuance of such use;

"(15) Except as otherwise required by the express provisions of this Treaty, nothing in this Treaty shall be construed as affecting existing territorial rights over the waters of any of the rivers or the beds or banks thereof, or as affecting existing property rights under municipal law over such waters or beds or banks.

"*Article V* of the Treaty concerning financial provisions contains seven clauses:

"(1) In consideration of the fact that the purpose of part of the system of works referred to in *Article IV* (1) is the replacement from the western rivers and other sources of water supplies for irrigation canals in Paki-

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tan which on August 15, 1947, were dependent on water supplies from the eastern rivers, India agrees to make a fixed contribution of £62,060,000 towards the costs of these works. The amount in £ sterling of this contribution shall remain unchanged irrespective of any alteration in the par value of any currency;

"(2) The sum of £62,060,000 specified in Paragraph (1) shall be paid in 10 equal annual instalments on November 1 each year. The first of such annual instalments shall be paid on November 1, 1960, or if the Treaty has not entered into force by that date, then within one month after the Treaty enters into force;

"(3) Each of the instalments specified in Paragraph (2) shall be paid to the World Bank for the credit of the Indus Basin Development Fund to be established and administered by the Bank, and payment shall be made in £ sterling, or in such other currency or currencies as may from time to time be agreed between India and the Bank;

"(4) The payments provided for under the provisions of Paragraph (3) shall be made without deduction or set-off on account of any financial claims of India on Pakistan arising otherwise than under the provisions of this Treaty, provided that this provision shall in no way absolve Pakistan from the necessity of paying in other ways debts to India which may be outstanding against Pakistan;

"(5) If at the request of Pakistan the transition period is extended in accordance with the provisions of *Article II* (6) and of part 8 of *Annexure H*, the Bank shall thereupon pay to India out of the Indus Basin Development Fund the appropriate amount specified in the table below:—

"Period of aggregate extension of transition period. Payment to India.

"One year £3,125,000.

"Two years £6,406,250.

"Three years £9,850,000;

"(6) The provisions of *Article IV* (1) and *Article V* (1) shall not be construed as conferring upon India any right to participate in the decisions as to the system of works which Pakistan constructs pursuant to *Article IV* (1) or as constituting an assumption of any responsibility by India or as an agreement by India in regard to such works;

"(7) Except for such payments as are specifically provided for in this Treaty, neither party shall be entitled to claim any payment for observance of the provisions of this Treaty or to make any charge for water received from it by the other party.

"*Article VI* relates to exchange of data:

"(1) The following data with respect to the flow in, and utilization of the waters of the rivers shall be exchanged regularly between the parties: daily (or as observed or estimated less frequently) guage and discharge data relating to flow of the rivers at all observation sites, daily extractions for or releases from reservoirs, daily withdrawals at the heads of all canals operated by the Government or by a Government agency (hereinafter in this Article called canals), including link canals, daily escapages from all canals, including link canals and daily deliveries from link canals;

"These data shall be transmitted monthly by each party to the other as soon as the data for a calendar month have been collected and tabulated, but not later than three months after the end of the month to which they relate, provided that such of the data specified above as are considered by either party to be necessary for operational purposes shall be supplied daily or at less frequent intervals, as may be requested. Should one party request the supply of any of these data by telegram, telephone, or wireless, it shall reimburse the other party for the cost of transmission;

"(2) If, in addition to the data specified in Paragraph (1) of this Article, either party requests the supply of any data relating to the hydrology of the rivers, or to canal or reservoir operation connected with the rivers, or to any provision of this Treaty, such data shall be supplied by the other party to the extent that these are available.

"*Article VII* on future co-operation says:

"(1) The two parties recognize that they have a common interest in the optimum development of the rivers and, to that end, they declare their intention to co-operate, by mutual agreement, to the fullest possible extent. In particular: (a) each party, to the extent it considers practicable and on agreement by the other party to pay the costs to be incurred, will, at the request of the other party, set up or install such hydrologic observation stations within the drainage basins of the rivers, and set up or install such meteorological observation stations relating thereto and carry out such observations thereat, as may be requested, and will supply the data so obtained; (b) each party, to the extent it considers practicable and on agreement by the other party to pay the costs to be incurred, will, at the request of the other party, carry out such new drainage works as may be required in connexion with new drainage works of the other party; (c) at the request of either party, the two parties may, by mutual agreement, co-operate in undertaking engineering works on the rivers. The formal arrangements, in each case, shall be as agreed upon between the parties;

"(2) If either party plans to construct any engineering work which would cause interference with the waters of any of the rivers and which, in its opinion, would affect the other party materially, it shall notify the other party of its plans and shall supply such data relating to the work as may be available and as would enable the other party to inform itself of the nature, magnitude and effect of the work. If a work would cause interference with the waters of any of the rivers but would not, in the opinion of the party planning it, affect the other party materially, nevertheless the party planning the work shall, on request, supply the other party with such data regarding the nature, magnitude and effect, if any, of the work as may be available.

Article VIII on the permanent Indus Commission says:

"(1) India and Pakistan shall each create a permanent post of Commissioner for the Indus waters and shall appoint to this post, as often as a vacancy occurs, a person who should ordinarily be a high-ranking engineer competent in the field of hydrology and water-use. Unless either Government should decide to take up any particular question directly with the other Government, each Commissioner will be the representative of his Government for all matters arising out of this Treaty and will serve as the regular channel of communication on all matters relating to the implementation of the Treaty, and in particular, with respect to the furnishing or exchange of information or data provided for in the Treaty and the giving of any notice or response to any notice provided for in the Treaty;

"(2) The status of each Commissioner and his duties and responsibilities towards his Government will be determined by the Government;

"(3) The two Commissioners shall together form the permanent Indus Commission;

"(4) The purpose and functions of the Commission shall be to establish and maintain co-operative arrangements for the implementation of the Treaty, to promote co-operation between the parties in the development of the waters of the rivers and, in particular: (a) to study and report to the two Governments on any problem relating to the development of the waters of the rivers which may be jointly referred to the Commission by the two Governments; in the event that a reference is made by one Government alone, the Commissioner of the other Government shall obtain the authorization of his Government before he proceeds to act on the reference; (b) to make every effort to settle promptly, in accordance with the provisions of *Article IX* (1) any question arising thereunder; (c) to undertake, once every five years, a general tour of inspection of the rivers for ascertaining the facts connected with various developments and works on the rivers; (d) to undertake promptly, at the request of either Commissioner, a tour of inspection of such works or sites on the rivers as may be considered necessary by him for ascertaining the facts connected with those works or sites; and (e) to take, during the transition period, such steps as may be necessary for the implementation of the provisions of *Annexure H* (which contains details of the transition period);

"(5) The Commission shall meet regularly at least once a year, alternately in India and Pakistan. This regular annual meeting shall be held in November or in such other month as may be agreed upon between the Commissioners. The Commission shall also meet when requested by either Commissioner;

"(6) To enable the Commissioners to perform their functions in the Commission, each Government agrees to accord to the Commissioner of the other Government the same privileges and immunities as are accorded to representatives of member-States to the principal and subsidiary organs of UN under Sections 11, 12 and 13 of *Article IV* of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of UN (dated February 13, 1946) during the periods specified in those Sections. It is understood and agreed that these privileges and immunities are accorded to the Commissioners not for the personal benefits of the individuals themselves but in order to safeguard the independence of their functions in connexion with the Commission; consequently, the Government appointing the Commissioner not only has the right but is under a duty to waive the immunity of its Commissioner in any case where, in the opinion of the appointing Government, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the purpose for which the immunity is accorded;

"(7) For the purposes of the inspections specified in Paragraph (4) (C) and (D), each Commissioner may be accompanied by two advisers or assistants to whom appropriate facilities will be accorded;

"(8) The Commission shall submit to the Government of India and to the Government of Pakistan, before the first of June of every year, a report on its work for the year ended on the preceding 31st of March and may submit to the two Governments other reports at such times as it may think desirable;

"(9) Each Government shall bear the expenses of its Commissioner and his ordinary staff. The cost of any special staff required in connexion with the work mentioned in *Article VII* (1) shall be borne as provided therein;

"(10) The Commission shall determine its own procedures.

"*Article IX* on settlement of differences and disputes says:

"(1) Any question which arises between the parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty or the existence of any fact which, if established, might constitute a breach of this Treaty shall first be examined by the Commission, which will endeavour to resolve the question by agreement;

"(2) If the Commission does not reach agreement on any of the questions mentioned in Paragraph (1), then a difference will be deemed to have arisen, which shall be dealt with as follows: (a) any difference which, in the opinion of either Commissioner, falls within the provisions of part 1 of *Annexure F* shall, at the request of either Commissioner, be dealt with by a neutral expert in accordance with the provisions of part 2 of *Annexure F*; (b) if the difference does not come within the provisions of Paragraph (2) (a), or if a neutral expert, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 7 of *Annexure F*, has informed the Commission that, in his opinion, the difference, or a part thereof, should be treated as a dispute, then a dispute will be deemed to have arisen which shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of Paragraphs (3), (4) and (5), provided that, at the discretion of the Commission, any difference may either be dealt with by a neutral expert in accordance with the provisions of Part 2 of *Annexure F* or be deemed to be a dispute to be settled in accordance with the provisions of Paragraphs (3), (4) and (5), or may be settled in any other way agreed upon by the Commission;

"(3) As soon as a dispute to be settled in accordance with this and the succeeding Para-

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graphs of this Article has arisen, the Commission shall, at the request of either Commissioner, report the fact to the two Governments as early as practicable, stating in its report the points on which the Commission is in agreement and the issues in dispute, the views of each Commissioner on these issues and his reasons therefor;

"(4) Either Government may, following receipt of the report referred to in Paragraph (3), or if it comes to the conclusion that this report is being unduly delayed in the Commission, invite the other Government to resolve the dispute by agreement. In doing so it shall state the names of its negotiators and their readiness to meet with the negotiators to be appointed by the other Government. To assist in these negotiations, the two Governments may agree to enlist the services of one or more mediators acceptable to them;

"(5) A Court of Arbitration shall be established to resolve the dispute in the manner provided by *Annexure G*.

Upon agreement between the parties to do so; or at the request of either party, if, after negotiations have begun pursuant to Paragraph (4), in its opinion the dispute is not likely to be resolved by negotiation or mediation; or at the request of either party, if, after the expiry of one month following receipt by the other Government of the invitation referred to in Paragraph (4), that party comes to the conclusion that the other Government is unduly delaying the negotiation;

"(6) The provisions of Paragraphs (3) (4) and (5) shall not apply to any difference while it is being dealt with by a neutral expert.

"*Article X* on emergency provisions says:

"If, at any time prior to March 31, 1965, Pakistan should represent to the World Bank that, because of the outbreak of large-scale international hostilities arising out of causes beyond the control of Pakistan, she is unable to obtain from abroad the materials and equipment necessary for the completion, by March 31, 1973, of that part of the system of works referred to in *Article IV* (1) which relates to the replacement referred to therein, (hereinafter referred to as the 'replacement element') and if, after consideration of this representation in consultation with India, the Bank is of the opinion that, (a) these hostilities are on a scale of which the consequence is that Pakistan is unable to obtain in time such materials and equipment as must be procured from abroad for the completion, by March 31, 1973, of the replacement element, and (b) since the effective date, Pakistan has taken all reasonable steps to obtain the said materials and equipment, and with such resources of materials and equipment as have been available to Pakistan both from within Pakistan and from abroad, has carried forward the construction of the replacement element with due diligence and all reasonable expedition, the Bank shall immediately notify each of the parties accordingly. The parties undertake, without prejudice to the provisions of *Article XII* (3) and (4), that, on being so notified, they will forthwith consult together and enlist the good offices of the Bank in their consultation, with a view to reaching mutual agreement as to whether or not, in the light of all the circumstances then prevailing, any modifications of the provisions of this Treaty are appropriate and advisable and, if so, the nature and the extent of the modifications.

"*Article XI* on general provisions says:

"(1) It is expressly understood that this Treaty governs the rights and obligations of each party in relation to the other with respect only to the use of the waters of the rivers and matters incidental thereto; and nothing contained in this Treaty, and nothing arising out of the execution thereof, shall be construed as constituting a recognition or waiver (whether tacit, by implication or otherwise) of any rights or claims whatsoever of either of the parties other than those rights or claims which are expressly recognized or waived in this Treaty.

"Each of the parties agrees that it will not invoke this Treaty, anything contained therein, or anything arising out of the execution thereof, in support of any of its own rights or claims whatsoever or in disputing any of the rights or claims whatsoever of the other party, other than those rights or claims which are expressly recognized or waived in this Treaty;

"(2) Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed by the parties as in any way establishing any general principle of law or any precedent;

"(3) The rights and obligations of each party under this Treaty shall remain unaffected by any provisions contained in, or by anything arising out of the execution of, any agreement establishing the Indus Basin Development Fund.

"*Article XII* on final provisions says:

"(1) This Treaty consists of the Preamble, the Articles hereof and *Annexures A* to *H* hereto, and may be cited as The Indus Waters Treaty 1960;

"(2) This Treaty shall be ratified and the Ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in New Delhi. It shall enter into force upon the exchange of Ratifications, and will then take effect retrospectively from April 1, 1960;

"(3) The provisions of this Treaty may from time to time be modified by a duly ratified Treaty concluded for that purpose between the two Governments;

"(4) The provisions of this Treaty, or the provisions of this Treaty as modified under the provisions of Paragraph (3), shall continue in force until terminated by a duly ratified Treaty concluded for that purpose between the two Governments."

Besides Mr. Nehru and F-M Ayub Khan who signed the Treaty on behalf of India and Pakistan respectively, Mr. W. A. B. Iliff also signed the Treaty on behalf of the World Bank.

Indus Basin Development Fund:

Apart from the Canal Waters Treaty, two other Agreements were signed in Karachi on September 19.

One was an International Financial Agreement creating an Indus Basin Development Fund of about $900,000,000 (about Rs. 4,500,000,000) to finance the construction of irrigation and other works in Pakistan.

The International Financial Agreement was executed by representatives of the Governments of Australia, Canada, West Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, UK, USA and the World Bank.

Contributions to the Fund would come from the participating Governments to the tune of $640,000,000, from India $174,000,000 payable under the Indus Waters Treaty towards the cost of replacement works and from the World Bank $80,000,000 as a loan to Pakistan.

The other was an Agreement for a loan of $90,000,000 from the World Bank to Pakistan, which was signed by Mr. Mohammed Shoaib, Finance Minister, on behalf of Pakistan and by Mr. W. A. B. Iliff on behalf of the Bank.

The amount of the loan was $90,000,000 of which $80,000,000 would be paid into the Indus Basin Development Fund and the balance of $10,000,000 would be available to meet interest and other charges on the loan during the first eight years of the period of construction of the works.

The loan would be repaid over a period of 20 years beginning in 1970.

Each portion of the loan as it is made available for disbursement will carry interest at the rate then in effect for long-term loans being made by the Bank.

The US Development Loan Fund Agreement for a loan of $70,000,000 to Pakistan, the proceeds of which would accrue to the Indus Basin Development Fund, has already been signed. Repayment of this loan would be made in Pakistan rupees over a period of 30 years from the date of the first disbursement, the interest being 3½ per cent per annum.

The Indus Basin Development Fund would be administered by the World Bank. As administrator, the Bank would be responsible under the Fund Agreement for calling up half-yearly contributions to the Fund and for regulating disbursements from the Fund to meet approved expenditure incurred by the Water and Power Development Authority of West Pakistan on the works in Pakistan as the construction programme progresses.

The general scheme of works to be carried out in Pakistan was drawn up by the Indus Basin Advisory Board set up by the Government of Pakistan which, in addition to Pakistan irrigation engineers, included representatives of American and British engineering firms—and in consultation with the World Bank. The responsibility for carrying out the works rests with the Water and Power Development Authority of West Pakistan.

The participating Governments will make the following contribution grants to the Indus Basin Development Fund:

Australia—£A6,965,000, Canada—$(C)22,100,000, West Germany—DM126,000,000, New Zealand—£NZ1,000,000, UK—£20,680,000, USA—$177,000,000.

All the above grants as well as the US and World Bank loans will be freely usable or convertible for purchases in member-countries of the Bank and in New Zealand and Switzerland.

In addition, the Fund will be provided with the following resources of Pakistan rupees to finance expenditure in Pakistan currency:

(1) A contribution by USA in Pakistan rupees equivalent to $235,000,000, which will be in the form of grants or loans or both to Pakistan as may be agreed to between USA and Pakistan; (2) A contribution by Pakistan in Pakistan rupees equivalent to £9,850,000.

The Beas project to be carried out in India will not be financed out of the Indus Basin Development Fund. But two loans—one from USA and the other from the World Bank—will be given to India to meet the foreign exchange component of this project. The Beas dam will create a reservoir with a capacity of 5.6 million acre-ft. and hydro-electric potential for generating 20,000 kw of power. The Beas project and the Bhakra Dam will irrigate large areas in Punjab and the Rajasthan desert.

The works to be carried out in West Pakistan will consist of a system of eight link canals, nearly 400 miles in total length, transferring water from the western rivers to areas formerly irrigated by the eastern rivers. The total area to be thus irrigated will be above five million acres and the total volume of water to be transferred 14 million acre-ft.

Two storage dams will be constructed in West Pakistan, one on the river Jhelum with a capacity of 3.75 million acre-ft. and the other on the upper Indus with a capacity of 4.2 million acre-ft. The Jhelum dam will generate power of more than 30,000 kw.

Three barrages will be constructed to carry new canals across rivers. Five existing barrages and eight canals will be remodelled. Drainage works will also be undertaken to overcome waterlogging and salinity in about 2.5 million acres and about 2,500 tube-wells will be sunk.

World Bank's Statement:

The World Bank in a Press release on September 19 described the signing of the Canal Waters Treaty as marking the end of "a critical and long-standing dispute between India and Pakistan" and "opening the way to the peaceful use and development of water resources on which depends the livelihood of some 50,000,000 people in the two countries".

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The Bank estimated the flow of water in the Indus Basin as twice that of the Nile and three times that of the Tigris and Euphrates combined, and described the existing irrigation system in the Indus Basin as the largest in the world.

Describing the Beas project in India and the replacement works in Pakistan as the largest of their kind ever to be undertaken anywhere, it said that the total cost of the programme would be Rs. 5,350,000, of which Rs. 4,350,000,000 would be spent in Pakistan and Rs. 1,000,000,000 in India.

Two million tons of cement, 250,000 tons of steel and 1,000,000,000 bricks and tiles would be required to execute these works.

F-M Ayub Khan's Tribute To Mr. D. Lilienthal:

President Ayub Khan in a message to Mr. David Lilienthal, originator of the proposal for an Indus Basin Treaty, expressed appreciation of Mr. Lilienthal's "contribution to the cause of peace and amity between nations".

He said: "You have cause for legitimate pride in the fulfilment of your cherished desire for harmony and understanding between two neighbours."

Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's Comment:

President D. D. Eisenhower said in Washington on September 19 that F-M Ayub Khan and Mr. Nehru had demonstrated qualities of the highest statesmanship in reaching agreement on the Indus waters problem.

He said: "This brings to a salutary close a dispute of major proportions which had existed between these two free world countries since their independence 13 years ago. The livelihood of some 50 million people will be enhanced by the solution of this problem.

"The peaceful settlement of this issue marks the inauguration of a new chapter in the conduct of international relations wherein the expert 'good offices' of an international Organization have served to assist two equally determined nations to reconcile their opposing view-points and to reach an amicable agreement over a highly contentious dispute."

He also praised the World Bank President, Mr. Eugene Black and the Vice-President, Mr. W. A. B. Iliff "for their years of patient effort in assisting India and Pakistan to negotiate their differences in this matter."

He added: "The World Bank must also be commended for subscribing its own financial support and in enlisting the support of six friendly Governments to participate in the financing of this enormous project of development in the Indus basin, without which agreement would not have been possible despite the large investments being made by Pakistan and India themselves.

"USA is proud to be able to participate in this co-operative endeavour in the interest of the economic growth and security of these newly developing nations. It was with great interest that I was able to discuss this matter with President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Nehru when I was in their capitals last Autumn."

US Presidential Candidates' Views On Agreement:

The Democratic and Republican candidates for the American Presidency on September 19 took out a paid advertisement in *The New York Times* to salute the leaders of India and Pakistan for signing the Indus Basin Agreement.

The advertisement, signed by the Democratic candidate, Senator John Kennedy and his running mate, Senator Lyndon Johnson, and the Republican candidate, Vice-President Richard Nixon, and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, as well as a number of leading Senators of both parties said:

"We salute President Mohammed Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Prime Minister Nehru of India for their farsighted statesmanship in signing on this day in the common interests of their peoples an Agreement on the control and division of the waters of the Indus river basin and for thus demonstrating to the world the possibility of reaching agreement on international problems no matter how complex or difficult.

"We salute Mr. Eugene R. Black, President, and Mr. W. A. B. Iliff, Vice-President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, for their foresight, skill and persistence in working out an agreement on the Indus river waters acceptable to India and Pakistan and for mobilizing the financial resources necessary to carry it out.

"We salute the numerous Indians, Pakistanis, Americans and nationals of other countries, both officials and private persons, friends of India and Pakistan and workers for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means who have contributed by their individual and collective efforts to this signal achievement in international relations."

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim's Broadcast:

In a recorded broadcast from New Delhi in English and Urdu on the night of September 19, India's Central Minister for Irrigation, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, expressed the hope that the signing of the Canal Waters Treaty would bring a new era of co-operation between India and Pakistan in harnessing the large natural resources of the Indus Basin in the interests of the people of both countries.

He said that during the protracted negotiations, the Government of India had always recognized the fact that the waters of the Indus rivers were important for both countries and must therefore be developed for the benefit of both.

He said that Rs. 83 crores which India had agreed to pay Pakistan to enable her to construct replacement works represented, in the view of Indian engineers, a fair estimate of what they would cost.

After referring to some of the features of the Treaty, he said that the Government of India hoped to open the Rajasthan canal for non-perennial irrigation from the *kharif* season of 1961. As new channels were constructed and new lands were broken for cultivation, increased supplies would be available for them under the terms of the Treaty.

Rabi supplies for this canal would not, however, be available from the Beas until the end of the transition period or until the Beas dam was built. Work on the dam would begin very soon.

He expressed his gratitude and that of the Government of India to the President of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, and the Vice-President, Mr. W. A. B. Iliff, for the "great interest" they had taken in securing the settlement.

Cost Of Negotiations:

A news agency message from Karachi on September 19 sad that the protracted and tortuous negotiations over the Canal Waters Treaty had cost India and Pakistan over Rs. 30,000,000, most of it in foreign exchange.

A considerable portion of this amount was spent on journeys which the representatives of the two countries had to make to London and Washington for the negotiations, which lasted eight years.

The amount would be more if the payments the two Governments had made to foreign engineering and legal experts were taken into account.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta, *The Times of India*, Bombay, *PIB*, New Delhi, *US Embassy*, New Delhi and *Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3225:INI:D, 3321:AOA:O]

B. **Pakistan-Iran Treaty Of Extradition Ratified:** Instruments of Ratification of the Extradition Treaty between Iran and Pakistan were exchanged in Karachi on September 15 between the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir and the Iranian Ambassador, Mr. Ahmed Ghadimi Nawai.

Mr. Manzoor Qadir, speaking on the occasion, said: "This Treaty is a further link in the chain of Agreements that bind our two countries together in friendship and co-operation."

He referred to the statement of the Shah of Iran that there were no other two countries in the world which could be as close to each other ideologically, culturally, socially and geographically as Iran and Pakistan.

He added: "No better words could have been found to express those intimate ties that have made our two countries so close to each other. May this friendship continue to prosper."

The Iranian Ambassador, Mr. A. G. Nawai said that it was indeed a matter of great pleasure that "one more difficult problem confronting our two countries has been solved."

(*The Pakistan Times*, Lahore)

C. **Burmese Trade Mission:** A Burmese Trade Mission under the leadership of U Hla Gyaw arrived in Lahore from East Pakistan on September 14.

The leader of the Mission told newsmen at the airport that the Mission had purchased goods worth Rs. 6,100,000 in East Pakistan and would make further purchases in West Pakistan.

During its one-week stay in East Pakistan, the Mission had purchased gunny bags, cotton textiles, electric fans and lanterns.

U Hla Gyaw said that in West Pakistan, he intended to buy textiles, sports goods and dried fish.

In reply to a question, he said that East Pakistan had offered good quality articles at competitive prices and that was their sole criterion for buying from Pakistan. He said that the Mission wanted a still larger number of goods and hoped that the prices offered in West Pakistan would be more competitive.

In a statement on the normal trade relations existing between Burma and Pakistan, he said that Burma wanted to further strengthen her trade relations with Pakistan and hoped that the volume of trade would increase.

He added: "We intend to negotiate for sale of our rice for the coming year and at the same time we will buy whatever goods you offer us with a view to balancing our trade as far as possible."

He disclosed that Burma had shipped 1,500,000 tons of rice to Pakistan in 1960. According to a bilateral Agreement between Burma and Pakistan, Burma would export from 200,000 to 3,00,000 tons of rice to Pakistan.

Regarding foreign investment in Burma, he said that some Pakistani investors had successfully set up industries in Burma and the Burmese Government was prepared to extend facilities to more Pakistani industrialists and businessmen.

(*The Pakistan Times*, Lahore)

[Prev. ref. 3129:PAK:C, 3233:PAK:A]

D. **Visa Facilities For Indians:** It was announced in Karachi on September 19 that the Pakistan Govern-

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ment had taken steps towards better facilities for travel between India and Pakistan.

According to a Press release issued by the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, once a visa has been issued to an Indian national for visiting Pakistan, the greatest possible facilities would be granted to the visa-holder and he would be treated with respect and cordiality.

Persons visiting Pakistan on a 'C' category visa would be granted facilities provided for tourists in the Registration of Foreigners Rules. These facilities would exempt the visitor from reporting his movements within the country.

The system of two residential permits would be substituted by a single residential permit issued at the point where the person takes up his residence. No residential permits would be required for persons visiting Pakistan and staying for less than two weeks. Passports and visas would conform to the present scheme in regard to validity and availability for visiting places.

With regard to Pakistanis visiting India, any passport-holder, who has once travelled to India on a 'B' or 'C' category visa would not be allowed to undertake a second visit within the same calendar year unless he had obtained an endorsement on his passport duly signed and sealed by an authority permitting him to undertake the second journey. Such endorsements would be granted only when genuine and if pressing reasons for the second visit exist. This step has been taken to stop repeated and unnecessary journeys to India.

In the case of a property-holder or a pensioner who is entitled to a 'B' visa under the Indo-Pakistan Passport-cum-Visa Scheme, the passport-issuing authority would, on application make an endorsement on his passport, exempting him from the operation of this rule. This rule would also not apply to holders of 'A', 'D', 'E' and 'F' visas. They would be free to visit India as many times as may be permissible under the Visa Scheme.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3390:PAK:B]

E. Exporters' Convention — Decision To Expand Exports: A Convention of Exporters which met in Karachi on September 12 resolved that an all-out effort should be made to expand exports with a view to increasing foreign exchange earnings. The Convention represented about 100 trades and industries.

The Convention, the first of its kind to be held in Pakistan, was inaugurated by the Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce, Mr. S. Osman Ali.

It had been called by the Ministry of Commerce to enlist the participation of trade and industry in the implementation of the objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan.

It unanimously supported Mr. Osman Ali's observation that the implementation of the development programme envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan depended largely on the country's capacity to earn and find foreign exchange.

In the general discussion, representatives of various trades and industries brought to the notice of the Government certain bottlenecks which were retarding the flow of trade. It was decided to divide the Convention into seven panels of allied groups of trade and industries. These panels were asked to examine and report on the specific problems of individual industries, measures for increasing production and fixing targets for exports during the fiscal year July, 1960—June, 1961.

Mr. S. Osman Ali's Address:

Mr. S. Osman Ali, in his address enumerated the steps the Government had taken to provide an incentive to exporters. These were:

(1) In order to enable manufacturers to work to capacity and reduce costs, a number of raw materials had been placed on automatic licensing; (2) Export Bonus Scheme; and (3) Import duty rebate system under which exporters of manufactures could get a refund of import duty paid on raw materials entering into products destined for export.

He said: "We can only put our foreign exchange on a steady and rapidly increasing upward curve by increasing production and exports.

"I would like to emphasize here that greater production does not mean only more goods for the export market. It also means more production of agricultural raw materials. I would like to give you an example of the sort of thing I have in mind. We grow castor seed in Pakistan, but on such a small scale that there is very little left over for export after meeting our internal requirements. This is nothing short of a tragedy when one considers that the castor plant grows so easily and on land which is not required for raising food crops. I suggest, therefore, that our exporters should make it their business to contact the farmer and get him interested in growing more and making arrangements to buy his produce on a regular basis at fair prices.

"What we need is solid performance. Therefore, the only concrete suggestion I am going to put before you at this stage is that you should suggest a target for exports in your particular lines for the current year as well as for the fiscal year 1961-62 and let us know from time to time how your performance is matching up to those targets."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3431:PAK:A]

F. Increase In Salary Of Government Employees: A statement issued by the Finance Minister, Mr. M. Shoaib, in Rawalpindi on September 17 said that the Pakistan Government had decided to grant a further increase of Rs. 2 per month in the salary of Central Government employees serving in West Pakistan, whose pay did not exceed Rs. 100 per month.

He said that the increase had been granted as an *interim* relief to enable the employees to meet the recent rise in the price of wheat, pending receipt of the final recommendations of the Pay and Services Commission.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3296:PAK:E]

G. Central Medical Service To Be Established: The Health and Social Welfare Minister, Lieutenant-General W. A. Burki, told newsmen in Rawalpindi on September 15 that a Central Medical Service on an all-Pakistan basis would be established.

Gen. Burki said that the establishment of the Central Medical Service was recommended by the Medical Reforms Commission and had been accepted by the Government. The Service would be more or less on the pattern of the Central Superior Services. The Provincial Health Services, however, would continue to be separate.

He added that according to another decision taken on the recommendations of the Medical Reforms Commission, medical colleges and hospitals attached to them would be autonomous, run by a separate governing body for each.

He said that according to a third recommendation of the Commission, accepted by the Government, the district and divisional hospitals would get more powers and would be further expanded and improved.

He stated that preventive measures would be intensified.

In reply to a question, he said that the Cabinet had accepted almost all the recommendations of the Commission, with minor changes.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3220:PAK:C]

H. Land Acquisition Act Amended: The "Azad Kashmir" Government announced on September 15 amendments to its Land Acquisition Act to give the benefit of the current rates to persons whose lands are to be acquired for construction of the Mangla Dam in Mirpur.

The Government also announced that the land placed at the disposal of the "Azad Kashmir" Government by the West Pakistan Government for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from Mirpur, would not be accepted without checking the quality of these lands.

A large number of people from the affected areas demanded that they should be resettled on compact areas of land. They also asked that those persons who owned one acre of land or less should also be included in the re-settlement scheme.

The Chief Officer of the Mangla Dam Project called for suggestions from the public in preparing a practicable plan for rehabilitating the people likely to be affected by the construction of the Dam.

(*The Pakistan Times*, Lahore)

[Prev. ref. 3344:PAK:C]

I. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Sentenced: The former East Pakistan Minister and General Secretary of the defunct Awami League, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was convicted in Dacca on September 12 on a charge of criminal misconduct and sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000, or in default to undergo a further six-month term of simple imprisonment.

A similar sentence was awarded to Qazi Abu Nasser, managing agent of a local business firm, was charged with abetment of the offence by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Mr. A. Maudud, District and Sessions Judge and *ex-officio* Senior Special Judge, who passed the sentence, however, granted *ad interim* bail to both the accused, pending appeal before the High Court.

Mr. Maudud, in his judgment, observed that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was also former Minister in Charge of Anti-Corruption and was responsible for the passage of the East Pakistan Anti-Corruption Act of 1957 "unfortunately succumbed to the same malady."

About the co-accused Qazi Abu Nasser, he observed that he was the main actor, wire-pulling from behind, instigating and abetting the offences committed by the accused, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman.

(*The Pakistan Times*, Lahore)

[Prev. ref. 3482:PAK:E]

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October 15—21, 1960

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BURMA

A. **Review Of International Situation:** The Prime Minister, U Nu, reviewed the international situation in his address to the Chamber of Deputies in Rangoon on September 22.

The major theme of his speech was the need to resume East-West negotiations on general and complete disarmament. He said that he had no wish to exaggerate the part Burma could play regarding the "gigantic and complicated question."

Nevertheless, he said, Burma had a responsibility towards ridding the world of the chimera of nuclear holocaust. If there were indications that his presence in the United Nations General Assembly might be helpful, he said, he would attend it. He deplored the fact that the 'cold war' had been intensified and the 10-Nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva had broken down.

In a reference to the Sino-Indian border dispute, he said that it had placed Burma in a very difficult and unhappy position inasmuch as she cherished equally the friendship of both countries.

He also noted the improvement in the relations between India and Pakistan and said: "We congratulate both countries on the settlement of the long-standing canal waters problem and hope that it will open the door to the peaceful solution of their other differences."

Welcoming the emergence of several new independent African States, he paid a tribute to President Charles de Gaulle of France for his realistic and statesmanlike handling of the problem of former French colonies. He expressed the hope that Gen. de Gaulle would bring his great gifts to bear on the problem of Algeria.

On the Congo, he said that Burma was solidly behind the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld. He added: "The situation which United Nations faced, and still faces in the Congo, has been most delicate and difficult, and we believe that by its action in the Congo, UN has so far averted a disaster of great magnitude."

On foreign aid, he said that his Government realized that the principal effort for the development of the country must be its own, and there was no substitute for it. At the same time it also recognized the beneficial part foreign aid could play in development plans.

He re-iterated: "We therefore continue to be ready to receive such aid from any source, provided no political strings are attached. This has been the attitude of all Burmese Governments since we attained Independence."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3275:BUR:A]

B. **Government Purchase Of Shares In Oil Company:** It was officially announced in Rangoon on September 21 that the Government had acquired up to 51 per cent of the shares in the Burma Oil Company (1954) Limited in accordance with the Agreement of the Joint Oil Venture (JOV).

The announcement did not mention whether the Government intended to become a partner in the Burmah Oil Company (Burmah Trading) Limited.

The original Joint Oil Venture Agreement gave the option to the Government to propose a similar venture between itself and the Burmah Oil Company (BT) Limited after the Government had become the major shareholder in BOC (1954) Limited.

In addition, the Government had the right to acquire up to 100 per cent of the issued capital of the Joint Oil Venture and to transfer the shares if it chose to Burmese citizens.

Though the BOC has been generally identified with the entire Burma oil industry, two other British oil companies are also associated with the Government in the Joint Oil Venture (JOV): the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company and the British-Burma Petroleum Company. However, BOC is the largest oil company in Burma.

The fact that the Burmese Government was now the major partner in JOV meant that it would be entitled to appoint three directors to the Board of the BOC '1954' Ltd. Formerly, the British oil companies had three directors on the Board, one of whom was also Chairman and the Burmese Government had only two directors.

The '1954' Ltd. has an issued capital of £15 million. Its immediate objective has been to achieve self-sufficiency for Burma in main petroleum products such as petrol, kerosene and diesel oils, and as the ultimate objective the production and refining of 10,000 barrels of oil a day. Both those objectives have nearly been achieved.

JOV has returned satisfactory dividends to both the British and Burmese partners. However, during the last two years mutual suspicions had somewhat plagued the partnership. The Government felt that its British partners were lukewarm about energetically exploring for further possible sources of oil. The British oil companies, on their part, felt that they could not plan too far ahead in a socialist Burma.

There had been a considerable programme of exploration in the delta where seismic surveys and test-drilling had been carried out. The results, however, had not been encouraging. Exploratory drilling was also being undertaken in Central Burma.

The JOV Agreement provides for accelerated Burmanization throughout all branches of the oil industry including administrative and technical branches. The Company also has a programme of training Burmese nationals in Burma and abroad.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3367:BUR:A]

CEYLON

A. **Changes In Newspaper Set-Up:** *The Times of Ceylon* Limited, one of the two newspaper groups which the Government had earlier announced it intended to take over and turn into statutory public corporations, announced on September 15 its decision to form itself into a public company.

It stated that 72 per cent. or more of its issued capital could now be held by the public, leaving the present shareholders with 28 per cent. or less.

Preference was to be given to applications for 100 shares or less and the Board offered to make these allotments in the presence of a Government nominee.

The company's issued capital was to be increased by Rs. 3 million to make a total of Rs. 6,846,000. After the closing day of the offer of the new shares to the public, the present Board of Directors would resign, with liberty to offer themselves for re-election.

The Company's decision was taken on August 11, the day before the Government announcement in the Speech from the Throne, that *The Times of Ceylon* Ltd. and Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd. were to be turned into public corporations so that their ownership would be broad-based.

Mr. F. R. D. Bandaranaike's Statements:

In a statement issued the same day (September 15) the Finance Minister, Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike stated that the Cabinet had decided to entrust to the Ministries of Defence and External Affairs the task of drafting legislation to take over certain newspapers and to turn them into statutory public corporations.

He said that a Bill on the subject would shortly be presented to Parliament.

He added that it had been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, that existing newspaper corporations were taking steps to frustrate the objective of the Government as stated in the Speech from the Throne. One newspaper company had informed Mrs. Bandaranaike that it proposed to become a public company. The other company proposed to dispose of its assets to four new companies, to be formed by the same body of directors.

As it was not in keeping with the dignity of her office, he said, Mrs. Bandaranaike had not entered into correspondence with the newspaper companies. Whatever action was taken by the newspaper companies, the Government did not propose to deviate from its declared policy on the subject.

Any alienation of property or any new investment of share capital by the public in the companies that might be made, he said, would be subject to the provisions of the proposed legislation which would give effect to the policy of the Government as declared on August 12 in the Speech from the Throne.

In a statement issued the following day (September 16) *The Times of Ceylon* pointed out that it had no intention of frustrating any move by the Government and that its circular to shareholders announcing the decision to make the firm a public company was dated August 11.

On September 20, Mr. F. R. D. Bandaranaike told a news conference in London (where he had gone to attend the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference) that the Ceylon Government's decision to take over the country's newspapers was in the public interest and not an intention to curb the freedom of the Press.

He said that the Ceylon newspapers would still be able to criticize the Government if they so desired. Full compensation would be paid for the assets taken over.

He added: "The Government has no interest whatever in the newspapers concerned except to prevent monopolies. Our Government has no intention of curbing the liberty of the Press if such liberty existed."

He said that overseas criticism of the Government's plans was "based on incorrect in-

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formation that we are interfering with the freedom of speech and the Press."

The Government, he said, had no intention of interfering with the fundamental freedoms essential to democratic government.

He said that the Press Trust of Ceylon news service, which formed part of the property of the two newspaper groups, would ultimately be taken over with them. It had had a virtual monopoly and there had been many cases in which news reports were rationed or withheld according to the political views of the persons in control. The Government considered that the situation was fraught with very grave danger.

He said that the statutory corporations —which would be answerable to Parliament— would be empowered to issue shares to the general public, but the Government did not propose to take up any of these shares.

Asked if the newspapers would be able to criticize the Government after the take-over, he replied: "Yes, there are safeguards to make certain that they can criticize if they so desire."

"The Times Of Ceylon" On Take-Over:

The Times of Ceylon said in a leading article on September 22 that the statements which Mr. F. R. D. Bandaranaike may try to raise a loan for give an act of brusque intolerance news conference were "necessary to a democratic veneer, especially considering the errand on which he has gone to Britain." (This is a reference to the possibility that Mr. Bandaranaike had made at his London Ceylon in Britain.)

The article, headed "Liberty of the Press," said: "All Mr. Dias Bandaranaike's assertions are manifestly untrue. If the intention of the Government is to break a monopoly (granting for the purpose of argument that there is in fact a monopoly) then the obvious way to do it would be to encourage the creation of new newspapers instead of expropriating the existing ones and vesting them in corporations of the Government's own creation with shareholders selected by the Government. It is idle to assert that this would not result in Government control. It most certainly would, even if the Government did not own a single share in the new corporations.

"As for freedom to criticize, this would evidently be dependent on the Government's whim. No doubt a small degree of innocuous criticism would be permitted, but even if they wished to be outspokenly critical, the proposed corporations would always have before them the warning example of the free newspapers which were about to be expropriated only because they were critical of those policies of the previous Sri Lanka Freedom Party Government which had caused disharmony in the country and brought about swift economic decline; because they had denounced the dangerous no-contest pact between the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and the communist groups before the last General Elections; and because they had wanted to perform the traditional functions of the free Press if they were allowed to continue free."

It repeated its request that a Press Commission be appointed "so that evidence might be carefully sifted and the defence fairly heard."

On September 29 Mr. Bandaranaike told the House of Representatives in Colombo that there would be no change in the Government's decision to take over the national newspapers and vest their ownership in statutory public corporations.

He denied Opposition charges that it was an undemocratic act and said that on the contrary, what was intended was to create the liberty of the Press by converting the newspaper organizations into public corporations. The system which was proposed had not been tried out elsewhere.

He said that approaches were being made to the Government and one company was already saying that it wanted to re-form itself by becoming a public company while another said that it wanted to find a way to accommodate itself to help the Government achieve its ends. The plea, he said, had come too late; the Government would not change its decision.

In an implied reference to the recent threat of libel action against him by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd., for certain remarks he was alleged to have made in London, he said that the Government would not liquidate those who had brought charges and decided to take action against it. He was prepared to face any charge before the judiciary which, he was confident, was independent.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3519:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. **Mr. Chou En-lai On Principles Of Sino-Japanese Trade:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, on September 10 received in Peking the Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Committee for the Protection of the Constitution, Mr. Sehichiro Hozumi; a member of the Standing Committee of the Japan-China Friendship Association, Mr. Hosei Yoshida and the Secretary-General of the Association, Mr. Toshizo Hasegawa.

The visitors spoke of the need of strengthening friendly relations between the two countries and thanked China for supporting the "Japanese people's struggle against US imperialism."

Mr. Chou En-lai said that the "day was not far off when an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan would emerge in the international arena."

He added: "The Chinese people always stand on the side of the Japanese people who love peace and are safeguarding their national independence."

He referred to the problem of trade relations and handed the minutes of his earlier statement on Sino-Japanese relations and Sino-Japanese trade to the Managing Director of Japan-China Trade Promotion Association, Mr. Kazuo Suzuki, on August 27.

According to the minutes, Mr. Chou En-lai had said that trade between the two countries could be based on three principles, namely, Government agreement, private contracts and special consideration in individual cases.

The minutes read:

"First of all, all Agreements from now on must be concluded between the Governments on both sides and only so are they guaranteed, because before, with the private agreements the Japanese Government did not want to guarantee them. As regards a Government Agreement, it can only be signed in conditions when the relations of the Governments of the two countries are developing in a friendly direction and, in fact, when normal relations are established; otherwise, it cannot be signed.....

"We also still maintain the three political principles we stated formerly. The three principles do not place a heavy demand on the Japanese Government and they are very fair. They are: first, the Japanese Government must not be hostile to China, for the Chinese Government is not hostile to Japan; it recognizes Japan's existence and is glad to see the advances of the Japanese people; and if the two sides were to conduct negotiations, the Japanese Government would naturally be taken as the other party to negotiations.

"But the Japanese Government's attitude to China has not been the same—it has not recognized the existence of new China. On the contrary, it has been hostile to new China and has recognized Taiwan (Formosa) saying it represents China. Also, it has not taken the Government of new China as the other party to negotiations.

"Secondly, Japan must not follow the United States in the 'two Chinas' plot. The United States will carry on the 'two Chinas' intrigue whether the Democratic Party or the Republican Party has the presidency. Taiwan-paid newspapers in Hongkong say that the Republican Party is passive about 'two Chinas' and taking its time, while if the Democratic Party takes office, it will pursue the 'two Chinas' business actively and display initiative. I believe there is some truth in this kind of remark. If the United States does this sort of thing and Japan follows, of course, we will oppose it.

"Thirdly, Japan must not obstruct the development of Sino-Japanese relations in the direction of normalization.

"These three principles of ours are very equitable. If we put them the other way round, you will understand. First, the Chinese Government is not hostile to Japan but wants to be friendly with Japan; secondly, the Chinese Government recognizes only one Japan and does not create two Japans and moreover, in any negotiations, would invariably take the Japanese Government as the other party; thirdly, it invariably encourages, supports and helps Sino-Japanese relations to develop towards normalization. Why should the Japanese Government not do the same?"

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3352:CHI:A]

B. **Ninghsia Hui Regional Congress:** The People's Congress of the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region met in Ninghsia from September 13 to 15.

[The Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region was set up in October, 1958 in the upper valley of the Yellow river on the southern borders of Inner Mongolia. About one-third of the population of nearly two million are Muslims and there are also small groups of Mongolians and Manchus.]

According to Press reports, the Congress decided "to carry out a mass education drive throughout the Region aimed at opposing local nationalism and strengthening solidarity among nationalities."

It passed a resolution unanimously removing Mr. Liu Ke-ping from the post of Chairman of the Autonomous Region, Mr. Wan Chih-chiang from the Vice-Chairmanship and Mr. Li Wei-tung and Mr. Ma Sze-yi from membership of the Regional People's Council. It gave no specific reasons for the dismissals.

Mr. Yang Ching-jen was elected as the new Chairman and Mr. Han Tao-jen and Mr. Chung-lei joined the People's Council.

A month earlier, a long article in the local Press had attacked "local chauvinists" who "confuse nationality with religion."

The theory, it said, was "contrary to historic realities and is anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist. The aims of this theory were to obscure the working people's comprehension, to attempt to keep the working people forever under the yoke of religion and superstition and to oppose the thorough emancipation of the working people."

(*The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2177:CHI:A]

C. **Panchen Lama On Reforms In Tibet:** Speaking at a banquet given in Peking on September 28 by the

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Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Marshal Chu Teh, the Panchen Lama said that Tibet had achieved great victories in 1959 in suppressing the counter-revolutionary armed rebellion and in carrying out democratic reforms.

The Panchen Lama, who is Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, had arrived in Peking on September 27 for China's celebrations of her National Day on October 1.

He declared that the democratic reform had eliminated the feudal serf system in Tibet and overthrown the rule of the serf-owner class and made the million oppressed serfs masters of the new society and of their land.

He said that 90 per cent of the peasant households had joined popular mutual aid teams and that Tibet had had its biggest ever harvest this year.

The reforms, he said, had been completed in an agricultural area with a population of 800,000. The campaign against rebellion, slavery and the unpaid service system and a policy of mutual benefit for herdsmen and herds-owners had been carried out in an area of 140,000 people.

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3083:CHI:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Visits Of Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz And Mr. Sekou Toure; British Credit; US Loans; Trade Agreement With Morocco; Food Situation Reviewed; Central Advisory Council Of Industries Session; Indian Labour Conference; Metallurgical Coal Discoveries; NCAER Study On Replacement Costs In Industry.

A. **Visits Of Mr. J. Cyrankiewicz And Mr. Sekou Toure:** The Prime Minister of Poland, Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz, arrived in New Delhi on September 20, and after visiting Dehra Dun and Madras, left India for Ceylon on September 27.

During his stay in New Delhi, Mr. Cyrankiewicz had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru.

The President of Guinea, Mr. Sekou Toure, arrived in New Delhi on September 23 and left for Cairo the following day (September 24), after a meeting with Mr. Nehru on September 23.

State Banquet:

The Indian President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, held a banquet jointly in honour of President Sekou Toure and Mr. J. Cyrankiewicz on September 23.

The leaders of the three countries—Guinea, Poland and India—in their speeches emphasized the need for international amity and friendly co-operation among the peoples of the world.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "I feel happy to welcome in our midst tonight His Excellency Mr. Sekou Toure, President of Guinea. We welcome him as our honoured guest and as Head of an African State which recently won its freedom.

"His Excellency's presence here, though his stay in our country is going to be regrettably too short, provides us a welcome opportunity of expressing our gratification on the attainment of the status of a sovereign Republic by Guinea, one of the several States of the African continent which have happily emerged of late as free nations.

"India has never made secret of her sympathies with peoples of all countries struggling for political freedom, and since our independence we have lost no opportunity of voicing this feeling in UN and other international forums.

"This occasion has become doubly auspicious for us, for we have in our midst another great world figure, His Excellency Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Prime Minister of Poland, to whom I extend a very hearty welcome. Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz is not a stranger to us, for three years ago he was pleased to spend a few days in our country.

"Poland and India share between them a good many ideals and economic objectives and have the friendliest of relations."

President Toure in his reply said that his country, like India, was trying to rehabilitate its civilization.

He said: "We are aiming at the same ideal so that the social miseries may disappear. We are also bound together as our activities are based on the same principle, the principle of human justice, which means that brutal force should yield to reason, justice and normal force.

"And human principle demands that strength should be gathered in friendship and fraternity so that the colour of the skin, religion or things like that may not be a barrier to human relations."

Mr. Cyrankiewicz referred to the strong ties of friendship between India and Poland despite historical and social differences. He said that this was so because both the people's loved peace and wherever it was endangered both aspired to preserve it.

Indo-Polish Joint Statement:

Mr. J. Cyrankiewicz and Mr. Nehru in a Joint Statement issued in New Delhi on September 27 expressed their happiness at the growth of friendly co-operation between the two countries in many fields.

The Statement said: "Taking advantage of the second visit of the Prime Minister of the Polish People's Republic to India, talks were held between him and the Prime Minister of India. These talks covered Indo-Polish relations and the increasing co-operation between the two countries in the economic and cultural fields, which both Prime Ministers welcomed, as well as important international questions. Among the questions discussed were the importance and urgency of achieving disarmament in this nuclear age and the latest developments in Africa.

"In the course of a discussion of European problems, the Polish Prime Minister explained the views of his Government with regard to the problems of Germany, Berlin and the inviolability of the frontiers of Poland. Reference was also made to the working of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Indo-China of which both India and Poland are members.

"The two Prime Ministers were happy at the growth of friendly co-operation between the two countries in many fields and expressed the hope that these friendly relations would grow."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1375:INI:A]

B. **£35 Million Credit From Britain:** The United Kingdom Treasury announced in London on September 23, details of £35 million (about Rs. 46.7 crores) worth of credit for India from Britain.

The credits included loans to the extent of £30 million (about Rs. 40 crores) for orders of capital goods from Britain during India's Third Five Year Plan. The announcement described the loans as "an initial act of assistance" for the Plan.

There was also a credit of £5 million (about Rs. 6.7 crores) to finance "a broad range of Indian imports from UK, during the current financial year."

This would bring the total of British loans to India in the current financial year to £15 million (about Rs. 20 crores).

The loans were finalized during the recent talks in London between the Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Desai agreed that "further discussions should take place" on the possibility of the British Government and private British sources meeting the foreign exchange costs amounting to £20 million (about Rs. 26.7 crores) for the proposed extension of the Durgapur Steel Works, now being built in India with the help of British capital.

Mr. Desai told newsmen in London that the climate in Britain for aid to India's Five Year Plans "is quite good."

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3465:INI:E]

C. **US Loan:** It was announced in Washington on September 23 that the US Export-Import Bank had granted rupee loans totalling $3.2 million and a dollar loan of 13.6 million to two industrial firms in India associated with the Kaiser Organization for the production of aluminium and cement in India.

The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (Hindalco) received $13.6 million and a 21 million dollar-rupee loan to build an aluminium plant, now under construction near the Rihand Dam in UP.

The total cost of the 20,000-metric-ton unit is estimated at more than $30 million. Hindalco was formed by the Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation of Oakland (California) and the Birla interests in India headed by Mr. G. D. Birla.

Mysore Cements Ltd. was granted a $1.1 million dollar-rupee loan under PL 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. The loan will be used to help finance the construction of a 100,000-metric-ton cement plant near Ammasandra in Mysore.

Two Kaiser companies, Willys Overland Export Corporation and Kaiser Engineers Overseas Corporation have invested in Mysore Cements Ltd.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3189:INI:D]

D. **Surplus Agricultural Commodities Agreement With USA:** It was announced in Washington on September 23 that the United States had agreed to sell to India an additional $17,100,000 worth of surplus agricultural commodities for rupees, including ocean transportation costs.

The Agreement was signed at the US State Department by Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Indian Ambassador to USA and Mr. Charles Adair, the American Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3354:INI:A]

E. **US Economic Aid Up To 1960:** According to an announcement in New Delhi on September 29, United States economic assistance to India

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to-date amounts to $3,608.7 million (Rs. 1,717.7 crores).

Out of this, grants to the Indian Government for economic development total $1,079.4 million (Rs. 513.8 crores), besides $10.4 million (Rs. 4.9 crores) for famine relief. The grants include the rupee equivalent of $757.2 million or 32 per cent of the sale proceeds of agricultural commodities supplied to India under PL 480 and a sum of $322.2 million provided under the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Programme.

About 81 per cent of US loans to India are repayable in rupees. The Wheat Loan of 1951 and loans given by the Export-Import Bank, totalling in all $359.2 million, would be repaid in dollars.

The loans made by the DLF ($353.3 million), the Technical Co-operation Programme assistance of $156.1 million and the $1,087.3 million being the sale proceeds of agricultural commodities supplied under PL 480 are repayable either in dollars or in rupees at the option of the Indian Government.

The repayment in rupees amounting to $1,596.7 million does not involve the utilization of India's foreign exchange earnings or the export of goods from India.

A sum of $457.7 million under PL 480 has been reserved for US Government use, including funds for loans under the Cooley Amendment.

The value of agricultural commodities like dried milk, wheat, rice, corn and cottonseed oil distributed in India through voluntary agencies under PL 480 amounts to $105.3 million.

(*USIS*, New Delhi)
[Prev. ref. 3426:INI:C]

F. **Trade Agreement With Morocco:** It was announced in Rabat on September 27 that India and Morocco had signed a Trade Agreement worth $58 million. The Agreement is expected to treble the trade between the two countries.

The Agreement was the result of talks held between the Indian delegation, led by the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Ramchander Goburdhan and a Moroccan delegation, headed by Commerce Minister, M Driss Slaoui, from September 19 to 24.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Morocco would now export manufactured goods to India for the first time. Previously, Moroccan exports consisted only of phosphates, lead and cork.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)
[Prev. ref. 1607:INI:B]

G. **Indo-Polish Shipping Service Inaugurated:** It was announced in Bombay on September 25 that with the departure of the *Indian Resource* from Calcutta for Poland, an express cargo service between India and Poland had been inaugurated from India in pursuance of the recent Shipping Agreement between the two countries. (See page 3427).

Under the Agreement, signed in New Delhi in June 1960, there would be 12 sailings in each direction every year.

The two Governments have each nominated a Shipping Organization in connexion with the arrangements to operate the services. On the Indian side, the Western Shipping Corporation has been nominated for the purpose and, on the Polish side, the Polish Ocean Lines.

The *Vishva Kirti*, a new 9,300-ton freighter built by West Germany and delivered to the Western Shipping Corporation on September 23, will proceed to Gdynia (Poland), on her maiden voyage. She will inaugurate the Indo-Polish shipping service from Poland.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)
[[Prev. ref. 3427:INI:F]

H. **Influx Of Foreign Capital:** Figures available in New Delhi on September 22 showed that the rate of influx of foreign capital into the country had registered an appreciable rise during the last three years.

During 1958, 109 applications involving foreign collaborations were approved by the Government of India as against 24 in 1957 and 17 in 1956.

In 1959, this number had gone up to 172, while in the first seven months of 1960, 211 cases had been approved.

The industries favoured during 1960 by the foreign investors were electrical engineering, chemicals, glass, engineering, textiles, food processing and paper.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)
[Prev. ref. 2788:INI:K]

I. **A-II Reduces Tourist Class Fares:** A spokesman of Air-India International said in Bombay on September 23 that A-II would introduce from October, 1960 lower fares for the tourist class on flights from India to Europe, the Middle East and Far East sectors in pursuance of the decisions of the International Air Transport Association's (IATA) Traffic Conference held in Paris in March, 1960.

The Conference had decided that in future only two classes of service—"first class" and "economy" or "tourist class"—would be offered to passengers.

First class fares between Europe and points east of India were proposed to be increased by a small percentage, while tourist fares were to be reduced by amounts ranging between 6 per cent and 10 per cent over the same sectors.

The low class service would be renamed "economy" class as from October 1. Fares on jet and propeller aircraft would be the same but there would be a comfortable differential between the two classes of aircraft.

As a special attraction for tourist traffic, excursion fares from Europe to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Nepal were also agreed to at the Conference. These fares would provide parties of six or more travelling together on an inclusive tour basis with a reduction of 22 per cent on the normal fares. Special arrangements were also proposed for carrying groups of seamen between Europe and points in India and the Far East at appreciably reduced rates.

The introduction of lower fares on these routes was formally approved by the Government of India.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)
[Prev. ref. 3281:AOA:A]

J. **Food Situation Reviewed:** The Central Minister for Food and Agriculture, Mr. S. K. Patil, gave in Bombay on September 28 a detailed analysis of the food situation in the country *vis-a-vis* the question of State trading in foodgrains.

He said that most of the States had given up State trading. Punjab and Madhya Pradesh had gone in now for State trading, but he was sure that they too "have realized that they will lose a lot of money because they have to sell their grains at competitive prices in the market."

He himself, he said, was neither for nor against State trading as a policy of food distribution, but the time for its introduction and the form it should assume would be governed by circumstances.

By the adoption of the policy of State trading, the two States might incur big losses, perhaps running into several lakhs of rupees. He said: "That is why I am advising them not to enter the market when there is positive proof that it has become a buyers' market."

He added: "I am hoping that both the States will soon fall in line with other States and regulate their policy so that unnecessary stocks do not pile up."

He said that he had advised the two States against their policy because he knew that the "market was going to be against this form of State trading." Many people in India attached too much importance to the theory of State trading and a great deal of time was spent in fruitless discussions and controversies which could be better devoted to measures for increasing food production.

He added: "The remedy, if I may use a hackneyed expression, for all our evils on the food front is more production. Any amount of innovations that we might bring in our distribution system can be only palliatives and not real remedies."

India's food problem, he went on, was not difficult of solution. "We have not touched even the fringe of this vast problem." But the country possessed so much agricultural potential that there was no danger within the foreseeable future of any harm from insufficient production. If things continued to be favourable, India would safely attain self-sufficiency in food within the next four or five years.

State trading, he said, was neither good nor bad. It was merely a means to an end and not an end in itself. It might assume various forms depending on the requirements of a given situation. When people discussed State trading in this country, they thought of only one of its aspects—the entry of the Government into the market to buy and sell grains.

This, of course, was one of the many forms of State trading and in given circumstances it might be of some value. In fact, its efficacy was proved two or three years ago when crops failed. But, he added: "one must remember, this form of State trading can be indulged in advantageously only in a sellers' market. When there is real scarcity and consumers have to be protected against a rise in prices, it may be of advantage. But what may be a good remedy in a sellers' market is positively a bad and harmful remedy in a buyers' market."

He said that fortunately the foodgrains market in the country this year was purely a buyers' one. Foodgrains were available in plenty everywhere. The Government itself had got adequate stocks—on a scale which it did not hold at any time during the last 10 years—of more than 2-1|2 million tons of wheat and rice. The rice stocks alone stood at nearly 1.2 million tons, besides the anticipated import of more than 125,000 tons of rice from Egypt and Thailand. Wheat production was excellent in 1959 and there was plenty of wheat, local and imported. This had resulted in a buyers' market in foodgrains.

He added: "If we adopt the same tactics of State trading in foodgrains as we did a couple of years ago, the consequences are bound to be harmful." In spite of judicious handling, State trading had added 10 to 15 per cent more to the actual cost of foodgrains. For instance, he pointed out, a producer had to sell wheat at Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 per maund even though he had acquired it at Rs. 14 per maund when the cost of State trading was added to it.

The State Governments, he said, had to borrow crores of rupees to pay the producers. The interest charges on this amount plus the cost of machinery that was put in the field, the storage charges and the losses arising out of defective storage, would result in an abnormal increase in the cost of foodgrains.

He said that during the last two or three years, the prices of foodgrains had not risen in the same proportion as those of other essential commodities like oil and fuel. The price of wheat had, in fact, fallen. There had been a slight rise in the price of rice, but State trading could also have contributed to it. "That is why I am advising Punjab and Madhya Pradesh not to enter the market."

He agreed that under certain circumstances, State trading might have to be resorted to by the Government. He expected that with

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the rise in production, a situation might arise when the producers would have to be protected against a fall in prices. The Governm nt would then have to step in to guarantee minimum prices. Otherwise, there would be no incentive for higher production.

Another circumstance in which the Government might have to resort to State trading, he said, was when it would have to secure plenty of foodgrains for the purpose of "turning out" the buffer stock of five million tons of foodgrains. The foodgrains in the buffer stock could not keep for more than one or two years. Hence, the stocks would have to be "turned out" year after year. In order to ensure that the price of foodgrains would not rise as a result of the Government's open entry into the trade ring, an indirect form of State trading might have to be pursued.

He added that this was what he meant when he said that State trading was a means to an end. "We have to judge the end and regulate the means so that it does not become a harmful instrument."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3164:INI:A, 3541:INI:B]

K. Central Advisory Council Of Industries Session: The 11th session of the Central Advisory Council of Industries began in New Delhi on September 22.

Inaugurating the Council, the Central Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, said that if the industries kept in view two things—fair price and satisfactory distribution of their products in time to the consumer—they would get the support of the people as a whole.

He added: "I wonder if the significance of this general support is fully realized."

He regretted that temporary shortages and other difficulties were taken advantage of and prices were raised. He preferred that the industries should do things voluntarily instead of the Government compelling them to do so by legislation.

He called for an all-out effort to implement the Third Five-Year Plan, which he described as a national Plan and to export more. He hoped that friendly countries would extend the scope of their assistance to cover the import of components and some processed items required by Indian industries.

He told the Council that the average index of industrial production during the first six months of 1960 was as high as 166, as compared with the average of 151 for 1959. The improvement in production had occurred in almost all directions.

Quite apart from the increase in the production of finished steel, aluminium, cement and other basic industries, he said that there had been a sharply rising trend in the output of industrial machinery, transport equipment, heavy chemicals, electrical and other engineering and miscellaneous chemical industries. Among the essential consumer goods industries, production of paper and sugar had recorded significant increases.

In several directions, he added, the country had expected the capacity set out in the Second Plan. The record of progress was impressive in respect of some major industries, more particularly heavy chemicals, dye-stuffs and industrial machinery. However, there was a shortfall in respect of cables, wires, newsprint and refractories.

He regretted that every industry as a whole had not taken any active steps towards export promotion and suggested that industries should set up an organization for taking these steps.

In the setting up of new industries, he said that some broad policies should be laid down. New industries requiring initial imports must pay for them by exports within a period of two or three years and these exports should be maintained. Collaboration must obtain a clause to the effect that the foreign collaborator would agree to the marketing of Indian manufactures in neighbouring countries. Preferential treatment should be shown to those units which either exported a certain percentage of their production or joined the export scheme to pool costs and marketing endeavours. The setting up of industries which required large imports should be carefully considered in the light of the foreign exchange problem.

The sterling balances had touched a new low in the first week of September—Rs. 143 crores. Exports in July, 1960 had also declined and the performance in August had been no better. He attributed the decline to the non-materialization of the assistance hoped for from some countries. In this connexion, he referred to the recent meeting in Paris of the "Aid India Club" of Western countries sponsored by the World Bank and said that these countries would have further discussions in Washington shortly to discuss India's requirements.

He added that as India developed further, her import requirements had gradually changed from complete items of machinery to components and some processed items. It was not possible for India to finance these increasing imports out of her exports. Therefore, she wanted friendly countries to extend the scope of their assistance to cover developmental import requirements and he was glad that there was some indication of this matter being considered favourably.

Discussion:

In the discussion that followed, the spokesmen for industry urged that the emphasis should be on the maximum utilization of the industrial capacity already created in the country rather than on the setting up of new industries.

They agreed that there had been significant industrial progress and diversification of production under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr. A. M. Murugappa Chettiar said that in the allocation of foreign exchange, "in the first instance we must meet to the fullest possible extent the requirements of existing industries." He expressed the Federation's concern over reports of the possibility of imposing further curbs on new share issues and about "the progressive controls on credit." He said that the Government would do well to keep the sphere of controls to the minimum as controls were not a proper remedy to curb inflation.

The President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr. H. M. L. Williams, referring to the coal shortage, said that full coordination of wagon movements would facilitate the transport of greater quantities of coal. The price control and restrictions on the private sector came in the way of achieving the coal targets.

Mr. G. L. Mehta said that targets should be fixed only after carefully determining the resources available, as otherwise they became mere aspirations. He called for greater stress on short-term schemes which would yield results immediately.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai said that whatever efforts were made by the textile industry, it was "almost impossible" for the consumer to get cloth at prices that might have been fixed as reasonable by the industry because cloth passed through several agencies before reaching him. He doubted whether it would be feasible or possible to organize marketing in such a manner that prices remained reasonable at all levels. Controls only helped the black market and the best way of dealing with the problem was to fix the targets of production at a higher level in the Third Plan so that the country's requirements could be met.

Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar said that the price control voluntarily agreed to by the textile industry during the last War had worked satisfactorily. Therefore, it was possible to regulate prices by fixing ex-factory prices on a reasonable basis and by stating publicly what those prices were for various categories.

He suggested that overheads should not be included by industrialists in the cost of the commodities if they wanted to compete in the world market.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao regretted that spokesmen of organized industry had not touched the subject of ancillary industries which, he said, were important from the point of view of decentralization, promotion of more balanced regional development and greater spread of employment.

He added that village industries were also becoming less and less important in the eyes of the authorities.

Mr. N. D. Sahukar of the All-India Manufacturers' Association said that while attention should be given to consolidation and expansion of the existing units, licences should not be refused to new units that could run with indigenous raw material.

Mr. D. C. B. Pilkington said that the Third Plan should aim at self-sufficiency in jute during its term. With an adequate supply of raw material and a certain measure of modernization in the plants, the jute industry could plan expansion on a long-term basis.

The General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, (INTUC) Mr. S. R. Vasavada, agreed that heavy industries could not by themselves solve the problem of unemployment. Priority should, therefore, be given in the Third Plan to the development of small-scale and village industries.

Recommendations:

The seven-hour meeting of the Council occasioned several recommendations on behalf of the Government.

After expressing disappointment at the reduction in cloth prices voluntarily effected so far by the industry, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri announced the Government's decision to refer the fixation of fair prices for cotton textiles to the Tariff Commission.

He said that it was the declared objective of the Government to ensure fair consumer prices for essential industrial goods. This would be achieved through the co-operation of the industry, when possible and by selective controls, if necessary.

He said there was hope that the "Aid India Club" would agree to widen the scope of its assistance to cover the import of "components and essential raw materials."

In response to criticism by many speakers of the low production targets of the Third Plan, particularly in respect of cotton textiles, he announced that the Planning Commission had decided to revise upwards targets for aluminium, sugar and textiles.

Finally, he disclosed that it had been decided to widen the scope of the Committee, which he had agreed to set up at the Import Advisory Council meeting recently (see page 3529). Apart from reviewing the country's import policy to serve better the needs of a changing pattern of economy, he indicated that it would include in its examination the industrial structure in the country.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2193:INI:A]

L. Industrial Finance Corporation's Annual Report: The Annual Report of the Industrial Finance Corporation (IFC) for the period July 1959 to June 1960 was released in New Delhi on September 24.

The Report showed that during the year ended June 30, 1960, the Corporation had made a net profit of Rs. 59 51 00 000 as compared with Rs. 35,37,00,000 in the previous year. The

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gross income increased to Rs. 250,88,00,000 from Rs. 203,88,000 in the previous year.

The fourth series of the Corporation's bond issue during the year under review was over-subscribed on the opening day, the total subscriptions amounting to Rs. 6.53 crores as against Rs. 5 crores for which the issue was made.

The Corporation was promised a loan of $10 million by the US Development Loan Fund (DLF) for being sub-loaned to industrial concerns in the private sector.

Eight loans aggregating Rs. 4.20 crores were approved during the year for co-operative societies, all of which were engaged in the sugar industry. This brought the grand total of loans approved for co-operative societies up to the end of June 30, 1960 to Rs. 19.14 crores for 33 societies.

The Report showed that during the year, the largest loan of Rs. 5 crores was approved for the sugar industry, followed by paper (Rs. 4.02 crores) and rayon (Rs. 3 crores). Other industries for which loans were approved were the hotel industry (Rs. 1.50 crores), mechanical engineering (Rs. 95,00,000), ceramics and glass (Rs. 95,00,000), chemicals (Rs. 84,50,000), aluminium (Rs. 80,00,000), iron, steel and light engineering (Rs. 30,00,000), cotton textiles (Rs. 25,00,000), electrical engineering (Rs. 15,00,000), automobile and tractor industry (Rs. 9,00,000), and metallurgical industry (non-ferrous metals) (Rs. 6,00,000).

State-wise, Maharashtra led the list with the largest amount of loan (Rs. 15.96 crores), followed by Madras (Rs. 9.89 crores), West Bengal (Rs. 9.10 crores), Gujerat (Rs. 7.40 crores), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 7.16 crores), Bihar (Rs. 6.28 crores), Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 6.11 crores), Mysore (Rs. 5.91 crores), Kerala (Rs. 4.28 crores), Orissa (Rs. 3.77 crores), Assam (Rs. 3.62 crores), Punjab (Rs. 3.27 crores), Delhi (Rs. 95,00,000), Rajasthan (Rs. 89.5,00,000), and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 3.5,00,000).

The IFC Chairman, Mr. K. R. K. Menon, told a news conference in New Delhi the same day (September 24) that during the year under review, 29 applications from 13 industries for loans amounting to Rs. 17.92 crores were approved. This, he said, was the highest aggregate for any year and brought the total loans approved for 204 concerns since 1948 to Rs. 84.61 crores.

He added: "Impressive as has been our achievement in industrial financing in the past year, the picture that I should have been able to present to you today would certainly have been a very much brighter one, indeed, if only we had a certain amount of foreign currency at our disposal."

Thanking DLF for the recent $10-million loan, he expressed the hope that further credits would be forthcoming and said: "With the continued good offices of the Government of India we should succeed in persuading the World Bank, at whose doors we have been knocking persistently during the last few years to give us a substantial loan in convertible foreign currency, to meet the pressing needs of our constituents."

He repudiated suggestions that the Corporation concentrated its help on big business and said: "We have concentrated on the smaller and below-average groups of large-scale industry. Out of the 160 public limited companies that received loans from the Corporation, only 32 can be included in the term big business."

He explained that at the time of its formation, it was made clear that the Corporation was not intended to help small industries. There were the State Industrial Finance Corporations for the latter and the arrangement was that IFC should deal with applications for loans above Rs. 10,00,000 and State Corporations with those below.

Asked whether the recent credit restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank would result in the Corporation's rate of interest going up, he said that no such proposal was contemplated and that if any rise did come about later, it might not necessarily be on account of the latest credit squeeze.

He said that in spite of the Corporation's vastly increased activities, its administrative expenses had not risen appreciably. In fact, as a percentage to gross income, they came down during the year under review to 4.66 from 5.11 in the previous year and 15.65 which was the percentage four years prior to that.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2942:INI:K]

M. **Indian Labour Conference:** The 18th session of the tripartite Indian Labour Conference was held in New Delhi on September 24 and 25.

Inaugurating the Conference, the Central Minister for Labour and Employment, Mr. G. L. Nanda, said that the acceptance by the Government of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of disputes with its employees and the setting up of a joint negotiating machinery at various levels rendered superfluous a strike by Central Government employees.

Referring to the recent strike by the Central Government employees, (see page 3473) he said: "In any circumstances, in any country, such developments might have created a grave threat to economic and political stability. In the prevailing conditions in our country, the terrible hazards to which the Indian community was exposed must be obvious to every citizen."

On its side, he said, the Government was prepared to set right any deficiencies which might have come to light as a result of the recent experience.

Besides the strike, he made several important points. One of these was that the number of man-days lost by the industry on account of stoppages or lock-outs was on the decline since the Code of Discipline in Industry was adopted in May, 1958.

He reiterated that the fixation of wage scales through tripartite wage boards and workers' participation in the management of industry, through Joint Councils of Management, would continue to be the basic tenets of the Government's labour policy.

But, he regretted that attempts had been made by sections of the textile industry to thwart the unanimous report of the Textile Wage Board, and that neither the employers nor the workers had shown enough enthusiasm for the Joint Management Councils scheme.

In the discussion that followed, the spokesmen of trade unions and employers' organizations disagreed with the measures contemplated by the Government.

Both Mr. S. R. Vasavada, General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) and the chief spokesman of the employers, Mr. Naval H. Tata, condemned the Central Government employees' strike. They also said that such a general strike should not be allowed to recur, but argued that a statutory ban would be self-defeating.

To Mr. Vasavada's plea that the strike threat be eliminated by automatic arbitration in cases of dispute, Mr. Tata added a note of caution: a ban on strikes in public services would inevitably give rise to a demand for similar immunity in essential undertakings in the private sector.

The substance of the speeches by the spokesman of the communist-led All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Mr. P. Ramamurthi, and that of the Praja-Socialist Party-sponsored Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Deven Sen, was the same, that despite a legislative ban on strikes, more strikes by public servants would take place and repression would only accentuate the discontent that had led to the earlier strike.

They also denounced the withdrawal of recognition from the trade unions which had participated in the recent strike. This point was re-iterated by one of the strike leaders, Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

In his reply to the debate on September 25 Mr. G. L. Nanda defended the Central Government's decision to ban strikes by its employees and to exclude "outsiders" from their trade unions.

He said that once the principle of compulsory arbitration in all cases of dispute was conceded and the machinery for joint consultation set up, the strike automatically became superfluous and all talk of the right to strike academic.

He added that the strike was not a question of the past but of the future. A lesson had to be derived from it, which should not be lost on the Government or the employers or employees.

He said that whatever action intended by the Government was not to protect the public sector, leaving the private sector alone to face strikes. It was not as if the Government was going to insulate the public sector. What the Government proposed to do was in the context of national security and the vital interests of national economy.

He added: "Personally, I would not be a party at all to undermining in any way the privileges of the working class or taking away their rights and liberties. On the other hand, I would give them all that they need in order to promote their well-being."

He disagreed with the view that no ban was needed because for the next five years, there would be no strike. He said it was a wrong approach because it was not possible to say now that the situation would remain stationary for five years. If there was a situation which called for some action, the Government had to arm itself properly for that and could not afford to leave it to chance or risk.

He said that the Government wanted to create conditions in which no strike would take place. The right to strike was not being taken away and the proposed move was no innovation but only an extension of the existing law.

The Conference did not reach any formal conclusion on the subject, but Mr. Nanda said that he would convey to his colleagues in the Government the views of the Conference on the question of excluding "outsiders" from the trade unions of Government employees.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2818:INI:I]

N. **A-INEC Opposes Proposal For Curbs On Press:** The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (A-INEC), at its meeting in Bombay on September 23, adopted a resolution opposing the proposal of the Parliamentary Delegation to Assam to enact legislation enabling the authorities to put curbs on the Press in an emergency.

Such a law, the Committee said, would constitute a "grave threat" to the freedom of the Press.

[The Parliamentary Delegation, headed by a former Central Minister, Mr. A. P. Jain, visited Assam shortly after the language riots in that State in July, 1960 and submitted its report to Parliament in August.]

In another resolution the Committee welcomed the acceptance by the Central Government of the principle of uniform applica-

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tion of the Price-Page Schedule to all newspapers. It authorized the President of A-INEC to appoint a sub-committee to examine in detail the implications of the revised Price-Page Schedule.

The resolution said: "The A-INEC is of the opinion that the proposal of the Parliamentary Delegation to Assam that Parliament enact a law which gives the President of the Indian Union, when satisfied, the power to declare an emergency under which curbs on the Press would be imposed constitutes a grave threat to the freedom of the Press.

"If the tragic events in Assam prove anything, it is that the Government and the political parties failed in carrying out their duties and that the Press has failed to rise above its environments. To generalize on this and to enact laws which can be misused only aggravate the problem.

"The A-INEC is firmly of the view that in times of emergency, co-operation between the Press and the Government is an urgent and vital necessity. It, therefore, recommends that immediate steps be taken at the highest level to evolve efficient machinery which can offer adequate facilities to the Press during emergencies and guidance which does not restrict the freedom of the Press.

"The Press advisory committees of A-INEC will assist in this task by promoting observance of the code of ethics by the Press and due sense of responsibility by the Government."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2667:INI:Q]

O. **Steel Target In Third Plan:** It was announced in New Delhi on September 25 that a production target of 200,000 tons of alloy, tool and special steel each year had been provided in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Of the target, the public sector is expected to contribute 130,000 tons. The contribution of the private sector is expected to be 70,000 tons.

Part of the output in the public sector —about 30,000 tons of transformer-grade electrical steel sheets—is expected to be planned and produced under the expansion programmes of the Rourkela Steel Plant. The output of the ordnance factories is expected to amount to about 50,000 tons each year. The balance of 50,000 tons will be produced by a new unit which will be put up during the Third Plan period.

According to a Government Press release, the location of the new unit will be decided during the current year on the basis of a project report submitted to the Central Government.

The expenditure to be incurred on the new unit is tentatively estimated at Rs. 35 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 20 crores.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3424:INI:A]

P. **Metallurgical Coal Discoveries:** The Central Minister for Mines and Oil, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, said in New Delhi on September 25 that three big discoveries of metallurgical coal, expected to make India self-sufficient in Grade I coal for decades to come, had been made in the Bokaro and Raneeganj areas.

These deposits are expected to bring about a big change in the field of heavy industry, especially in the steel sector.

The discoveries, he stated, would enable the country to get over the problems created by the present limited resources of metallurgical coal. They will provide enough coal for "more and more steel plants."

He said in an interview that the new discoveries seemed to be very significant, especially for the steel plants. "This should solve our problem of coal for the steel plants for a long time."

The importance of the new deposits was highlighted by the fact that the third blast furnaces at the Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants could not be commissioned in time due to the short supply of metallurgical coal and the lack of transport facilities.

Asked about the quantitative and qualitative estimates of the new deposits, he said: "We have yet to prove the quantitative dimensions of the new deposits. Investigation of a detailed quantitative projection in this regard is being handed over to the Indian Bureau of Mines."

He added that the actual discoveries were made by the Geological Survey of India after detailed surface mapping and sample drilling.

He said that the fourth Steel Plant, to be set up in the public sector at Bokaro would get its metallurgical coal from "within a stone's throw."

The new deposits were said to be sufficient not only for the existing steel plants but for "more and more plants" that might be set up in the future.

The discoveries are expected to make a great change not only in the supply position but also in cost. At present, the production of metallurgical coal, through deep mining, has been causing price problems and the latest discoveries are expected to ease these problems.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2675:INI:I, 3424:INI:A]

Q. **Sulphur Find In Bihar:** It was announced in New Delhi on September 25 that vast sources of sulphur pyrites had been discovered in the Amjore area in Bihar, which is expected to meet the entire demand of sulphur in the country.

India at present imports sulphur worth several crores of rupees annually.

Sulphide from the sulphur pyrites, it is stated, can easily be used in place of "free sulphur" being imported earlier.

The discovery was made jointly by the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines.

Exploration for free sulphur is in progress in the Andamans.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2521:INI:M, 3255:INI:Q]

R. **NCAER Study On Replacement Costs In Industry:** The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in a Study on "replacement costs in industry," released in New Delhi on September 27 underlined the importance of depreciation allowances to cover replacement costs and opposed "inroads" into the depreciation funds with a view to providing better wages to workers.

It, however, expressed the view that "the best way of ensuring a good minimum wage and in due course, a full living wage is not by making inroads into depreciation but by establishing a system of incentive bonus schemes which would equate higher wages with higher productivity."

The Study assumes significance as there has been considerable argument in recent years before industrial tribunals on the quantum of depreciation and rehabilitation reserves appropriate to a unit, since these reserves have an important bearing on the calculation of bonus to workers.

Depreciation allowance, it said, should not only be made "legally obligatory" but be regarded "strictly as cost." "Net profit must be calculated only after deducting the whole of depreciation from gross profit." The principle should apply to "both the managing agency remuneration and any extra demand that labour may make."

The Council found during its study of the jute, sugar, cement and chemical fertilizer industries that some companies had failed either to make allowances for depreciation while estimating net profit or to make adequate provision for replacement by ignoring the rising prices of machinery and other assets.

It also found that the replacement funds of companies were "often mixed up with the general reserve." Expenditures on expansion and modernization were also mixed up with those on replacement proper. A "crucial point" ignored was that while the replacement fund had to be drawn from gross profit, any reserve towards expansion or modernization was a charge on net profit.

The Council, therefore, suggested among other things that while estimating the replacement cost, the firm should be asked to take account of increases, if any, in the price of the relevant assets. The Government on its part should compile index numbers of prices of important types of machinery.

Where, however, price adjustments were found operationally difficult, as in the case of buildings, "legal obligation may be limited to depreciation at original cost, although even here, in case indirect evidence of a price rise is available, exemption should be granted on such additions to depreciation allowances as would be justified by the price rise."

The Council further recommended that there should be an obligation on the part of a firm to keep "a separate replacement account, apart from its general reserve and any such sum taken out of it for use as working capital should be shown as a loan transaction against which normal interest should be charged."

While suggesting that the current use of the replacement fund must be left to the discretion of the management, it urged that the "balance-sheet of a firm should indicate clearly what part of it is used within the business as working capital and what part is invested in securities, care being taken to see that resources drawn out of gross profit to cover replacement needs are in no way dissipated."

It favoured the "straight line method of determining depreciation." "This," it said, "is in consonance with the usual practice. If, however, an industry wishes, on accounting considerations, to follow the written-down-value method, it must, while making the deduction, adopt a percentage which is higher than would be the case if the straight line method had been followed." Further, at some stage, "it must switch on to some other method with a view to writing off the cost within the period set by the economic life loans and new issues.

It pointed out that because of the mixing-up of replacement funds with the general reserve it became difficult to discover from company balance-sheets the precise relation between the depreciation allowances annually made and the actual expenditure incurred on replacement proper; the relation was further obscured by the fact that the replacement funds were often used within the business as working capital, so that replacement, when due, had to be at least partly financed by loans and new issues.

It also stressed the need to distinguish modernization and expansion from replacement. "Whereas the former," it pointed out, "is to be financed by appropriation from net profit or by loans and new issues, replacement as such must be financed by depreciation allowances collected over the life of the assets for the purpose."

Where, however, modernization was inextricably associated with replacement—as is often the case in view of the obsolescence of old machinery—replacement activity would automatically involve some degree of modernization. In such border-line cases, the Council urged that the use of the replacement fund "for modernization is permissible."

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It pointed out that the case for modernization proper, as distinct from replacement, "is weak in an under-developed economy like India." However, "it assumes importance in the case of an export industry which faces strong international competition and where technology is fast improving." A typical case in this context is the jute industry—one of the four industries studied.

But even here "it is not so much a case of modernization as of accumulated arrears of replacement involving a certain element of modernization." In none of the industries examined was there "any clear evidence that obsolescence is a major factor in the need for modernization." There was, therefore, no question "of any specified formula for dealing with modernization; the problem of the jute industry is historical and special and must be dealt with on an *ad hoc* basis."

It also commented on the divergent rates of depreciation charged by companies on the same kind of assets and expressed the view that this suggested that the "decisions of management concerning depreciation allowance are influenced by considerations which are not always purely economic." The rates varied from 2.5 per cent. to 10 per cent. in factory buildings and from three per cent. to 15 per cent. in plant and machinery.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2506:INI:O, 3486:INI:C]

S. **Manufacture Of Machine Tools —New Units To Be Set Up:** According to a Government Press release on September 28, the Government of India had decided to permit the setting up of new units for the manufacture of different types of machine tools.

The machine tools include lathes, like bench lathes, cone pulley lathes, all geared lathes, capstans and turrets, automatics, milling machines, drilling machines, including bench and pillar drills and radial drills, grinding machines like grinders, surface grinders, tool and cutter grinders and wood-working machines.

This step is being taken to step up the domestic output of machine tools and reduce the country's dependence on imports as much as possible. The demand for machine tools is expected to increase considerably in the Third Five-Year Plan period. The Machine Tools Development Council has estimated the domestic demand from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 65 crores annually by the end of the Third Plan period.

The schemes to set up new units, which would be submitted before the end of November, 1960, would be for complete manufacture, including production of components and not for merely assembling the imported parts.

Proposals involving the investment of more than Rs. 10,00,000 in fixed assets or employment of more than 100 persons might be addressed to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

In regard to schemes which involved less than Rs. 10,00,000 investment in fixed assets or employment of less than 100 persons, the schemes might be sent to the Senior Industrial Adviser (Engineering), Development Wing in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3427:INI:K]

T. **IJMA Reviews Raw Jute Position:** The Committee of the Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA), at a special meeting in Calcutta on September 21, reviewed the raw jute position against the latest stock returns and estimates of the 1960-61 crop.

In a Press Note, IJMA announced that it had unanimously agreed that "if the supply of raw material is to be adequate for the industry's needs with a reasonable carry-over into the next season, it is essential to extend the voluntary sealing scheme for a further two months upto December 21, 1960."

It thought that an increase in the percentage of looms compulsorily sealed appeared inevitable from January 1, 1961.

The Press Note referred to the determination of IJMA, expressed in a statement on September 8, to adjust the mills' production to the raw material supplies likely to be available during the current season. The earlier statement also mentioned that the voluntary sealing schemes introduced in June, 1960 might have to be extended for a month.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2445:INI:G]

U. **Liberalization Of Travel Facilities To Goa Announced:** The Government of India announced in New Delhi on September 26 the liberalization of travel facilities between Goa and India and the loan of an Indian Administrative Service officer to the local administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the two liberated Portuguese enclaves.

Two new land routes to and from Goa have been opened and the customs rules relaxed.

It was explained that the restrictive measures taken in 1954 and 1955 were no longer valid.

At the same time, anti-smuggling measures along the Goa border are being tightened. The border check-posts, now under the joint control of the customs and the Maharashtra police, would be handed over to the State Reserve Police.

Explaining the Government's decision to remove the "administrative isolation" of the two enclaves, a Government spokesman said that the local administration had often urged their merger. As the status of the enclaves was being examined by the Hague Court, a decision was not taken. The Court had recently given its verdict that Portuguese sovereignty there had ceased. Even so, the Government did not propose to adopt measures for the merger of these enclaves in the immediate future.

The IAS officer, who will have the rank of a collector, will act as chief executive from the middle of October, 1960, under the panchayat to be elected in October. The panchayat for the two enclaves will have 22 members elected on the basis of adult franchise and an elected president. The chief executive is also expected to prepare development plans.

The *Adivasis*, who constitute 92 per cent of the population, will have eight reserved seats on the panchayat.

Portuguese Reaction:

It was made known on October 1 that the Portuguese authorities in Goa did not propose to grant facilities for travel by the two routes opened by the Government of India.

The two new routes are from Belgaum-Londa to Panjim *via* Anmode and from Sawantwadi to Port Vengurla *via* Lakkarkot near Banda.

It was learnt that the Portuguese authorities, had reacted adversely to the Indian decision and had decided not to grant facilities on their side of the border at Anmode and Lakkarkot.

Intending travellers by the new routes were advised by the Government of India to make sure about the facilities on the other side before actually setting out.

The Portuguese action showed that they had also closed the six or seven originally authorized *nakas* (routes) between Goa and the rest of India. India had closed these *nakas* some years ago but later had re-opened one of the routes *via* Majali.

(*The Hindustan Times* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3287:INI:A, 3289:INI:A]

V. **Punjab Governor's Order On Official Language:** The Punjab Governor, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, promulgated in Chandigarh on September 28 an Ordinance making Punjabi in Gurmukhi script and Hindi in Devanagri script in their respective regions the medium for all official communication in the State.

The Ordinance, issued under Article 213 of the Constitution, specified October 2, 1960 as the date on which Punjabi and Hindi would become the official languages.

The preamble to the Ordinance stated that the Governor was "satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action."

The Ordinance conformed to the State Government's avowed policy to make Gurmukhi in the Punjabi region and Hindi in the remaining areas the official languages of the State. The change would apply to all levels of the administration.

The Ordinance however, provided a two-year transitional period; officials using English or Urdu during the period immediately preceding the Ordinance might continue to do so until October 2, 1962.

Courts in the State were, however, exempted from the provisions of the Ordinance. Exemption was also granted to subjects covered by constitutional provisions.

The decision to make a beginning on October 2 and complete the change-over within a two-year period received frequent emphasis in combating the Akali agitation. As a fore-runner the Department for Local Self-Government recently asked all municipal bodies to switch over to the regional language and also to pay special attention to its increasing use as the medium of instruction in schools at the primary level.

The Governor's action followed hard on the heels of mounting reports of the willingness of a large proportion of Akali agitators to strike a compromise on a formula which would concede the major Sikh demands excepting the one for a division of the State. It had long been felt that the remaining gulf from the Government's view-point could be bridged by giving concrete proof of its intention *vis-a-vis* the language issue.

Moderates among Akali sympathizers gave vocal expression that the Government's decision on the language issue must be embodied in legal form to carry conviction with the mass of the movement's sympathizers.

The Ordinance in effect represented the Government's last move to redress the Sikh grievances. It conceded almost all the Akali demands short of the division of the State, to which it is fundamentally opposed.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3498:INI:I]

W. **Assam Taxation Act Declared Void By Supreme Court:** The Supreme Court on September 27 declared the Assam Taxation Act of 1954 void and unconstitutional.

By a majority of four to one, the Constitution Bench of the Court held that the Act had put a direct restriction on the freedom of trade guaranteed under Article 301 of the Constitution.

The Court also held that the Assam Taxation Bill had not been properly moved in the

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State Assembly as it did not have the prior assent of the President as required under Article 304 (B) of the Constitution.

The decision was given by the Court allowing three appeals and two writ petitions by certain producers of tea in West Bengal and Assam.

The Act was passed by the Assam Legislature to provide for the levy of a tax on certain goods carried by road or inland water-ways in the State. It received the assent of the Governor on April 9, 1954.

Section 3 of the Act provides, *inter alia*, that "manufactured tea in chests carried by motor vehicles, cart, trolly, boat, animal and human agency or any other means except Railways and airways shall be liable to a tax of one anna per pound of such tea and this tax shall be realized from the producers."

The validity of the Act was challenged by the appellants—who carried tea to Calcutta by road or inland water-ways—in writ petitions before the Assam High Court. Their petitions were, however, rejected.

Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar, Mr. Justice Wanchoo and Mr. Justice Das Gupta said in the majority judgment that the words used in Article 301 were unambiguous, and it would be unreasonable to exclude from their ambit a law which restricts trade, commerce or intercourse either directly or indirectly. The provision contained in this Article guaranteeing the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse embodied and enshrined a principle of paramount importance that the economic unity of the country would provide the main sustaining force for stability and progress and for the political and cultural unity of the country.

Their Lordships said that Article 304 (B) of the Constitution empowered the State Legislature to impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade with other States or within its own territory. But such legislation must satisfy the conditions that it had received the previous sanction of the President and that it was in the public interest.

Mr. Justice Shah in a separate judgment allowed the appeals, while the Chief Justice, Mr. B. P. Sinha, gave a dissenting judgment.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

X. **Supreme Court Strictures Against Bihar State:** The Supreme Court on September 20 held that a Court could take action against Bihar State under the Code of Civil Procedure when it disobeyed an order of temporary injunction passed against it by the Court.

The appeal arose out of a suit instituted by Rani Sonabati Kumari against the State of Bihar, in which the Rani claimed a declaration that the notification by the State seeking to take possession of her lands was illegal. She also filed an application in the Court of the subordinate judge that during the pendency of the suit the State should be restrained from issuing any notification with regard to her estate.

Dismissing the appeal by the State, the Supreme Court observed: "It is of the essence of the rule of law that every authority within the State including the executive Government, should consider itself bound by and obey the law. It is fundamental to the system of polity that India has adopted and which is embodied in the Constitution that the courts of the land are vested with the powers of interpreting the law and of applying it to the facts of the cases which are properly before them.

"Once an order has been passed, which the Court had jurisdiction to pass, it is the duty of all persons bound by it to obey the order so long as it stands, and it would tend to the subversion of orderly administration and civil Government, if parties could disobey orders with impunity. If such is the position as regards private parties, the duty to obey is all the more imperative in the case of Governmental authorities."

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

INDONESIA

A. **Dr. A. Djuanda Appointed Acting President:** President Sukarno left Djakarta on September 26, heading a 55-man delegation to the UN General Assembly and in his absence, the First Minister, Dr. A. Djuanda, was appointed acting President.

In a farewell message broadcast from Djakarta airport, President Sukarno said that he was going to the General Assembly to work for the interests of Indonesia and mankind.

He added: "Our revolution is a part of the great revolution now being carried out by three-fourths of mankind.

"Our revolution is linked to the revolution raging all over the world. We have not allowed national interests to separate from the interests of mankind."

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3564:AOA:A]

B. **Land Reforms Bill Passed:** The Gotong Rojong (Parliament) on September 12 passed an official Bill which would form the basis of land reforms in Indonesia.

The Agriculture Minister, Mr. R. Sadjorwo, told the House that the Bill would settle conflicts between the tenants and foreign landowners. He explained that the Government had deliberately not defined the maximum size of individual land holdings in response to suggestions from various quarters. The ceiling on holdings, he said, would be defined in separate laws and regulations to be promulgated in three months.

He pointed out that particular rights on lands, such as the *waqf* right, property right, integral right and the like were fully guaranteed by the Bill. Even if written evidence of the rights had been lost by the rightful owners, the Government would use other dependable proofs to guarantee the rights of the persons concerned.

As regards foreign and domestic capital, he said that foreign capital would be given a 20-year period to operate in accordance with the existing regulations. He added that domestic capital would be given the widest possible opportunity to operate.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3533:IND:B]

IRAN

A. **Increased Duties On Non-Essential Imports:** The Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. K. Sajadi, who is also in charge of the Ministry of Commerce, announced a decree levying a new scale of commercial profits tax (in effect a second import duty) on imports, approved by the Council of Ministers on September 5.

The decree came into effect the next day (September 6).

The object of the increased scale of duties on luxury imports is to relieve the pressure on foreign exchange. Some examples of the increases are as follows: 200 rials to 1,200 rials per kg. on perfumes; 100 to 600, 250 to 650 and 200 to 700 rials on various types of luxury leather goods and taxes of 50 per cent to 150 per cent on the value of automobiles. [210 rials = £1 sterling.]

Simultaneously other measures were taken to curb imports. There is now a limit of one second-hand car per annum instead of two which may be imported by Iranian nationals returning from visits abroad. The customs administration will no longer accept promissory notes in payment of import duties as it had done previously.

However, the vast range of imports completely duty-free and which may be imported by a number of ministries, plan organizations, international organizations and diplomatic missions remain untouched.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

IRAQ

A. **Oil Conference:** A five-nation Conference on oil prices began in Baghdad from September 10 to 14, attended by representatives of Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. The meetings were held in secret and the decisions were made public on September 25.

After five days of consultation, the Conference decided to formulate a unified policy towards the major oil companies which recently unilaterally cut their prices of crude oil.

It stressed the necessity for the oil-producing countries to have "stable oil revenues" in order to maintain stability in their national economies.

It recommended that every effort should be made to raise crude oil prices to the level prevailing before the cuts were made and that the companies be asked to maintain stable prices without "unnecessary fluctuations which affect the economic development of both producing and consuming countries."

It called for the setting up of a permanent organization of oil-producing countries, called the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for regular consultations among its members with the object of "co-ordinating policies and attitudes in eventualities concerning oil production." The five participating countries would be founder-members of OPEC.

The Organization would meet at least twice a year and would have a permanent secretariat. A sub-committee would meet in Baghdad not later than December, 1960 to prepare an agenda and set up an administrative machinery.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3250:UAR:B]

ISRAEL

A. **Development Of Negev:** The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, on September 15 paid a visit to Eilat, the southern-most outpost of Israel and her outlet to the Red Sea, where he announced that almost all the Israeli defence forces would move to the Negev.

He interrupted a holiday to visit the seaport after complaints by leaders of the Eilat community about the slow rate of development and the high cost of living there.

He told the community that the Government would spend about £100 million during the next decade to develop Eilat and four other urban industrial centres in the Negev,

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and added that the transfer of the Army to the Negev would also help the city.

Officials said later that he was alluding to a plan to transfer training bases from the densely-populated northern part of the country to the barren spaces of the Negev. They noted that this would put the bulk of Israel's forces near the Egyptian border, but they said that the object of the move was not political.

It was thought that the establishment of military bases in the Negev would improve security in that desolate region through which armed Arabs had been crossing between Jordan and Egypt. It was also believed that it would stimulate the economic development of the region. Several villages would no doubt rise in the neighbourhood of the bases, and the presence of the Army would lead to the construction of roads and an extension of water supply.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3247:ISR:A]

B. **World Bank Loan:** The World Bank has approved a loan equivalent to $27.5 million to Israel to build and equip a sheltered deep-water port at Ashdod.

The loan is for a term of 25 years and bears interest at 5¾ per cent. Amortization will begin in August, 1965.

Ashdod will be developed as an off-shore port comprising a basin protected by breakwaters with finger-piers. It will be constructed in stages, the second stage to be undertaken when traffic growth justifies it.

The loan will cover all the foreign exchange requirements and part of the local currency requirements in the first stage, which is estimated to cost a total of $54.7 million. When this stage is completed, Ashdod will be able to handle 900,000 tons of general cargo a year, but the port should be ready to handle citrus fruit in 1963.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3389:ISR:B]

JAPAN

A. **Mine Disaster:** Sixty-seven miners were feared drowned on September 20 in Taswa city in the biggest post-War mine disaster in Japan. The mine was flooded by torrents of water when the river bed above was torn away.

The disaster occurred in Hoshu mine soon after midnight when a crew of 218 men were at work. Vibrations caused by a violent explosion in a disused pit nearby tore a 30 ft. gap in the Chugenji river bed. Survivors described the rush of water into the pit as resembling a tidal wave which swept everything before it. One hundred and fifty-one men escaped from the flooded pit, but 67 were trapped.

The Fukuoka Prefectural Government inspector blamed the disaster on indiscriminate working near the river bed.

The Hoshu Mining Company emphasized that safety inspectors had visited the pit half an hour before the accident and that it had asked the prefectural authorities to keep a watch on the Chugenji river because of many unlicensed pits in the area.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3386:JAP:C]

B. **Poliomyelitis Epidemic:** Japan's most northerly island, Hokkaido, was swept this Summer by one of the worst poliomyelitis epidemics in Japanese history.

Since the middle of March, 1960, when the epidemic broke out in the small mining town of Yubari, until the latter half of August, it had claimed 803 victims, of whom more than 90 per cent were children under the age of five.

It was stated that the public health authorities were unprepared to meet this unexpected challenge. There was an acute shortage of Salk vaccine—according to some reports, supplies were held up in Tokyo—and of iron lungs and chest respirators to treat cases of paralysis of the respiratory organs.

Yubari was the worst affected among a dozen areas, where the disease affected 82 persons and caused 13 deaths.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3480:JAP:C]

KOREA (North)

A. **Charge Against USA:** The Mixed Military Armistice Commission met in Pan Mun Jon on September 28 at the request of the North Korean delegate.

At the meeting, the North Korean delegate, Gen. Joo Changjoon, demanded that reported plans of USA to supply the South Korean Navy with a ship equipped with rocket launchers be called off.

He cited an American news agency as the source of his information and at the same time repeated the demand for a complete evacuation of South Korea by UN troops.

His demands were immediately rejected by the UN Command's delegate, Maj.-Gen. Marion Dawson, who said that the UN Command would reconsider its position on the introduction of new military equipment into South Korea only when North Korea had supplied evidence that all new equipment introduced by it had been shipped out of the country.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3342:KRN:A]

KOREA (South)

A. **Ex-Premier Taik Sang Chang Sentenced:** The District Court in Seoul on September 28, sentenced the former Prime Minister, Mr. Taik Sang Chang, to 10 months' imprisonment for calumny following his failure to register as a Presidential candidate in the March 15 Elections.

Mr. Chang, till now an Independent member of the House of Representatives, testified that he had not been able to register as an opponent of Dr. Syngman Rhee, because hooligans under orders from the national police had beaten up his workers and prevented them from submitting his registration papers to the Election Commission.

Police officials told the Court that they had advised Mr. Chang not to run against Dr. Rhee and that Mr. Chang had agreed.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3328:KRS:A]

MALAYA

A. **New Paramount Ruler Elected:** The rulers of the nine States constituting the Federation of Malaya, elected in Kuala Lumpur on September 21 the Raja of Perlis, Adhil Syed Hassan Jamalullai, as Yang di Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler).

He succeeded Sultan Sir Hisamuddin Alam Shah of Selangor who died on September 1.

The Sultan of Trengganu State, Sir Ismail Nasiruddin, was elected Deputy Paramount Ruler.

The Raja of Perlis and the Sultan of Trengganu were sworn-in at a special ceremony held the same night (September 21).

The Raja of Perlis, the smallest and most northerly of the States in the Federation of Malaya, was, like his predecessor, forced for a time in the last War to lead a humble life because he was out of favour with the Japanese. Born on November 25, 1920, he was made heir-presumptive in Perlis in 1938, but when his father died during the Japanese occupation, he was not allowed to succeed. He then earned his living largely by manual work. Before the War reached Malaya, he was a Government servant for two years.

After the British returned to Malaya, he was recognized as Raja in December, 1945, but he was not installed until 1949.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3562:MAL:A]

MONGOLIA (Outer)

A. **New Council Of Ministers:** The first session of the Great People's Hural of the Fourth Convocation, which was held in Ulan Bator on July 5 and 6 formed a new Council of Ministers consisting of the following:

Mr. Yumjagiin Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mr. D. Molomzhamts, First Vice-Chairman; Dr. N. Jagwharal, Vice-Chairman and Minister of Rural Economy; Mr. D. Maidar, Vice-Chairman; Mr. B. Lhamsuren, Vice-Chairman; Mr. J. Ragtcha, Chairman of the Planning Commission; Mr. P. Damdin, Minister of Industry; Mr. D. Gontchig, Minister of Construction and Building Material Industry; Mr. M. Chimiddorj, Minister of Transport and Communications; Mr. D. Dorjgotov, Minister of Trade; Mr. P. Shagdarsuren, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. D. Gombojav, Minister of Foreign Trade; Mr. J. Zhamyan, Chairman of the State Control Commission; Mr. B. Dugersuren, Minister of Finance; Mr. M. Zhamsaran, Minister of Education; Dr. G. Tuvan, Minister of Health; Lt. General J. Lhagwasuren, Minister of People's Army Affairs; Mr. B. Dorj, Minister of the Interior; Mr. O. Delgerjaw, Chairman of State Statistical Bureau; Mr. L. Lhamsuren, Director of National Bank; Mr. G. Baljid, Chairman of Foreign Economic Relations Committee; Mr. M. Tserendorj, Chairman of Geological Prospecting Board; Dr. B. Shirendiv, President of the Sciences and Higher Education Committee; Mr. J. Bold, President of the Arts Congress; and Mr. A. Otgonbayar, State Minister and First Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

The last four persons are new entrants to the Council.

(*Mongolia Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3467:MON:A]

NEPAL

A. **Settlement Of Border Dispute with China:** In a *communique* issued in Khatmandu on September 22, the

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Nepalese Government announced that they had reached a "satisfactory" agreement with China on the principles to solve the border disputes between the two countries.

The *communique* said that details concerning the final delineation and scientific demarcation of the border would be studied by expert groups of the two countries, who had been asked to submit their report to the Joint Sino-Nepalese Border Commission by September 27 when it would hold its next meeting, the eighth in the series begun in Khatmandu in August, 1960.

More Chinese experts were reported on September 22 to be on their way to Khatmandu to reinforce the group already there.

Observers in Khatmandu were of the view that since a mutually acceptable pattern to solve the disputes had been evolved, all that remained was the ground demarcation of the 800-mile-long Himalayan frontier between Nepal and the Tibet Region of China. For this purpose, teams of technicians like surveyors would be sent out.

The areas under dispute had never been officially disclosed, but the Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, stated some time ago that they did not involve more than a hundred square miles.

The Chinese claim to Mt. Everest did not come under the purview of the Joint Sino-Nepalese Border Commission.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3265:CHI:A, 3481:NEP:A]

B. **Revolt In West Nepal Suppressed:** Official sources in Khatmandu said on September 23 that a revolt against the extension of Nepal's judicial administration to the vassal State of Bajhang in West Nepal had been suppressed.

Om Jung, son of the Raja of Bajhang, who led the revolt, was being chased by the police.

According to reports, Om Jung and his followers tried to set up an independent government, but official sources said that the revolt was "one of the sporadic attempts of feudal lords to oppose reform."

The trouble started when, under instructions from Khatmandu, the Raja's court was abolished and a zonal court was set up in the area in June, 1960. Om Jung and his supporters refused to submit papers of the "family court" to the zonal court. They raised the slogan "Bajhang is ours" and asked the zonal court judge to submit all papers to the "family court" and threatened to arrest him.

Early in September, 1960 a police force was sent to quell the disturbances and in a clash outside Bajhang town on September 15, Om Jung and 150 of his supporters were put to flight when their stone-throwing was countered by police firing.

Though Om Jung was said to have proclaimed some sort of a "provisional government" for Bajhang, it was stated that the disturbances at no stage assumed a serious form.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1491:NEP:B]

C. **Communist Party's Central Committee Session:** It was announced in Khatmandu on September 26 that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nepal, at its recent 10-day session had taken several important decisions which the Party believed would "give their organization a new look and a more definite political content."

The Committee finalized an elaborate programme to be submitted to the Party's third Congress due to meet at Naraingarh, 100 miles south-west of Khatmandu, on February 18.

For the first time in its history, the Party Congress was expected to define its "first basic objective." The Central Committee recommended that this should be the establishment of "people's democracy." It urged that the present parliamentary system be utilized to the maximum for ushering in a "people's democracy", though mass movements outside Parliament would continue. According to its thinking, the main enemies of the people were feudalists at home and "imperialists led by the United States" abroad.

The Committee did not express any opinion on the institution of monarchy, evidently for tactical reasons. This meant that the section within the Party which had argued that the main political fight in Nepal today had to be waged against the kingship was still in a minority.

It felt that the policies followed by the Party so far had not been well-reasoned. It was, however, satisfied with the strength the Party had built up in recent years. In 1954, at the time of the first Party Congress, card-holding members numbered 800. The number had now increased to 8,000 of whom 5,000 had been admitted as card-holding members during the last 18 months. According to the Party's General Secretary, Dr. Kesar Jung Raimajhi, this increase had been achieved without a relaxation of the admission rules. The bulk of the cadre was still drawn from the middle class in the towns, though the Party regarded peasants as its biggest supporters.

Under the revised Party set-up, the Committee's place would be taken by a National Council. This body would elect the General Secretary and the Secretariat Provincial Committee would disappear. Below the National Council would be district committees and branch committees in that order. Cells would be replaced by groups, which, however, would not be elected.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee were those calling for the stoppage of recruitment of Gurkhas for the British Army and the closure of British depots maintained in Nepal for that purpose; the withdrawal of American technicians and experts and their replacement if necessary by Asians; and stoppage of American private investment in Nepal.

Though it was generally happy with the new Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit, it decided to launch *satyagraha* against the Gandak project.

It said nothing which could indicate whether it supported Russia or China in the current ideological controversy between the two countries. It noted that at the time of the Mustang incident, the Nepal Congress leaders had tried "to estrange relations with China."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3451:NEP:A]

PAKISTAN

A. **Troop Concentration On Afghan Border Alleged:** Immediately after a Presidential Cabinet meeting in Rawalpindi on September 28, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, accused Afghanistan of hostile troop concentrations on the Pakistan border.

He said that "some elements of an Afghan lashkar (armed band) infiltrated into Bajaur to the east of the Durand Line in Pakistan territory. Mamund tribesmen of Pakistan have inflicted heavy casualties on the intruders. The lashkar has retreated". A number of rifles had also been captured.

According to information received during the last 12 days, he said, hostile concentrations of Afghans were taking place on the borders of Pakistan. "Afghanistan has called up nearly 70,000 of her reservists and has also requisitioned transport facilities for the movement."

He added: "The Government of Pakistan is holding itself in readiness for all eventualities and is capable of dealing effectively with all attempts at violating Pakistan's frontiers.

"Military concentrations supported by a few tanks are stated to be at Amsar and an Afghan lashkar, consisting of nearly 4,000 men, is said to be at Nawa Pass. There are also reports of large-scale acquisition of clothes of the type worn by tribesmen.

"Afghans are reported to be claiming that they have the support of a certain big Power in the execution of their designs."

The Afghan Embassy in Karachi declined to comment on Mr. Qadir's statement and said that it had no knowledge of any troop concentration on the Afghan side of the Durand Line.

The Afghan Premier, Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan told the Pakistani Ambassador in Kabul that there was no Afghan troop concentration on the border.

The Pakistan Foreign Office had instructed the Pakistan Ambassador in Kabul to protest to the Afghan Government against infiltration and also to demand an explanation from the Afghan Government on the concentration of Afghan troops on the border.

Official Afghan sources in Kabul were understood to have pointed out to the Pakistan Ambassador that inter-tribal clashes on both sides of the border were common.

Afghan Embassy sources in Karachi also said that Bajaur and Amsar were in highly mountainous areas and it was impossible that tanks could move in this area as alleged by Mr. Qadir.

Pakistan's frontier forces on September 29 were reported to be on an "instant alert" footing. Frontier posts, however, reported "all quiet" in Bajaur where an Afghan tribal levy is said to have been repulsed after an incursion into Pakistani territory. "All quiet" was also the report from elsewhere along the thousand miles of the Afghan-Pakistani frontier.

Afghan Denial:

Kabul Radio on September 29 denied charges of troop concentration and infiltration into Pakistani territory and in turn accused the Pakistan Government of "false propaganda to cover up its military occupation of Malakand, Shabqadar, Chakdara and other militarily strategic areas in the Pakhtoon region."

The *Radio* also quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman who denied the Pakistani allegation that Afghanistan had called up 70,000 reservists and said that these reports were "far from the truth and extremely exaggerated."

The *Radio*, which had maintained silence until September 29 on the statement of Mr. Manzoor Qadir, that Afghanistan was concentrating troops for "hostile" purposes west of Bajaur and Asmara, said that it was Pakistan which was moving troops to the border. It added that Mr. Qadir's statement was an attempt to "divert" public opinion from what was going on in the "Pakhtoon areas."

Official sources in Karachi said that *Kabul Radio*'s insistence that Pakistan was trying to "occupy the tribal areas of Malakand, Shabqadar and Chakdara indicated the evil designs of Afghanistan." The sources added that these areas in the frontier region had always formed an "integral part of Pakistan."

Pakistan also alleged that Afghanistan wanted to send members of the militia into the tribal areas to foment trouble and that it was the intention of Afghanistan to send regular troops later into this area on the plea that there was internal trouble in the Pakhtoon region.

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Pakistan intelligence reported that several hundred members of the Afghan militia dressed as tribals had infiltrated into areas south of the Durand Line. Afghan sources, however, denied this and said that it was Pakistani agents who were "stirring up trouble in the border areas where Pakhtoon tribesmen lived."

Meanwhile, a report from Peshawar said that the Afghan Government had ordered all petrol depots on the road from Kabul to Peshawar to stop issuing petrol to trucks using the road.

The report added that hundreds of trucks had been requisitioned by the Afghan Government in the Jalalabad area to transport troops to Chagha-Sarai on the Pak-Afghan border.

According to Pakistani sources, there was a "sizable" concentration of Afghan militia at Nawa Pass, to the north-west of the Malakand Agency on the frontier and Afghan militia at Asmara, also north-west of Malakand Agency was supported by about a dozen medium-sized tanks.

(*Kabul Radio* and *Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3551:AFG:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. **Roads To Jordan Under Curfew:** The United Arab Republic's First Army, based in the Syrian Region announced in Damascus on September 16 that all roads to Jordan would be closed during the nights until further notice.

The step came amid persistent rumours of Jordanian troop concentration and clashes on the Syrian border.

Traffic between the two countries would be allowed only on officially recognized roads between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. (local time). The Army gave warning that it would not be responsible if the restrictions were ignored.

Tension had mounted between the two countries since the assassination on August 29 of the Jordan Prime Minister, Mr. Hazza Majali. Jordan had subsequently sent a Note to UAR asking the UAR judiciary authorities, under an Extradition Agreement between Syria and Jordan, to extradite the three men allegedly implicated in the crime, but no reply had been received.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3556:JOR:A]

B. **President G. A. Nasser's Attack On Israel:** In a message to the ninth annual convention of the Arab Students Organization in USA, President G. A. Nasser described Israel as a "tool and a base for imperialists" and a "menace to Arab security and integrity."

In spite of colonialist and Zionist plots against the Arabs, he added, "Arab nationalism has been reborn. It is now an established reality, a world factor, a power wielded in the interests of the Arabs and other peoples of the world."

He said that the July 23 Revolution which "heralds the light of a new day throughout the Arab world" had achieved most of its objectives.

He added: "Our Revolution sparked in every Arab land three major revolutions; a national revolution to eradicate colonialism, an Arab revolution to remove the artificial barriers devised by imperialism to divide the Arabs and a social revolution to secure social justice and ensure man's right to a life of dignity."

Stressing UAR's strict adherence to the principles of co-existence and neutrality, he called upon all Powers to liquidate military bases and dissolve military pacts. "We deal with all Powers, small and big alike, on a footing of equality. We stand for the right of all peoples to self-determination. We condemn prejudice and discrimination, whether racial or religious."

(*UAR Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3272:UAR:A]

C. **Soviet Credit:** A Protocol amending the USSR-Syria Loan Agreement of October, 1957 was signed in Moscow on September 8 following several months of negotiations.

It was signed by the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Syrian Region, Mr. Nureddin Kahaleh, who led a delegation to USSR for final talks.

A Soviet credit of 185 million roubles (about £17 million) was made available for several projects to be carried out with Soviet aid and the door had been left open for a further credit of 100 million roubles. Contracts in respects of the three main projects—a railway, a fertilizer factory and further prospecting for oil and minerals—were also signed on September 8.

The railway is the proposed line between Lattakiah on the Mediterranean coast and Qamishly in the north-east *via* Aleppo. USSR would supply technical assistance and equipment for the construction of this line up to a value of 81 million roubles. The two other contracts provided for the construction of a nitrogenous fertilizer factory at Homs and the supply of equipment and technicians for oil prospecting.

According to the Syrian Minister of Communications, Mr. El Alem, the amended Agreement stipulated that a programme of future co-operation will be drawn up, which will increase several other industrial projects.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3544:UAR:A]

D. **Col. A. H. Seraj Appointed Chairman Of Syrian Regional Cabinet:** President G. A. Nasser on September 20 appointed Colonel Abdel Hamid Seraj as Chairman of the Syrian Regional Cabinet. He is already Minister of the Interior.

A similar change was also announced in the Egyptian Cabinet. The Central Minister of Education and Minister of Local Government, Major Kamal el Din Hussein, became in addition, Chairman of the Egyptian Cabinet.

(*UAR Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3272:UAR:B]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. **Mr. Sekou Toure's Visit:** The President of Guinea, Mr. Sekou Toure, paid a State visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam from September 16 to 19 at the invitation of President Ho Chi-Minh.

Mr. Toure was greeted at Hanoi airport on September 16 by Dr. Ho Chi Minh, the Prime Minister, Mr. Pham Van Dong and others.

In a welcome speech, Dr. Ho Chi-Minh emphasized the "growing solidarity between the newly-independent countries of Africa and the countries of the Socialist bloc."

In Hanoi, Mr. Toure went through a packed schedule of engagements, including State receptions and talks with Viet-Namese leaders.

On September 17, Mr. Toure and Dr. Ho Chi-Minh signed a Joint Statement which contained a special reference to the Congo situation.

The Statement said that Congo's "internal affairs should be decided by the Congolese people themselves". The cause of the "complications and confusion" of the present situation in the Congo "lay in the attempts of the imperialists to cling to their selfish interests".

It added that the "imperialists" had no "right or reason to interfere in the internal affairs of the Congo, to split Congolese territory and to encroach grossly upon Congo's sovereignty in any form and in any capacity whatsoever".

Supporting the policies aimed at general disarmament, banning of nuclear weapons, and the dissolution of military bases on foreign territories, the two leaders expressed satisfaction that "the world situation has of late developed in a direction favourable to the movement for peace."

They noted that the recent movement for national independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America "has expanded and developed at a tempo and with a magnitude never known before".

They also expressed anxiety over "imperialist manoeuvres" designed to overthrow the present legal Government in Laos and to divide Laos, thus seriously threatening the peace and security of the people of Indo-China.

(*The Times of Viet-Nam*, Saigon)

[Prev. ref. 3567:CHI:A]

SPORT

A. **Mohun Bagan Win IFA Shield:** Mohun Bagan won the IFA Shield in Calcutta on September 24 with a solitary-goal victory over the Indian Navy from Bombay and thereby the football season's "double", as they had earlier won the First Division League Championship.

Thus, for the sixth time Mohun Bagan won the Shield, their previous triumphs being in 1911, 1947, 1948, 1954 and 1956. They had also achieved the "double" in 1954 and 1956.

Their latest victory was hard-earned but well deserved and on their consistently superb performances Mohun Bagan deserved the trophy. The speed and thrust which were their main assets throughout the season enabled them to tear the Navy defence wide open. The latter tackled and spoiled to good purpose, but the tendency to panic under pressure told heavily on them and far too many miskicks ran them into trouble.

The teams were:

Mohun Bagan: Sett, S. Guha, Jarnail Singh and P. Sarkhel; Kempiya and Narsiya; Dipu Das, A. Chakravarty, Salauddin, S. Nundy and S. Ghosh.

Navy: Nayar, George, Anthony and S. Ghosh; N. Singh and T. L. Dhur; Hotl, Fernandez, Kundu, Swamy and Inas.

Referee: Mr. S. K. Bhattacharjee (Delhi).

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2530:SPO:B]

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ASIAN RECORDER

October 22—28, 1960

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AFGHANISTAN

A. **Trade Agreement With India Renewed:** It was announced in Kabul on October 5 that an Agreement between India and Afghanistan had been concluded to renew the existing trade arrangements between the two countries until July 20, 1961.

This followed the visit to Afghanistan of an Indian trade delegation, led by Mr. K. R. F. Khilnani, Joint Secretary in the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The two Governments re-affirmed their desire to promote trade between them and take such special steps, in terms of the Treaty as might be found practicable. It was agreed of Friendship and Commerce between them, that facilities would be afforded to registered importers for importing into India dry and fresh fruits, hides and skins, etc.

Likewise, facilities would be afforded for import into Afghanistan from India of goods like cotton and woollen textiles, tea, light engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, drugs and chemicals, etc.

Agreement With USSR:

Afghanistan also signed a Treaty with the Soviet Union providing for facilities to Afghan traders for transit of imports and exports and river transport for trade.

At present the major part of Afghanistan's imports and exports passes through Pakistan.

Under the same Treaty, Russia would help Afghanistan to develop a port on the river Oxus. The Treaty approved the extension of the Soviet-Afghan Trade and the Transit Treaty of 1954.

(*Kabul Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2839:AFG:A, 3163:AFG:A]

CAMBODIA

A. **Relations With China:** The Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Liu Shao-chi and the Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai in messages exchanged with the Cambodian Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, emphasized the growing friendship between their two countries.

In a message dated September 4, the Chinese leaders invited Prince Norodom Sihanouk to Peking in November, 1960. They said: "The peoples of China and Cambodia have a traditional friendship similar to that among kinsmen. This friendship has attained a satisfactory development in recent years through the exchange of visits between the leaders of our two countries. We are deeply convinced that the coming visit of Your Royal Highness will bring closer the friendly relations between our two countries based on the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference, thereby contributing to enhancing and defending peace in the Indo-China region and in Asia."

In his reply, Prince Norodom thanked the Chinese leaders for their invitation which he accepted. He said: "...this new visit will certainly be favourable to the strengthening and development of the existing relations between our two countries. These relations have already been further strengthened by the two great outstanding friends of our people, Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, and the Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, during their recent visit to Cambodia.

"When I visit the friendly People's China again, I shall have the opportunity to acquaint myself with the shining success scored by the Chinese people in all fields under your brilliant leadership. These successes will also inspire me to the great benefit of my country.

"Cambodia is proud of this unswerving friendship which has been developed between our two nations with respect for the Bandung principles of peaceful co-existence and for the sake of safeguarding world peace and freedom."

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3335:CAM:A]

CEYLON

A. **Federal Party Executive Meeting:** The Working Committee of the Lankai Tamil Arasu Katchi (Federal Party) met in Colombo on October 1 and 2 under the presidentship of one of its Vice-Presidents, Mr. M. Manikkam in the absence of the President, Mr. N. R. Rajavarothayam.

It took stock of the current political situation, particularly in the context of the Government's decision to implement the "Sinhala Only Act" rigorously in all Government departments from January 1, 1961.

It issued a call to all Tamil-speaking people throughout Ceylon not to abandon or relax any of the steps which they had adopted since 1956 to resist the Act until a satisfactory solution was arrived at and implemented.

It appealed to municipal councils, village committees, public and co-operative bodies in Tamil areas to transact all future business with the Government in the Tamil language only.

A spokesman of the Party told newsmen later that after an extensive discussion of the issues involved, the Working Committee came to the decision on the stand the Party should take in this regard and authorized a group of Tamil MPs to apprise the Government of the Party's decision and to report back to the Committee.

He said: "With a view to further strengthening the Party organization and for the purpose of making the Tamil people throughout Ceylon participate more closely in the activities of the Party, the Working Committee adopted a scheme for an intensive membership drive before the next annual session in December, 1960 at which the Party will decide on its programme of action to achieve its objectives."

[The "Sinhala Only Act" stipulated that Sinhalese, the language of the majority community would be the State language of Ceylon, with provision in a later Act for the reasonable use of Tamil, the language of the minority community.]

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3519:CEY:A]

B. **Steps To Curb Illicit Indian Immigration:** The Finance Minister, Mr. F. R. D. Bandaranaike, who is also Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, detailed in the House of Representatives measures the Government proposed to take to curb illicit immigration into Ceylon from India.

He announced that the armed forces would be deployed shortly along the northern coast to prevent illicit immigration. He disclosed that the Navy with its present vessels was unable to pursue illicit immigrants into shallow waters. This shortcoming, he said, would soon be remedied.

He said that special legislation was being prepared to impose prison sentences on people who helped illicit entrants to gain access into the country and those who gave them employment.

Speaking in the debate, the former Premier, Mr. Wijeyananda Dahanayake, said that "international forces were behind the menace of illicit immigration into Ceylon from South India." A planned penetration of Ceylon was taking place and the Sinhalese race, the majority community, was in danger of extinction.

A Government back-bencher, Mr. P. Wickramasuriya, said that he was surprised at Mr. Dahanayake decrying illicit immigration when he had showered distinguished citizenships on Indians while he was Prime Minister of the 'care-taker' Government.

The deputy leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, said that the question of illicit immigration was above party politics and affected the country as a whole. The Sinhalese people were faced with a grave problem and the conferring of 25 distinguished citizenships by the former Premier did not compare with boatloads of illicit immigrants who landed daily on the shores of Ceylon.

He urged the Government to take definite steps to stop the alarming incidence of illicit immigration.

Mr. S. Thondaman (Nominated), leader of the Ceylon Democratic Congress, which represents estate workers of Indian origin, said that no one could object to measures against illicit immigration. In spite of precautions taken, immigration still continued. Publicity was given to the problem of illicit immigration when 200,000 people of Indian origin in Ceylon were recently deprived of citizenship.

He pointed out that it was only ten years after India had taken steps to prevent illicit immigration that Ceylon was attempting to take similar steps. Ceylon had asked for the services of Indians, but India had refused to let her people come unless they were treated as human beings.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

[Prev. ref. 2839:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. **National Day Celebrations:** The 11th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China was celebrated throughout the country on October 1.

The biggest show was in Peking where nearly half a million persons,

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representative of every section of Chinese life, marched past the Tien An Men square in a colourful display.

From the reviewing stand, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi delivered a 25-minute speech to the people.

He said that the past year "has seen the biggest natural calamities in our country since the founding of the People's Republic. Because the advantages of the people's communes have been brought into full play and because of the concerted efforts and heroic struggle waged by commune cadres, the broad masses of commune members and the whole nation, losses which might have been incurred, and areas which might have been afflicted by calamities, have eventually been greatly reduced".

He repeated the recent statements by Chinese leaders that all China's efforts had been devoted to peace and the unity of the socialist camp.

As the parade filed past, the crowd gave a big cheer to a 500-strong party of mountaineers carrying a huge picture of Jomo Lungma (Mount Everest) showing the Chinese flag and a bust of Mr. Mao Tse-tung perched on top. The parade ended with the release of doves and multi-coloured balloons, and the crowd surged forward to give a big ovation to the Communist Party leader, Mr. Mao Tse-tung who had been rarely seen in public recently.

Over 2,000 delegates from 70 countries watched the parade, but official reports did not mention the presence of any Government delegation from the Soviet Union. *Tass* reported that the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, had sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai and the Communist Party Chairman, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, reiterating that China and USSR were linked by bonds of "unbreakable friendship which accords with the basic interests of both countries." He stressed that socialist countries were "persistently fighting for the implementation of the principles of peaceful co-existence of States with different social systems."

In a speech delivered at a State banquet for 5,000 guests in Peking on September 30 on the eve of the National Day, the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai said that China had "persistently advocated peaceful co-existence," and stood for the "settlement of all international disputes without resorting to force."

China, he said, would remain loyal to the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, and would support all proposals made by that country.

He spoke at length about the series of treaties concluded recently with some of China's neighbours, culminating in the Boundary Treaty with Burma.

He attacked "US imperialism" and charged USA with preparing for war, obstructing disarmament, and trying to instigate a new form of colonialism under the cover of United Nations, particularly in the Congo.

A Chinese military order, quoted by the *New China News Agency*, announced that Quemoy and other Kuomintang-held offshore islands would not be shelled on October 1 and 2 so as to enable the islanders to celebrate the National Day "with the whole of the country."

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 2937:CHI:A]

B. **Mr. Mao Tse-tung's Views On Communist Principles And Tactics:** The fortnightly theoretical journal of the Communist Party, *Red Flag*, published on October 2 a 4,000-word article reviewing the fourth volume of the works of the Chairman of the Party, Mr. Mao Tse-tung.

It opened with a lengthy analysis of the world effects of the Chinese communist victory in 1949, calling it a "victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought" and praised him as a "master at integrating the principles of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice."

It said that the basic important development of Marxist-Leninist theory he had made was the idea of despising the enemy strategically, but taking full advantage of him tactically.

It explained that this meant the progressive forces realized that reactionary forces, no matter how strong they appeared to be, were bound by "an objective law independent of man's will" to perish and "the new-born forces are bound to triumph."

But, while realizing that "all reactionaries are paper tigers," Mr. Mao Tse-tung insisted that in any particular engagement, whether military, economic or any other, the progressives must take the fullest account of the enemy's strength and concentrate their own so as to defeat him piece-meal. This could be summed up as "pitting one against 10 strategically"—in other words considering small progressive forces capable of tackling large reactionary ones—and "pitting 10 against one tactically"—a policy of victory by overwhelming strength in piece-meal engagements.

The official *Hsinhua News*, in an English language transmission from Peking, also gave a summary of the fourth volume of Mr. Mao Tse-tung's selected works, including his writings between August, 1945 and September, 1949, when the People's Republic of China was proclaimed in Peking.

In his work entitled *Some Appraisals of the Present International Situation* written during the civil war, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, said that on some questions, including certain major ones, it was "possible for imperialist and socialist countries to reach compromises.

"Such compromises were only a matter of relations between countries, which were different from and should not be confused with, the class struggle inside a capitalist country." The compromises in question "by no means require the people in the capitalist countries to follow suit by making compromises at home. People in various countries will continue to wage different struggles in accordance with different conditions."

In the same essay, he stated that it was possible to overcome the danger of a World War "provided the forces of the peoples throughout the world waged resolute and effective struggles against the world's reactionary forces."

In a report by him at an inner Party conference of cadres, he explained that "we must not be deceived by them (reactionary forces) or scared by their reactionary bluster, but must carry on a tit-for-tat struggle against them."

Hsinhua News stated that the volume "will become a powerful ideological weapon for accelerating the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country, and for intensifying the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3552:CHI:A]

C. **Archaeological Discoveries:** Recent discoveries in ancient tombs at Astana (Sanpao) and Turfan, in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, have yielded extremely valuable finds for archaeological research.

A team sent by the Sinkiang Museum in 1959 excavated six tombs, the earliest dated 384 AD, in the Southern and Northern Dynasties and the latest dated 688 AD in the Tang Dynasty. The tombs were built essentially of earth and were square or oblong in shape and the ceilings were vaulted or in the style of a Chinese pavilion, with the centre tapering high above the four roof corners.

There were single tombs for one male or female and also tombs in which husband and wife were interred together. Funeral objects were extremely simple. There were no coffins, the corpses being placed on reed mats or wooden boards.

Silk was the basic dress material. The deceased were fitted with masks and some carried beads stringed to the part covering the nose or eyes.

The shoes were made of silk or linen and paper, inscribed with characters. Sandals made of hemp cordage and shoes made from paper were also found. Such paper was also made from hemp. From characters still discernible on the paper, certain events and records of the time could be traced, which provided invaluable material for research. There was, for instance, a land-lease by one Chao Huai-Man. Some characters on a deed of usury, though badly damaged, were distinguishable.

(*Peking Review*)

INDIA

SUMMARY: Dalai Lama's Appeal To UN; Trade Agreement With Tunisia; Import Policy For October, 1960—March, 1961; FICCI Study On Effects Of ECM On Asian Trade; Exports Survey; Special Reserve Fund For Government Employees; Joint Stock Companies During 1958; Metric Weights To Be Used.

A. **Dalai Lama's Appeal To UN:** In a letter sent from his camp at Dharamsala on September 29, the Dalai Lama appealed to United Nations to "take appropriate measures to get China to vacate her aggression in Tibet."

The letter, addressed to the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld was released to the Press on October 1.

In the letter, the Dalai Lama expressed happiness at the inscription of the question of Tibet on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly, at the instance of Malaya and Thailand.

He said: "I do hope that all the peace-loving countries will heed the voice of my people and provide for them a ray of light in the night of subjugation and oppression through which they are passing."

He quoted historical evidence to prove that Tibet was "completely independent," and said that the claim of the Chinese to suzerainty over Tibet was based on the 1907 Convention between Britain and Russia to which Tibet was not a party.

He said that between 1912 and 1950 there was "not even a semblance of Chinese authority in Tibet." He pointed out that Tibet was not a party to the Sino-Japanese War and even during the Second World War, it had insisted on its position as a neutral and did not permit the transport of war material from India to China.

Alleging that on October 7, 1950, China committed a "flagrant act of aggression" against Tibet, he said: "As a result of the defeat of the Tibetan Army and after the efforts of the Tibetan Government to get the help of UN had failed, we were compelled to send a delegation to Peking. The delegation was compelled to sign what is known as the 17-point Agreement on May 23, 1951."

He added that the Chinese had committed a "wholesale breach of all the important terms of the 17-point Agreement", and the General Assembly of Tibet (consisting of officials and public) had repudiated that Agreement, "as it was well entitled to do, and re-asserted the independence of Tibet on March 19, 1959."

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He said: "Even now refugees are coming into Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and India practically every day. The number of refugees is 83,500. From the accounts of these refugees, the oppression and wholesale terror....have in no way lessened."

He referred to the finding of the International Commission of Jurists that the Chinese authorities had been "guilty of genocide" in Tibet, and said: "The fighting in Tibet against the occupiers and the oppressors is still going on. I appealed to UN last year and I am making this appeal again in the hope that UN will take appropriate measures to get China to vacate her aggression.

"In my opinion, any measure short of this is not going to be of much help to my country where the communist steamroller is every day crushing out the freedom of my people."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3276:INI:C, 3521:INI:B]

B. **New Envoy From Sudan:** According to a Press Note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs on October 1, Sayed Abdel Karim Mirghani was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Sudan in India.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1525:INI:I]

C. **Trade Agreement With Tunisia:** It was announced in Tunis on October 5 that India and Tunisia had signed a five-year Trade Agreement providing for exchange of $15,500,000 worth of goods.

Under the Agreement, Tunisia would export mainly phosphates and phosphate by-products and import tea and jute from India.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

D. **Favourable Trade Balance With USSR:** Official sources in Calcutta disclosed on September 30 that India had a favourable trade balance of Rs. 3.56 crores with USSR in the first quarter of 1960 as against a surplus of Rs. 2.7 crores in the corresponding period of 1959.

While the earnings from exports to Russia increased from Rs. 6.1 crores in January-March, 1959 to Rs. 6.36 crores in the period under review, the cost of imports from that country declined from Rs. 3.4 crores to Rs. 2.8 crores.

Raw hides and skins ranked first among the goods shipped to Russia, accounting for Rs. 1.96 crores, followed by jute manufactures, which earned Rs. 1.07 crores.

Plantation products also occupied an important place among the goods exported to Russia, with tea accounting for Rs. 79,49,000, spices for Rs. 77,50,000, fruits and vegetables for Rs. 71,58,000 and coffee for Rs. 11,28,000.

Other important items of export to Russia included raw wool (Rs. 43,45,000), leather and leather manufactures (Rs. 15,55,000), shellac (Rs. 10,08,000) and woollen cloth (Rs. 9,73,000).

Iron and steel manufactures were the most important items of imports and accounted for Rs. 1.33 crores in the first quarter of 1960.

Other goods imported from Russia included fertilizers (Rs. 21,60,000), paper (Rs. 15,77,000), chemicals (Rs. 11,07,000) and wood pulp (Rs. 10,49,000).

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3003 (corrected):INI:I]

E. **Fishery Schemes—Co-operation With Japan:** It was made known in New Delhi on October 3 that two fishery schemes to be undertaken with Japanese collaboration had been approved for inclusion under the yen credit programme.

Under the first scheme, the Taiyo Fishing Company would operate prawn fisheries with its base at Cochin and would undertake trawling as part of the expanded activities of an Indian company. The expansion scheme had been approved and the Company's representatives were finalizing the details in Tokyo.

The second project concerned the offer of the Aichi Prefectural Government to send a survey vessel to the Mangalore coast. An operating company, in collaboration with the Mysore Government, was proposed to be established, should the results be favourable. The survey vessel was ready to commence work and the Mysore Government had been asked to meet the local costs.

The schemes were the first concrete result of an Indian team's investigations in Tokyo in March, 1960. The team discussed with the Japanese Department of Economic Co-operation, the fisheries agency and companies the terms and conditions laid down by the Government of India for establishing fishing companies with foreign collaboration. The main points related to the repatriation of capital, remittance of wages and profits, relaxation of income-tax laws, payment of charges for chartering ships, shore facilities for repairs, storage and processing and in particular the inclusion of fishing activities under the yen credit.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

F. **Import Policy For October, 1960-March, 1961:** The import policy for the period October. 1960-March, 1961 was announced in New Delhi on October 1.

The main features of the new policy were cuts in the import of a number of items including cotton fabrics, raw films, wines and whisky, scaling down of the import quotas for a wide range of industrial goods and chemicals in regard to which indigenous production had increased lately and extension of the Pakistan Open General Licence (OGL) for a further period of six months.

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the new policy said:

"In formulating the policy, the views expressed at the meeting of the last Import Advisory Council have been taken into account. Every effort has been made to make adequate provision to sustain industrial activity, and to ensure adequate utilization of the country's industrial potential.

"Having regard to the insistent need to effect the maximum possible economy in the country's imports, the new import policy is, of necessity, restrictive on account of foreign exchange considerations and cuts have had to be made on many items of consumer interest such as wines, whisky, cotton fabrics, sheet and plate glass, time-pieces, etc.

"Import quotas have also been scaled down over the range of items having a strong indigenous industry angle such as pipes or tubes flexible, malleable iron pipe fittings, cast-iron pipe fittings, iron and steel wire ropes, boot and shoe grindery, copper manufactures, brass manufactures, leather belting, electric insulations, house service meters, industrial and street light fittings, paste board, mill board, water meters, vulcanized fibre sheets, certain chemical items such as hydrosulphite of soda, bleaching powder, calcium carbide, textile preservatives, carbody methyl, acetic acid, anhydrous ammonia, certain items of motor vehicle parts such as gaskets, radiators, assembly shock absorbers, piston assemblies, piston rings, thin walled bearings and certain items of drugs and medicines.

"Although the quota for drugs and medicines, not otherwise specified, has been reduced, a provision has been made, according to which quota licences issued for specified items can also be utilized for import of drugs and medicines not otherwise specified so that adequate quantities may still be imported within the lower cost ceiling.

"The quota for raw film has been scaled down from 66-2|3 per cent Gen. and 66-2|3 per cent Soft to 50 per cent Gen. and 50 per cent Soft. This reduction is not, however, likely to affect the film industry adversely, in view of the fact that the film industry has shown its willingness to effect a cut in the length of films.

"At the time, in spite of the foreign exchange difficulty, the quotas for import of spare parts of sugar manufacturing machinery and spare parts of earth-moving machinery have been slightly increased. The face value provisions for import of certain items such as bolts and nuts, ball bearings, garage tools against licences for certain machinery items have been liberalized. The import of mercury will be canalized to reduce speculative spurts in price.

"The import policy for about 20 items such as dates, spices, betelnuts, paper items, cotton yarn, photographic sensitized materials, watches, giant tyres, agricultural tractors etc., will be announced later.

"The OGL for import from Pakistan which covers four items, has been extended for a further period of six months.

"The list of items, for which Actual User Licences will be granted, has been expanded. The basic period for a few items has been extended to include the year 1957-58 and 1958-59. With a view to curtailing procedural delay in the issue of import licences, the scheme of 'Repeat' licensing, introduced during the period October, 1959—March, 1960, is being continued during the period October, 1960-March, 1961.

"The new import policy, which has been closely geared to the developmental needs of the Second Five-Year Plan, will, of course, have repercussions on those engaged in trade as distinct from industry. This is, however, unavoidable in the larger national interest; and here too, the attempt has been to reduce to the minimum such hardship as may be caused.

"The new import policy places a great deal of responsibility on industrial entrepreneurs and established importers. The Government expects that they will use their licences and quotas to make wise purchases, to make equitable distribution of what is available, to maintain a steady price level and to help expand production."

An official spokesman said in New Delhi on October 1 that the aim of the new import policy was to "keep the economy ticking at the present level of tempo" and to permit "some expansion."

He added that in order to ensure that the scarce foreign exchange was put to the best use, the quotas of established importers had been restricted, while the list of items to be imported directly by actual users had been expanded.

As regards the 20 items which had not been covered by the new import policy announcement, he said that a decision would be taken only after the return of the Central Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, from his tour abroad, when a clearer picture of the country's foreign exchange position would be available.

He explained that the cut in the import of raw films was not likely to affect the film industry as the industry itself had agreed to "effect a cut in the length of films." It had voluntarily offered to put a ceiling of 12,000 ft. on Bengali films, 13,000 ft. on Hindi films and 15,000 ft. on Tamil films. The average length of films was expected to be less than the proposed ceiling.

He added that there would be "no cut in the total supply of newsprint" under the new policy. However, the proportion of NEPA newsprint to be used by each unit had been raised from five per cent to ten per cent of the quota.

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Explanatory Statement:

Along with the Press Note, a statement containing an analysis of the changes made in regard to the import of various items under the new policy was made available.

According to the statement, the list of 26 items in respect of which applications from actual users would be considered included ferro alloys, chemicals (mainly cadmium compounds), knitting machines (including hosiery machines and embroidery machines) for replacement purposes, linen thread, tyre retreading moulds and "Synthetic Ion Exchange" resins for softening and demineralizing of water and other liquids.

The eight items, which had been brought under the export promotion scheme, included vegetable and food products, canned or bottled (other than mango chutney), graphite pencils, lenses (polishing rouge), gas mantles, shark fins and fish maws and monumental stones and granite slabs.

Items in regard to which the basic period had been extended upto and including 1957-58 comprised powdered milk containing not less than 18 per cent cream intended for infant feeding and tape and wire recorders of all sorts.

[Import of magnetic tapes, magnetic perforated films, spares and recording wire only is permitted].

The basic period had been extended up to and including 1958-59 for items including solubilized vat dyes other than the banned dyes, motor-vehicle parts not otherwise specified, wheeled and crawler tractors above 50d. B.H.P., shovels, excavators, motorized graders, vibrating soil compactors, stone granulators, tar and bitumen boilers, sprayers, concrete mixers, mortar mills and spare parts of earth-moving machinery.

Import quota of wines and spirits had been slashed by half—from 10 per cent to 5 per cent—and was expected to result in a foreign exchange saving of about Rs. 10,00,000.

The import of artificial teeth had been cut from 10 per cent to 2.5 per cent, gum arabic from 40 per cent to 20 per cent, time-pieces (one-day alarm clocks and parts thereof) from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, record changers and component parts from 7.5 per cent to 5 per cent, artificial silk yarn and thread from 7.5 per cent to 5 per cent and sheet and plate-glass from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

Items on which "face value restrictions" had been imposed included sound and projection equipment ¼ h.p. and above, sound and projection reproduction equipment under ¼ h.p. and film studio equipment. Not more than 33-1|3 per cent of the face value of the licence could be utilized for each of the three items for the new six-month period as against 66-2|3 per cent, for the half year April-September, 1960.

Quota licences issued for "refrigeration and air-conditioning machinery—other types" would hereafter not be allowed for the import of condensers, receivers, chillers and oil separators. They would, however, be allowed again for the import of air-lifters, controls, gauges, valves, copper pipes, tubes and fittings, extra-heavy steel pipes, refrigerant and compressor oil for first chargers, humidistants and compressors.

No licences would be issued to established importers in respect of some 25 items included in the Import Trade Control Schedule for the period April-September, 1960. These included cotton fabrics, grey piece-goods and printed piece-goods and fabrics, palm oil and industrial and street-light fittings and floodlights. However, applications for some of these items, such as palm oil, would be entertained directly from actual users.

(*The Statesman, The Times of India* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3278:INI:G]

G. FICCI Study Of Effects Of ECM On Asian Trade: A Study by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) of the effects of the European Common Market (ECM) and the Free Trade Association on the trade and economics of Asia, released in New Delhi on September 29, showed that any counteracting steps that might be adopted by the under-developed countries could not have more than a marginal value.

The Study was submitted to the International Chambers of Commerce for consideration by its Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs, due to hold its ninth session in Karachi on December 5.

The Federation's view appeared to be that the immediate establishment of an Asian Common Market would not be a practicable proposition because of the stronger economic position of Western Europe to withstand the challenge and because of the difficulties in the way of the evolution of a uniform programme for the scaling down of import and export duties.

There were also other unfavourable factors like the Asian nations being geographically not as well-knit as the countries of Western Europe; their being linked with different economic systems, such as the Commonwealth; and a lack of background of economic co-operation like the one that preceded the establishment of the economic groupings in the West.

The situation was not bleak, however, and the Study recommended the institution of steps to promote intra-regional trade in Asia through a gradual extension to all the most favoured import and export tariffs and the establishment of a group to study promotion of free trade in the region in certain selected commodities.

It quoted an ECAFE report to the effect that "it would be of benefit to the region as a whole to mobilize available under-utilized resources in manufacturing and agricultural production and substitute them for supplies now obtained from outside the region."

There was need for devising a scheme by which the countries of the region could mutually exchange their surplus commodities without placing extra burdens on their foreign exchange resources and without upsetting their present trade arrangements. This could be done, for instance, by providing that payment or part payment for such goods might be made outside the usual payment mechanism and in a currency account which might not create the immediate problem of arranging foreign exchange for the importing country.

It said: "While there are various handicaps in forming a common market or free trade area comprising all the countries of Asia, it is still possible that some selected countries of the region may enter into arrangements on the lines of free trade associations being established in other parts of the world."

A second point of attack to rectify the situation created by the new European economic groupings would be the forum provided by General Agreement on Tariffs And Trade (GATT), which had discussed the matter on a number of occasions in the past and was due to take it up again towards the end of October. The Study said that Asian delegations should advocate the following at future discussions:

(1) The association of the associated territories with the common market should be reviewed by GATT, as these territories were not incorporated into the EEC Customs Union but stood in a preferential relation to it. Therefore, either the duties levied by the associated territories on the goods of the common market countries could be fixed on the basis of an average, or the duties levied on the 'third' countries could be substantially reduced;

(2) The common tariffs of the common market should be as near as possible to the tariffs levied by the low tariff member countries, and in no case should exceed the weighted arithmetic average of the duties levied by the common market territories. There was no justification for the high rates of duties fixed for some of the items such as tea. The common tariff of 35 per cent on tea should be substantially reduced and it should not exceed the common tariff for coffee as the two commodities served as substitutes for each other;

(3) The common market and the free trade association should agree to the principle that in case total imports of the area of any commodity from the non-member countries were continuously lower as compared to the average imports before the schemes came into operation, the external tariff on the item in question should be suitably reduced;

(4) Provisions should be incorporated in the Rome Treaty providing for necessary checks against monopolistic tendencies in regard to the trade of the common market countries with outside countries.

The Study pointed out that the ministerial meeting held at the time of the 13th session of GATT in October, 1958 had agreed that a more rapid rate of expansion in the export trade of the less-developed countries was an essential condition for economic development. After considering the report of the panel of experts on "trends in international trade", the contracting parties of GATT had decided to formulate a co-ordinated programme of action directed towards the further expansion of international trade, and had established three committees to carry out the programme. One of the committees was entrusted with the task of examining the difficulties which were faced by the less-developed countries in expanding their export trade with the rest of the world. It had recommended that individual countries should without delay report progress towards modification and elimination of these obstacles. However, action in this regard was slow and halting.

It added that the increasing deficits in the trade of under-developed countries were to some extent the result of their development programmes and the increasing requirements of capital goods. In their efforts to earn the necessary foreign exchange, the less-developed countries were induced to sell their products at lower and lower prices while paying higher and higher prices for the products of the industrialized countries, in particular for machinery and capital goods.

It was time, it added, that due attention was paid to the promotion of trade between under-developed countries *inter se*. The intra-areas trade of non-industrial countries amounted to only about 30 per cent of their total trade. This could be substantially stepped up if the non-industrial countries were in a position to exchange tariff and quota concessions on a group basis instead of the most-favoured-nation basis. If accepted, the proposal would mean the formation of a smaller club of less-developed nations within GATT.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2498:AOA:C]

H. Exports Survey: It was announced by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on October 1 that in the current year the exports stood at Rs. 408 crores at the end of August, 1960 as against imports totalling Rs. 613 crores in the same period.

The total exports in 1958 and 1959 were Rs. 562 crores and Rs. 623 crores as against imports totalling Rs. 878 crores and Rs. 887 crores, respectively, in the same years.

The sterling reserves, which stood at Rs. 207.81 crores in January, 1960 dropped to Rs. 153.23 crores in July and Rs. 146.05 by September 16. There had been a further decline of nearly Rs. 3 crores subsequently.

Food imports amounted to Rs. 149 crores in 1958 and Rs. 123 crores in 1959, iron and steel Rs. 98 crores and Rs. 84 crores, and petroleum products Rs. 75 crores and Rs. 77 crores, respectively.

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Trade with State trading countries was at the order of Rs. 60 crores in 1959.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3529:INI:H]

I. **Industrial Policy:** The new four-point industrial policy of the Government was defined by the Central Minister for Industries, Mr. Manubhai Shah, in an address to a gathering of industrialists in Bombay on October 1.

He said that the four concepts on which the new policy rested were: (1) the manufacture of basic raw materials within the country; (2) indigenous production of capital goods; (3) recourse to the theory of "import from where you can"; and (4) export promotion.

He added that the country was beginning to feel the stresses and strains involved in large-scale economic and industrial development and there was need for re-thinking about the industrial programme both at the national and individual levels.

He suggested that those interested in the industrial advancement of the country should get together to find or produce raw materials within the country and urged the revival of the spirit of *Swadeshi*. Nothing was more degrading than the country's dependence on import of capital goods. The old preferences in regard to imports had to be given up in favour of a new policy of "import from wherever possible."

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3423:INI:A, 3426:INI:A]

J. **Rubber Production:** It was made known in Calcutta on September 30 that despite measures taken by the Government to step up rubber production, the gap between production and consumption was widening due to the rapid expansion of the rubber manufacturing industry.

In the first six months of 1960, total production of natural rubber at 9,660 tons showed an increase of 780 tons over the corresponding period of 1959, but total consumption of natural and synthetic rubber at 21,320 tons showed a rise of 2,440 tons.

The gap had to be filled by larger imports, which totalled 9,045 tons in January-June, 1960 against 6,290 tons in the first half of 1959. This gap, which was only a continuation of the trend noticed in the past few years, was likely to increase with the expansion of the rubber manufacturing industry in the Third Five-Year Plan period.

The production of rubber in the Third Plan period was expected to rise from 26,000 tons in 1960-61 to 40,800 tons in 1965-66, while consumption of natural rubber would go up from 40,000 tons to 54,300 tons.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1309:INI:N]

K. **Allotment Of Newsprint Quota:** A Press release issued in New Delhi on October 2 said that under the new import trade policy announced on October 1, actual user licences would be issued to publishers and printers of newspapers and periodicals only for meeting part of their entitlement of newsprint, while the balance would be made available through canalized imports and NEPA newsprint.

Actual users who did not apply during the April-September, 1960 licensing period, might submit their applications to the Chief Controller of Imports (C.C.I.) New Delhi. The entitlement of these newspapers would be determined for six months in consultation with the Registrar of Newspapers for India, (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) on the basis of pages, area, average number of pages published during 1957, and average circulation during 1959.

On the entitlement thus calculated, a cut of 20 per cent would be imposed. Newspapers would, however, be allowed to make good this cut from indigenous newsprint manufactured by NEPA mills as far as possible. This cut would not apply to newspapers whose entitlement during this period would be less than 50 tons. Their entitlement would be met from canalized imports of newsprint. Those newspapers, whose entitlement was more than 50 tons would be licensed 50 per cent from "free resources" and 50 per cent from rupee payment countries.

Separate applications for allocation of NEPA newsprint should be addressed to the Registrar of Newspapers for India in New Delhi. Requests for additional newsprint on account of any increase in circulation during July-December, 1960 would be considered by the Registrar of Newspapers on receipt of applications supported by a chartered accountant's certificate.

The requests of actual users who might bring out new newspapers would also be considered, but their requirements for the first three months would be met from NEPA. In the allotment of newsprint, the maximum number of pages that might be considered for a daily newspaper would be eight. Similarly, in the case of periodicals, the calculation would be made only on the number of pages considered reasonable. The number of pages in the case of new newspapers and also those who were not in existence during 1957, would be determined in consultation with the Registrar of Newspapers. After the completion of three months, applications from new newspapers for imported newsprint would be considered, when supported with additional necessary information and also a certificate from a chartered accountant showing the circulation during the initial period of three months. Actual user applications from publishers of books would be considered. Such requests should be supported by a chartered accountant's certificate showing the past consumption, if any, of imported or indigenous newsprint during 1958 or 1959. Chartered accountant's certificate should be furnished in the prescribed form.

Actual user applications from newspaper establishments for their specialized requirements such as stereo-flongs, rubber blankets, spare parts of printing machinery or any other essential item which was not indigenously available, would be considered in consultation with the Registrar of Newspapers on the basis of circulation, regularity of publication, etc. of the paper and whether the publisher or printer owned the printing press for which these requirements had been applied.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3497:INI:G]

L. **Special Reserve Fund For Government Employees Set Up:** According to a Press Note issued in New Delhi on October 2, the Government of India had constituted a Special Reserve Fund of Rs. 20,00,000 under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, to help subscribers or their nominees in the event of employers failing to pay in full the Provident Fund accumulations in the subscribers' accounts.

The sum had been transferred to the Special Reserve Fund from the reserve and forfeiture accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund. Detailed instructions had been issued by the Government to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner as to how the Special Reserve Fund would be operated.

The Fund would be utilized for making payments to outgoing members or their nominees or heirs, if Provident Fund contributions were actually deducted from the members' wages, but were not deposited or were only partly deposited by their employers together with their own corresponding contributions. In such cases when payment became due, the member or his nominee or heir, as the case may be, would immediately be paid from the Employees' Provident Fund the entire amount already received from the employer in his account, together with interest thereon.

Payment of the balance due to the member from the Special Reserve Fund would be regulated as follows:

(1) 50 per cent of the balance due would be paid to the member or his nominee or heir from the Special Reserve Fund;

(2) Another 25 per cent of the balance due would be paid to the member or his nominee or heir on recovery of 50 per cent of the Provident Fund contributions recoverable from the employer;

(3) Payment towards the remaining 25 per cent of the balance due would be made in proportion to the recovery of the remaining 50 per cent of the Provident Fund contributions recoverable;

(4) Interest payable on the instalments paid, as stated above, would be paid at the usual rates along with the last instalment, provided that adequate amount of damages had been recovered from the employer.

Payments from the Special Reserve Fund, for the present, would be restricted to the following cases only:

(1) On retirement or superannuation of a subscriber at or after 55 years; (2) On the death of the subscriber; and (3) in the case of total and permanent disability of a subscriber certified by a medical board set up by the board of trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund or by an authority decided upon by the board of trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund.

The Special Reserve Fund would be operated upon as an imprest and as soon as the arrears, against which payment had been made from the Fund, had been recovered from the employers, such amounts would be paid back into the Special Reserve Fund.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3486:INI:C]

M. **Interest On Government Savings Certificates After Maturity:** It was announced in New Delhi on October 1 that the Central Government had decided that interest might be allowed for a maximum period of five years for which the national savings certificates and Treasury savings deposit certificates remained unencashed with the Government after maturity.

A Press Note issued by the Finance Ministry said that holders of 10-year (3½ per cent) Treasury savings deposit certificates, 12-year and seven-year national savings certificates would be allowed to retain their holdings for a period of five years after maturity, on which simple interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum would be paid for each completed year. No interest would be payable for broken periods of a year.

Similarly, in the case of five-year national savings certificates where the holders had opted to retain them for the extended period of seven years, interest would be allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum for each completed year for a maximum of five years for which the certificates remained unencashed after the expiry of the extended period of seven years.

The holders of the certificates were not at present entitled to receive any interest for the period for which these certificates were not encashed after maturity. The Government had decided to pay interest after maturity if the certificates were unencashed, in order to encourage the retention of such investments. The amount of interest due would be calculated on the matured value of the certificates in the case of national savings certifi-

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cates and on the face value of the Treasury savings deposit certificates and would be paid to the holder at the time of their final discharge along with the matured value.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

N. Joint Stock Companies During 1958: According to a Study reviewing the finances of Indian Joint Stock Companies for the year 1958 publish-end in a monthly bulletin of the Reserve Bank on October 5, the up-trend in industrial growth, noticed since 1953 continued during 1958, but at a slower pace as compared to 1956 and 1957.

The Study, based on statistics of 1,001 companies comprising 77 per cent of the paid-up capital of all companies covered, did not include banking insurance and investment companies, Government companies, companies and associations not functioning for profit and companies limited by guarantee.

Fixed assets showed a smaller expansion in 1958 than in 1957, due partly to the completion or virtual completion in the preceding two years of the investment programmes in some industries under the Second Five-Year Plan, while inventory build-up which had already slowed down in 1957, was negligible in 1958. reflecting among other things, the continued shortages of certain essential raw materials due to import restriction.

The total gross capital formation was, therefore, smaller at Rs. 147 crores as compared to Rs. 227 crores in 1957. Sales (main income) showed a smaller rise than in 1957. Total expenditure also rose in 1958, but the rise was smaller than that under sales and other income.

Profits before tax, which had suffered a sharp fall in 1957, showed a modest rise in 1958. Dividends were somewhat larger in 1958 than in 1957, while at the same time, retained profits recorded a moderate increase.

As regards sources of finance, the Study showed that the share of external sources declined sharply from 72.3 per cent in 1957 to 51.5 per cent in 1958, due mainly to the considerably reduced recourse to borrowing from banks; correspondingly the share of internal sources rose from 27.7 per cent in 1957 to 48.5 per cent for the period under review.

The up-trend in sales (main income) noticed since 1953 continued during 1958, though at a diminishing rate. Sales rose by Rs. 86 crores (5.1 per cent) to Rs. 1,789 crores in 1958, as compared to Rs. 137 crores (8.7 per cent) in 1957. Of the total increase of Rs. 86 crores in sales, about three-fourths was accounted for by five industries—cotton textiles, iron and steel, sugar, cement and other textiles.

On the expenditure side, the consumption of raw materials and other manufacturing expenses dropped by Rs. 19.8 crores to Rs. 1007.6 crores as compared to increases of Rs. 72.2 crores and Rs. 125.5 crores in 1957 and 1956 respectively. All other items showed increases, important among them being salaries and wages, which rose by Rs. 12.1 crores to Rs. 287.8 crores and payments on account of excise duty, which rose by Rs. 25.9 crores to Rs. 114.8 crores. Managing agents' remuneration recorded a small increase of Rs. 44,00,000 as compared to a fall of Rs. 3.4 crores in 1957.

The sharp break in the up-trend in profits noticed in 1957 proved temporary and profits looked up again in 1958. Profits before tax of the 1,001 companies which had fallen by Rs. 23.6 crores to Rs. 107.3 crores in 1957 rose by Rs. 12.6 crores to Rs. 119.9 crores in 1958. This rise, according to the Study, was mainly accounted for by cotton and jute textiles, transport equipment, paper and paper products and tea plantations.

An industry-wise distribution according to percentage of gross profits to total capital employed showed that in 1958, out of 1,001 companies, 579 companies showed a profitability rate of four to 15 per cent and 148 companies of over 15 per cent. As against this, the profitablity rate of 163 companies was small, ranging between 0-4 per cent, while in the remaining 111 companies the ratio was negative because of losses incurred during 1958.

The average rate of dividends on ordinary shares was slightly higher as compared to that of 1957—the highest for "other plantations" (14.8 per cent) followed by sugar, mineral oils, paper and paper products, matches and tea plantations. Cotton textiles, iron and steel, cement and shipping industries pruned down the rate of dividends.

The total gross assets formation in 1958 was smaller at Rs. 160 crores, as compared to Rs. 237 crores in 1957 and Rs. 259 crores in 1956. The rise in gross fixed assets amounted to Rs. 144 crores, or Rs. 30 crores less than the rise in 1957, the annual rate of expansion being lower at 11.6 per cent in 1958 as against 16.3 per cent in 1957. The rise in the inventories was only Rs. 3 crores (0.5 per cent) as against Rs. 52 crores (10.1 per cent) in 1957 and Rs. 91 crores (21.6 per cent) in 1956.

Gross capital formation comprising fixed assets and inventories thus amounted to Rs. 147 crores in 1958, as compared to Rs. 227 crores in 1957. The Study estimated capital formation for the entire public limited companies sector at Rs. 191 crores in 1958 of which gross fixed assets would be Rs. 187 crores and inventories Rs. 4 crores. For the three years 1956-58 together, which broadly corresponded to the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan, gross capital formation in the public limited companies sector were placed around Rs. 778 crores, of which about Rs. 589 crores were in fixed assets.

Of the gross fixed assets formation of Rs. 144 crores in 1958, the iron and steel industry alone accounted for Rs. 40 crores (28 per cent); this industry together with cotton textiles, engineering, cement and shipping contributed about two-thirds of gross fixed assets formation in 1958.

The pattern of financing assets formation underwent a significant change during the period under review.

Industry-wise, the bulk of the finance for jute textiles, engineering, mineral oils, paper, matches, coal, tea and other plantations was obtained from internal sources, while in cotton textiles, iron and steel, cement, chemicals, vegetable oils and electrical industries, external sources provided a major part of the total finance.

New issues of shares and debentures in 1958 at Rs. 27.1 crores were smaller than in 1957 (Rs. 29.1 crores), but larger than in 1958 (Rs. 23.8 crores). The proportion of ordinary shares in total new issues declined from 84.8 per cent in 1957 to 21.8 per cent in 1958.

The total gross assets of the 1001 companies as at the end of 1958 amounted to Rs. 2,492 crores and their net assets to Rs. 1,954 crores. Net fixed assets at Rs. 852 crores constituted 43.6 per cent of total net assets as against 41.1 per cent in 1957. Net worth paid up capital and free reserves as a percentage of total liabilities showed a further fractional decline from 46.9 per cent in 1957 to 46.5 per cent in 1958.

The declining trend in the liquidity of companies, noticed since 1955, continued during 1958 also. The percentage of current assets to total net assets which had dropped from 59.8 in 1955 to 56.5 in 1957, fell further to 54.0 in 1958. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities also stood lower at 1.27 per cent as against 1.31 per cent in 1957 and 1.49 per cent in 1955.

(*The Hindusthan Standard*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2905:INI:M]

O. Sugar Price Formula Referred To Tariff Commission: An official announcement in New Delhi on October 3 said that the Government of India had referred to the Tariff Commission the question of revising the price-linking formula for sharing the sugar prices between the factories and cane-growers.

The Government, it was stated, felt that a fresh examination of the question had become necessary, in view of the difficulties experienced in working the present formula and the representations received from the industry and cane-growers.

The Tariff Commission had been asked to examine the issue in all its aspects and suggest modification in the existing formula, with a view to improving it, or to suggest a revised all-India formula or regional formulae, in the light of the cost schedule given by the Commission in its report on cost structure of sugar and fair price payable to the industry. The Commission had been asked to keep in view the need for making the formula simple, easy of application and intelligible to cane-growers.

The Commission would also examine whether the industry's claims for rehabilitation allowance in the matter of division of sugar price between cane-growers and the industry was justified and, if so, the rate at which such allowance should be provided in the price-linking formula.

Another issue, which the Commission had been asked to examine was whether the formula should apply to regions where ex-factory prices had been fixed and, in case the formula was not applied, how the advantage of special incentives given to factories in years of control should be shared between the industry and the growers.

The Commission would also examine the effect of the price-linking formula on the establishment of new factories with heavy capital outlay and consider whether any concession should be allowed to them.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3279:INI:I]

P. Metric Weights To Be Used From October 1, 1960: It was announced in New Delhi on September 29 that from October 1, 1960, the use of metric weights would be compulsory in the notified areas, industries and trades. The use of weights other than metric would be illegal in these areas and industries.

The notified areas cover about a tenth of the country. The Central Standards of Weights and Measures Act, which provides for the introduction of the reform in gradual stages, applies to about 23 industries. The reform would be completed in 10 years.

The Central Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Satish Chandra expressed the hope that the business community and the people would make an attempt to take to the change-over and make this measure of national reform a success.

The measure, he added, was in the interests of the people and the country and instructions had been sent to the State Governments to see that the Enforcement Directorates put more emphasis on persuasive methods than on coercive ones in the initial stages of the reform.

The metric units would not apply to the textile trade for a period of six months. This had been done with a view to facilitating the consumers.

Steps were also taken to see that there was no profiteering in the selling of metric weights. Adequate manufacturing capacity had been established in practically all the States to meet the demand for new weights.

The Central and State Governments had taken various steps to facilitate the smooth introduction of the reform. The required legal base was laid by all the State Governments, which had also set up weights and measures organizations with proper equipment.

A phased programme had been drawn up for use of metric units in the trades and industries connected with buildings and constructions. These, combined with the indus-

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tries and trades where the new system had been introduced earlier, covered practically the whole area of organized industrial and trading activity in the country.

The Railways adopted the metric system in their commercial departments on April 1, 1960. The Customs and Central Excise Departments, Import and Export Trade Control Organizations and the commercial branches of ports and shipping adopted the new system from October 1.

The use of metric weights in the remaining areas of the country and in industries and trades, which had not already been covered, had been permitted from April 1, 1960. There would be a transition period of two years, at the end of which metric weights would become compulsory throughout the country.

Sale Of Cement:

An official announcement in New Delhi on September 21 said that the Government of India had decided that from October 1, 1960, only metric weights would be used for sale of cement throughout the country.

Previously, cement was sold on a gross weight basis. Since October 1, 1958, cement bags were marked to indicate that each bag weighed 1 cwt. or 51 kg. gross. While switching over to the metric system, it was decided that cement would be packed on a net-weight basis. Under the new system, each bag would contain 50 kg. cement net, exclusive of the weight of the bag and would be marked accordingly.

On the adoption of metric weights on October 1, the price at which the State Trading Corporation would sell cement was fixed at Rs. 116.75 for a metric ton of packed cement, as against the previous price of Rs. 117.50 for a British ton.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3216:INI:L, 3244:INI:I]

Q. **Engineering Institute At Kurukshetra To Be Set Up:** It was announced in Kurukshetra on October 3 that the Central Government had decided to locate a higher Engineering Institute at Kurukshetra. The Institute would be built on a site adjoining Kurukshetra University.

The Vice-Chancellor of Kurukshetra University, Mr. Hardwari Lal, gave details of the number of institutions and faculties proposed to be established from July, 1960. The programme included an Institute of Indology with departments of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrits, Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Linguistics and Indian Philosophy. All these departments would be teaching-cum-research departments.

He announced that the Punjab State Government was considering a proposal to build in the University campus a college for women by July, 1961.

He said that a plan had been drawn up for the development of the University at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. Land measuring 400 acres had been acquired and the construction work was expected to start soon.

He added that the University Grants Commission (UGC) had refused to render help to Kurukshetra University because it was a purely unitary teaching and residential University.

The Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon had offered to contribute any surpluses in the State funds for the development of the University.

Ad hoc grants amounting to Rs. 20,00,000 had been sanctioned by the State Government and another amount of Rs. 1,100,000 had come from local bodies in the State. A sum of Rs. 1 crore had still to be arranged during the Third Five-Year Plan period to attain a level of development grants from the UGC.

The University authorities had also decided to create a Scholarship Fund to help the poor students. The College of Education had attracted quality students from different parts of the State and initially, 100 students had been admitted to the four-year teachers training course.

The State Government, Mr. Lal added, had not only made provision for tuition-free instructions but had also guaranteed jobs to scholars on the successful conclusion of their course.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2650:INI:H, 3005(corrected):INI:X]

R. **Railway Bridge Over River Son To Be Built:** The Central Minister of Railways, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, on October 2 laid the foundation-stone of the largest bridge to be constructed by the Northern Railway in Chopan (UP) under the Second Five-Year Plan. The 3,875-ft-long bridge will span the Son river and the Robertsganj-Garhwa Road railway line will be laid across it.

The bridge will provide a diversion for the transmission of coal and other minerals to northern, western and central India, easing the pressure on the Mughalsarai marshalling yard.

The railway line, which will be 101 miles long, will be a boon to the industries growing in south-east Uttar Pradesh, around Mirzapur and Mughalsarai. The entire project, which is the Northern Railway's biggest Second Plan venture, entails an expenditure of Rs. 17.50 crores.

The Son river, when in spate, has a discharge rate of 1.6 million cubic ft. of water per second. In the case of the river Jumna near Delhi, the figure is 0.25 million cubic ft. per second.

The Vindhya terrain, which the Robertsganj-Garhwa Road line is designed to serve, conceals veins of limestone, coal, iron, marble and mica. Its streams offer vast possibilities of hydel power. The Rihand Dam, UP's biggest power project, the Government cement factory at Churk and an aluminium factory in the private sector are already located in this region to pave the way for further industrial development. When completed the line will carry 30,000 tons of coal daily. Bauxite, needed for aluminium production, will be delivered at Pipri, one of the stations on this route.

Limestone will be carried from this region to the new steel plants. Singrauli's new coal-fields will also be served by the railway. At present all broad gauge trains running between Bihar and UP converge on Mughalsarai. In 1952, when the Northern Railway was formed, the number of wagons interchanged at Mughalsarai was only 2,900 per day. The number has now increased to 4,800. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, the daily interchange of wagons is expected to rise to 9,000 per day.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2666:INI:L]

S. **Ordnance Factories To Manufacture Army Tanks:** It was announced by the Defence Ministry in New Delhi on October 2 that the ordnance factories would manufacture tanks for the Indian Army during the Third Five-Year Plan.

This major step in the field of indigenous defence production was taken in the light of the experience gained in the manufacture of tractors and trucks in the ordnance factories and the development of new technical skills.

Soon after Independence, efforts had been made to put up a tank factory in the country in collaboration with foreign firms. The scheme had to be kept in abeyance on account of the re-organization of the ordnance factories following the recommendations of the Baldev Singh Committee.

Steel-making capacity of the ordnance factories was also proposed to be augmented during the Third Plan period. A new alloy steel plant which would cater to the defence needs as well as certain civil requirements might be installed. This would increase the alloy steel capacity in the defence sector to about 5,000 tons. A 12-ton electric arc steel furnace was installed in 1959 at an ordnance factory near Calcutta.

The Defence Ministry further proposed to modernize and expand the Mazagaon docks and Garden Beach workshops (which were acquired in July, 1960) to undertake repair, refit and construction work. It was planned to build small craft like coastal tankers and survey vessels for the Indian Navy and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2761:INI:F]

T. **Protection To Linguistic Minorities:** It was officially stated in New Delhi on October 2 that the Government of India had commended the safeguards agreed to by the Southern States—Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh—for the protection of linguistic minorities for acceptance by other States.

The statement said that these safeguards went beyond the Central directives on the subject.

The safeguards were agreed to by a Committee of the Southern Zonal Council and were approved by the Council at its meeting in New Delhi early in 1960. They covered the fields of education, administration and recruitment to the services.

They provided that all important Government notices and rules, electoral rolls, etc. would be published in a minority language etc., to be used by the public would be printed in languages of every local area, and forms, etc. both in the regional language and in the minority languages. Every municipal town and the non-municipal area of every *taluk* would be treated as a separate local area for the purpose of recognizing minority languages.

Seven minority languages were recognized for use in the Southern Zone—Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindi, Urdu and English, Marathi was also recognized as a minority language in Mysore.

Correspondence with State Governments in the minority language would be permitted. Similarly, facilities would be provided for registration of documents in the minority languages. Permission would also be given to file documents in minority languages in the courts of the local area. As far as practicable and with due regard to administrative convenience, officers posted to work in local areas would possess adequate knowledge of the minority language.

In the fields of education and recruitment to Services, the Council decided upon adequate safeguards for the minorities.

Primary Education:

As far as primary education was concerned, it was decided that the Southern States would maintain the position in respect of pupil strength and school facilities in respect of separate schools and separate sections for linguistic minorities as was prevalent at the time of the States' reorganization.

Regarding Telugu pupils in Madras and Tamil pupils in Andhra Pradesh, the relevant date would be the separation of Andhra from Madras. If the number of pupils increased, additional facilities would be made available.

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Even if the number of pupils in a school decreased, existing facilities would not be withdrawn except with the specific permission of the State Government.

All primary schools would entertain applications from parents belonging to linguistic minorities for the admission of their childern and instruction in their mother-tongue for three months before the commencement of the school year. These applications would be entered in a register and departmental arrangements would be made to provide for inter-school transfers to enable linguistic minorities' children to receive instruction in their mother-tongues.

In the secondary stage of education, the position that obtained on the date of the States' re-organization, or separation of Andhra, as the case might be, would be ascertained and maintained. In regard to provision of facilities where none now existed, education through the mother-tongue would be provided in secondary schools in a minority language if there was a minimum strength of 60 pupils in new standards, eighth to eleven of the higher secondary course, and 15 pupils in each such standard.

State Services:

As regards recruitment to State Services, safeguards would be provided in respect of linguistic minorities in regard to knowledge of the regional language and the medium of competitive examination.

These safeguards would be available to non-Tamilians in Madras, non-Telugus in Andhra Pradesh, non-Kannadigas in Mysore and non-Malayalis in Kerala "who have passed the examination qualifying for the post for which recruitment is to be made from an educational institution within Madras or Andhra Pradesh or Mysore or Kerala as the case may be."

It would be open to any candidate belonging to the linguistic minority of the State to apply for any post notwithstanding that at the time of such application he did not possess adequate knowledge of the regional language of the State, but after selection the candidate should pass the Second Class Language test in that language within the time prescribed as a condition precedent to completion of probation and confirmation.

The candidate could offer his mother-tongue in lieu of the regional language where it was so prescribed as the medium of examination.

A review by the Central Government of the progress made in the implementation of these decisions was circulated to the Southern States.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3498:INI:H]

U. **Co-operative Farming—Recommendations Of Working Group Accepted By Government:** It was decided by the Central Government on October 2 that a Co-operative Farming Board would be set up at the Centre for the promotion of co-operative farming and 3,200 co-operative farms would be organized on a voluntary basis under a Pilot Projects Scheme.

These and other decisions were taken on the recommendations of the Working Group on Co-operative Farming, presided over by Mr. S. Nijalingappa.

The question of setting up Co-operative Farming Boards at the State level was left to the State Governments. It was also indicated that separate unions of co-operative farming need not be established at this stage, but district co-operative unions should look after the co-operative farming societies along with other types of co-operative societies at the district level.

The State Governments were asked to see that co-operative farming societies should be eligible for assistance on a priority basis under various schemes which provided for assistance to individual cultivators. Rules governing such assistance might be suitably revised for this purpose, if necessary.

Co-operative farming societies would generally need credit on a large scale than individual cultivators, as they were expected to take up more comprehensive production programmes.

In the case of co-operative farming societies composed predominantly of landless cultivators and marginal and sub-marginal farmers, it would be specially necessary to ensure that they had the requisite borrowing power. The State Governments might participate in the share capital of such societies subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2,000 for a society.

As a general rule, the amount of share capital contributed by the State should not exceed the amount raised by the members of the society and the State's share capital could be retired over a period of 10 years. Contributions to the share capital need not be accompanied by nomination of directors by the Government.

It would be ensured that policies for promoting co-operative farming and primary service co-operatives at the primary level did not clash and at all stages co-operative farming was visualized as a stage in co-operative development, and not as a programme isolated from the normal pattern of growth of rural economy to be achieved through community development.

The short-term credit required by a co-operative farming society would be made available either by the central bank direct or by the village service co-operative according to convenience and local facilities and resources available. The co-operative farming society would be able to take full advantage of the primary service co-operative in respect of supplies and marketing and thereby strengthen its activities.

A total subsidy not exceeding Rs. 1,200 could be given to a co-operative farming society over a period of three to five years towards its managerial expenses. A sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 (25 per cent subsidy and 75 per cent loan) could be given to a co-operative farming society for the construction of a godown-cum-cattle shed. In giving such assistance, care would be taken to avoid duplication and overlapping between the construction of accommodation for the service co-operative and co-operative farming societies in the village.

If societies were unable to secure their requirements for medium and long-term loan from central co-operative banks or land mortgage banks, the Government would provide such loans on an average up to Rs. 4,000 per society for their development programmes.

To the maximum extent possible, additional requirements of co-operative farming societies would be met out of the provisions available in the agricultural sector of the Second Five-Year Plan.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3191:INI:L, 3532:INI:R]

V. **Lahaul And Spiti Development Programme:** It was announced in Chandigarh on September 30 that the Punjab Government had decided to launch an intensive development programme in the strategic Lahaul and Spiti Valleys on the Indo-Tibetan border.

Blueprints of the programme have been prepared for schemes designed to forge closer links between the border people and the rest of the country.

Lahaul and Spiti, which now constitute a single district (see page 3427) cover 4,595 square miles with a population of about 19,000. The Valley is snow-clad for eight months of the year and is accessible in Summer through passes situated at an altitude of 13,000 to 15,000 feet.

Punjab's Third Five-Year Plan for Lahaul and Spiti provides for an expenditure of Rs. 68,38,00,000 on communications. The allocation would be utilized to construct 100 miles of roads, including bridges and possibly an airstrip. This would be in addition to the construction of border roads under the control of the Central Government.

During the Second Plan period, a nine-mile jeepable road had been constructed from Manali to Rahla, and another stretch of 23 miles from Gramphoo to Keylong. While jeeps plied on the second road, work was in progress to bring the road to required specifications.

The project would open up the area during the first two years of the Third Plan, as communications would be established by then across the Rohtang and Kunzam passes. It would then be possible to accelerate the pace of general development.

The other schemes were:

Irrigation: An outlay of Rs. 27,00,000 was proposed for the development of irrigation facilities. Irrigation is provided in these areas through "kuhls". The cultivated area is only 6,000 acres. It is scattered and adequate provision for irrigation could be only made over a period of years.

Water Supply: During Winter when the area is covered with snow, pure drinking water is not available and snow water is injurious to health. A water supply scheme to benefit 117 villages, costing Rs. 21,73,00,000 was included in the Third Plan.

Health: It was proposed to spend Rs. 18,58,00,000 during the Third Plan on the opening and upgrading of dispensaries, the installation of an X-ray plant in the civil dispensary at Keylong and on other health schemes.

Electricity: It was proposed to install eight sets of 655 kw. with which 25 villages in the Lahaul Valley would be electrified. For the Spiti Valley, a survey was being undertaken. The entire project was estimated to cost Rs. 30,45,00,000.

Education: It was proposed to open 15 primary schools, to convert 12 primary schools into the basic type and to upgrade five primary schools to the middle standard. The high school at Keylong was proposed to be converted into a higher secondary type.

Stipends would be given to 600 students. Mid-day meals and books would be given to them free of charge. Free studentships would be provided for 100 boys at Manali. Buildings would be constructed for two middle schools and a high school at Keylong and for a hostel for 100 students. The financial outlay involved would be Rs. 29,49,00,000.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3427:INI:H]

W. **New Judge Of Supreme Court:** It was announced in New Delhi on September 30 that the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had appointed Mr. Justice Janardhan Rangnath Mudholkar, a judge of the Bombay High Court as a judge of the Supreme Court of India with effect from the date he assumed charge of his office.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3554:INI:I]

INDONESIA

A. **Restrictions On Newspapers:** A spokesman for the Djakarta Garrison Command, Captain Eddy Djadlang, said on October 1 that only newspapers supporting the Government's political philosophy would be allowed to be published.

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He said that licences would be issued only to newspapers willing to follow a "guiding line" drawn up by the Djakarta War Administration.

The "guiding line," he said, would be adopted by President Sukarno's political manifesto, and his concepts of "guided democracy," "guided economy," "Indonesian socialism," "Indonesian identity" and the present revolutionary Constitution.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the Government had confiscated eight printing presses in Djakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya and Macassar, causing the closure of 11 daily papers.

An explanatory Note issued with the seizure order said that the presses had been used, or appeared likely to be used, for upsetting law and order. All the papers affected had moderate or Right-inclined editorial policies.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3522:IND:C]

IRAN

A. **Shah On Soviet-Iranian Relations:** The Shah of Iran said at his monthly news conference in Tehran on September 24 that Iran would reciprocate "if our mighty northern neighbour, the Soviet Union, proffers friendship".

He added: "We will not fail to make all efforts to improve relations, but we will not take any steps against our sovereignty and against our international commitments and we will not buy friendship at any price."

He said that Iran's policy was based on friendship with all States which reciprocated her friendship.

On September 22, the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Nikolai Pegov, had his first audience with the Shah since his return to Iran, which he had left nine months earlier in protest against the conclusion of a bilateral Defence Agreement with USA.

(*Tehran Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2790:IRN:B]

IRAQ

A. **Oil Talks Between Gen. A. K. Kassem And Iraq Petroleum Company:** Details of the Conference held in August, 1960 between the Prime Minister, Gen. Abdel Karim Kassem and the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) and its associates, were broadcast by *Baghdad Radio* on September 29.

The major meeting, which lasted seven and a half hours on August 31, was attended by Gen. Kassem and Mr. G. H. Herridge, Managing Director of the Company and leader of the delegation representing IPC, the Basra Oil Company and the Mosul Oil Company and its associates.

The major topic in the negotiations, according to the broadcast, was the question of providing representation to the Iraqi Government in the companies by appointing an Iraqi executive director to their boards in London.

Other items included the establishment of a Joint Committee to supervise the expenses of using oil tankers which Iraq proposed to build, the cost of drilling productive and unproductive wells, sales rebates on oil, the relinquishing of unexploited areas and port dues on crude oil exports from Basra in southern Iraq.

The Radio said that at a preliminary meeting with Gen. Kassem in October, 1959, the oil companies had asked for sufficient time to consider Iraq's demands. It said that the companies' attitude towards Iraq was then obstinate. It added that a week later, "treacherous elements from greedy and imperialist agents" made an attempt on Gen. Kassem's life, and the talks were cut off, to be resumed on October 15, 1959. In several meetings thereafter, the Iraqi negotiators had found "great difficulties" in making the companies consider Iraq's rights.

Quoting Mr. Herridge, the Radio said that the "practical way" to seek a solution would be found between Mr. F. C. Ryland, IPC's chief representative and Dr. Talaat Sheibani, Iraq's Acting Minister for Petroleum Affairs.

It added that Mr. Herridge claimed that the companies had not been informed of the Government's decision on the appointment of an Iraqi director in London, and had not disagreed with the formation of a Joint Committee to supervise tanker expenses, on which they had promised to submit proposals.

It quoted Gen. Kassem as saying that the oil companies devoutly hoped that Iraq would die of hunger once oil production had stopped.

Referring to the increased shares some neighbouring countries got from oil, Gen. Kassem said that Iraq would demand an increased share of the profits in accordance with the terms of the 1952 Agreement.

Mr. Herridge had not agreed to Gen. Kassem's demand that the companies relinquish 10,000 square miles of concessionary territories and the proposed 90,000 square miles, provided the company had the right to select unexploited areas. Denying this right, Gen. Kassem said that the companies had all these years exploited only three or four per cent of its concessionary areas. Mr. Herridge replied that further discussion was impossible unless the right of selection was an acceptable principle.

In regard to increased Basra port dues on oil exports, Mr. Herridge expressed disapproval of this unilateral decision, but both he and Gen. Kassem agreed to discuss the issue later.

(*Baghdad Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2469:IRQ:A]

JORDAN

A. **Iraqi "Regime" Recognized:** The Jordanian Cabinet on October 1 decided to recognize the Government of Iraq headed by Gen. Abdel Karim Kassem.

[Gen. Kassem assumed power after the Revolution of 1958 in which King Feisal, cousin of King Hussein of Jordan, was killed.]

The Jordanian Cabinet took the decision at a meeting presided over by Crown Prince Mohammed.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 2180:IRQ:A]

KOREA (South)

A. **Purge Of Officials:** The Government on September 23 issued a decree calling for the dismissal of several hundred senior police, central and provincial Government officials of the Rhee administration—the largest purge of officials in South Korean history.

An official estimated that at least 5,000 officials, out of a total of 230,000 public servants, were involved. The largest single group was among the national police.

The same day (September 23) the Pusan District Court sentenced one policemen to death, two to life imprisonment and three to prison terms ranging from three to 15 years. They were convicted of shooting at demonstrators in Pusan during the presidential elections, killing a student.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3328:KRS:A]

LAOS

A. **Civil War And Cease-Fire:** It was made known in Vientiane on September 16 that the Rightist forces led by Gen. Phoumi Nosavan and Prince Boun Oum Champassak had decided to oust the Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma by force as the reconstitution of the Cabinet (see page 3562) did not satisfy either the Rightist or the Leftist factions in Laos.

At this stage the struggle in the country involved three factions:

(1) The neutralist Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma who became Premier after a coup by the paratroop commander, Captain Kong Lae, on August 9 had ousted the pro-Western *regime* of Mr. Tiao Somsanith;

(2) The Rightist insurgents in the south, led by Gen. Nosavan and Prince Boun Oum Champassak, who were said to be supported by the bulk of the Army; and

(3) The pro-Communist Pathet Lao in the north, headed by the Premier's step-brother, Prince Souphanouvong.

Prince Souvanna Phouma's policy had been aimed at ending the long war against the Pathet Lao, restoring peace to Laos and establishing friendly relations with all nations—communist, neutralist and Western.

The pro-West Rightist insurgents based in Savannakhet had formed a Revolutionary Committee to take over the country and in the second week of September, King Savang Vathana appealed to the Committee to negotiate its differences with Prince Souvanna Phouma lest Laos be plunged into civil war. Prince Boun Oum Champassak agreed to the talks.

Representatives of the Cabinet at Vientiane and of the Rightist rival group at Savannakhet had separate talks with the King but they were inconclusive. The issue then became a military one and the Rightist forces marched toward Vientiane which was bombarded with mortars and heavy shells on September 18, but no casualties were reported.

Meanwhile, the authorities in Vientiane alleged Thailand's connivance in the Rightist insurrection. Prince Souvanna Phouma protested against the use of Thai territory which he called a "base for aggression and sabotage."

[The Thai Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Sarit Thanarat, had frequently expressed his alarm at the policies of the Vientiane Government, and the Thai-Laotian frontier had been closed after Capt. Kong Lae's coup on August 9.]

There were minor clashes for about a week, and on September 22 the Vientiane forces, led by Captain Kong Lae, registered a significant victory over the Rightist insurgents at Paksane, 80 miles from Vientiane.

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On September 26, the Government served an ultimatum on Gen. Phoumi Nosavan and Prince Boun Oum Champassak to surrender before October 1.

While Government forces were engaged in fighting the Rightist insurgents, in the north Pathet Lao forces captured Sam Neua. Prince Souvanna Phouma put the responsibility for the fall of the provincial capital entirely on the Rightist leaders who, he said, had refused to allow Government troops to replace them.

In the midst of this fighting reconciliation efforts were pursued and after negotiations under the *aegis* of King Savang Vathana at Luang Prabang, Prince Souvanna Phouma announced on September 29 a general cease-fire throughout the country.

He said that Army leaders had proposed a "Government of National Union" to end the country's incipient civil war. The Government would, he said, include Prince Boun Oum Champassak and Prince Souphanouvong.

However, on September 30, Captain Kong Lae said that his forces were pressing on to take rebel strongholds in the south despite the cease-fire. At a news conference he criticized Prince Souvanna Phouma for being "too soft." "He should be respected, but if he leads the country the wrong way, the people should get rid of him."

He said that he had been asking Prince Souvanna Phouma for two months to seek aid from China, North Viet-Nam and Cambodia.

The same day (September 39) Prince Souvanna Phouma told newsmen that he did not agree with Captain Kong Lae in continuing the fighting. He said: "It is no good starting an offensive unless you know what forces you have behind you."

On October 1, Army Headquarters in Vientiane announced that the last troops in northern Laos loyal to Gen. Nosavan, had surrendered to the Government, handed over their arms and declared their loyalty to Prince Souvanna Phouma's Government.

(*The New York Times, The Times,* London and *The Nation,* Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3562:LAO:A]

MALAYA

A. **Despatch Of Forces To Congo:** A special session of Parliament held in Kuala Lumpur on September 30 supported the Government's action in despatching a special force to the Congo Republic.

Addressing the House, the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, supported the UN stand on the Congo and the action taken by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld, in carrying out the Security Council's resolutions.

He said that Malaya would not have sent a force to the Congo if USSR, by the turn of events, were in command of the situation there.

He said that the Malayan contingent would not get involved in any outbreak of hostilities between the warring political parties. They were there to preserve life and property "without fear or favour."

He announced that Malayan troops were ready to fight in support of United Nations if Russia decided to send aid directly to the warring factions in the Congo.

He added: "The Congo is a 'cold war' which might eventually turn into something worse—a second Korea—due to Russian influence."

He described Mr. Khruschev's proposal to replace the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjoeld, by a three-man Secretariat as a "mischievous idea aimed to turn countries against each other." He said that this "despicable move" should be ignored as it was intended to turn United Nations into a "disunited nations."

(*The Hindu,* Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3529:INI:D]

PAKISTAN

A. **Mr. J. Nehru Visits West Pakistan:** The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. J. Nehru, arrived in Karachi on September 19 on a visit to West Pakistan, to sign the Indo-Pakistan Canal Waters Treaty. Within an hour of his arrival, he laid a wreath on the grave of Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan.

Large crowds lined the road to the grave of Mr. Jinnah and cheered Mr. Nehru as he drove past.

Civic Reception:

The same day (September 19) the citizens of Karachi honoured Mr. Nehru at a civic reception.

An Address of welcome was presented to Mr. Nehru in a big silver casket, a replica of the Karachi Municipal Council building, by the Karachi Administrator, Mr. A. A. Hamid.

The Address, which was in Urdu, said: "Your presence in Karachi is a source of joy to the residents of Karachi, not only because you are the Prime Minister of a neighbouring country, but also because you are one of those renowned world personalities whose names have earned for themselves a very important place in world history.

"The whole world is aware of the gracious and unforgettable part played by you in the struggle for freedom in the sub-continent.

"We can rightfully hope that after the signing of the Canal Waters Treaty today, there will be a marked and pleasant change in the relations between the two neighbouring countries.

"The secret of the success of the efforts made by you and F-M Ayub Khan in bringing about this change of atmosphere is that anything which is done with sincerity of purpose and statesmanship and understanding is bound to lead to a successful conclusion."

The Address also expressed the hope that during their forthcoming talks the two leaders would try to solve all outstanding problems between the two countries and establish friendship and amity between them.

Replying to the Address, Mr. Nehru described his visit to Pakistan as a symbol of the new relationship between India and Pakistan. "There is not only a desire to forget the past but also to establish new relations on both sides of the frontier. Therefore, my coming here is a symbol of this basic factor."

He said: "No two countries, I believe, are closer to each other in many sectors of life than India and Pakistan." He added that it was his hope that the old and ancient relations between the people of the two countries would again become closer and friendly.

He was cheered by the gathering when he extended an invitation to F-M Ayub Khan to visit India.

Mr. Nehru, who spoke in Urdu, said: "The factors which bind India and Pakistan are many. I hope we come closer and closer every day. Momentary and temporary events cannot keep us apart."

He recalled the struggle for independence in the sub-continent in which the common people of the two countries had participated. He said he was reminded of this period as he stood to speak, because Karachi had been in the forefront of the struggle.

He said: "There was no need for me to have come to Karachi at all, nor was it necessary for the President to be here to sign the Treaty. Representatives of our two countries could have signed it. But the President of Pakistan took the trouble of inviting me to come here.

"I accepted the invitation with great pleasure because there was a desire in my heart to come here with a message of goodwill and friendship from my Government and the people of India."

Referring to the world situation, he said that in spite of every effort, it had not been possible to solve the problems facing the world today and establish permanent peace. Peace seemed to rest on the edge of a sword.

The main difficulty, he said, was that even if some people worked hard and with sincerity, their minds were closed, they did not trust others and even suspected other persons' *bona fides.* That was, in other words, a 'cold war'. Such a state of mind, he said, brought disaster to the world. The question was how to remove this barrier and establish mutual faith and trust. The solution called for patient effort.

Another dangerous feature of the international situation, he said, was the armaments race that was going on in the world. The whole world was conscious that if war broke out, there would be no question of any country escaping, or any human being surviving; it would mean total destruction, in fact, the end of the world. Every country was, therefore, interested in removing this danger. The problem defied solution, but it had to be be solved.

He added: "It should be our endeavour to curb and control this drift towards war. Ultimately we come to the question: How can we stop this trend? It is only by keeping an open mind and open heart that we can remove suspicion and distrust.

"First of all, we have to face each difficulty and understand our problems. If the question itself is not understood properly, it will not be easy for us to find a proper answer."

He referred to the efforts of various countries in the world to help rid Asia of poverty and help the people in this region to get the necessaries of life. He said that prosperous people in other parts of the world had realized that unless they did this, complications would arise.

Referring to Africa, he said that that continent had remained a silent world for a long time. No one had heard the voice of the African people, who had been dominated by others and who had undergone suffering. Now, however, a new movement was growing in that continent, and it had taken a form which shook not only Africa but the entire world. There was tremendous power in the world which could be used for progress and advancement of all backward peoples. New scientific advances in the world could be used for the progress and prosperity of all peoples and for providing them opportunities.

Later in the evening (September 19), Mr. Nehru and over a thousand guests attended a reception on the lawns of President's House to celebrate the signing of the Canal Waters Treaty.

At night, F-M Ayub Khan gave a banquet in honour of the Mr. Nehru, who was accorded the honour due to a Head of State during his visit to Pakistan.

Before leaving Karachi for Murree on September 20, Mr. Nehru and F-M Ayub Khan had their first round of talks, which lasted 90 minutes.

The talks were understood to have started with F-M Ayub Khan reciprocating Mr.

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Nehru's statement at the civic reception the previous evening (September 19) that a new era of friendship between India and Pakistan had begun with the signing of the Canal Waters Treaty.

Financial issues were understood to have figured prominently in the talks between the two leaders.

The Finance Minister, Mr. M. Shoaib, was understood to have explained Pakistan's point of view and answered a number of questions put by Mr. Nehru relating to the outstanding financial matters between the two countries.

Later, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, told Pakistani newsmen that the talks were held "in a very friendly and most cordial atmosphere" and were full of a spirit of understanding.

Besides financial, economic and commercial matters, it was understood that the two leaders had also made a reference to the issues connected with evacuee property, train travel and visas.

Soon after the talks, Mr. Nehru visited the Indian Chancery where he was received by the Acting High Commissioner, Mr. K. V. Padmanabhan, and other High Commission officers.

He went round the newly-built High Commission office building and showed keen interest in the library, about which he asked several questions.

Addressing the High Commission staff, their families and Indian nationals living in Karachi, Mr. Nehru referred to the bonds between India and Pakistan and said that no two countries in the world were so closely related to each other as India and Pakistan.

India's policy, he emphasized, was that relations with Pakistan should grow stronger and stronger. It was true that some events in the past had embittered the feelings of the people in both countries, but that was a thing of the past and had best be forgotten.

Referring to the big strides India was taking in every field to banish poverty, illiteracy and disease from the country, Mr. Nehru said that one had to try to succeed. "If we fall down we get up and try to walk again and that is the only way to succeed."

The talks between Mr. Nehru and F-M Ayub Khan were continued in Murree on September 21.

Despatches from Murree said that the talks between Mr. Nehru and F-M Ayub Khan covered most of the points in dispute between India and Pakistan. Among the principal subjects discussed on September 21 was Kashmir.

The two leaders left for Rawalpindi on September 22 to visit Islamabad, the site of the new capital, eight miles from Rawalpindi.

Mr. Nehru and F-M Ayub Khan also visited the site of the Rawal dam which will supply water to the new capital. Mr. Nehru was then presented with an album of pictures of various views of the new capital site. He was the first to sign the distinguished visitors' book specially opened to mark the occasion.

In Lahore:

The two leaders arrived in Lahore at 3-45 p.m. the same day (September 22).

Hundreds of people, cheered Mr. Nehru as he stepped down from the Pakistan President's Viscount.

Mr. Nehru was received by West Pakistan's Governor, Malik Amir Mohammed Khan and Lt-Gen. Bakhtiar Rana, Martial Law Administrator of "B" Zone.

He then took a general salute from an inter-Services guard of honour as a military band played the national anthems of India and Pakistan.

Later in the day, (September 22) he drove to the Shalimar Gardens of Lahore to attend a public reception organized by the citizens of Lahore.

The Chairman of the Lahore Municipal Committee, Mr. M. Masood, presented an Address of welcome to Mr. Nehru in an artistic golden replica of the Shalimar Gardens.

Replying to the Address, Mr. Nehru expressed the hope that even though their forms of government differed, India and Pakistan would cast their weight in the cause of world peace and also come together and make progress in friendship and understanding. He said that they had solved some of the differences between Pakistan and India and they should continue their efforts to solve the others.

He called upon the people of the two countries to develop relations in which both countries could live in harmony and love. He said that many difficulties had interfered with friendly relations between the two peoples. He then quoted the English saying "To fall out with the one we love works madness on the brain" to the continuous cheers of over 2,000 people who had fringed the lakes and gardens below.

He said he had often wondered why India and Pakistan should not become friendly again, as their people had lived together in the ages past, and demonstrate to the world their new unity. India and Pakistan, he said, had one history, one culture and the same traditions.

He added that for 200 years, the people of the sub-continent had lived in slavery. Then they fought for freedom together and ultimately won it. The sub-continent was divided into two countries and "we all willingly agreed to this Partition." But so many differences had followed Partition and disrupted the good relations that existed between the two peoples.

He said: "Now both the peoples have realized that we should once again come closer and work together. Our people realize that these temporary difficulties cannot disrupt age-old relations that existed between us."

He warned the people of the troubled situation in the world and said that it was necessary for the two countries to forget differences and join hands "to make their weight felt on the side of peace."

The world was changing rapidly and tremendous scientific developments had created enormous powers that could be used for the good of humanity or for the total destruction of it.

He said that the main problem facing Pakistan and India as newly developing countries was to utilize to the maximum all resources which the world had made available for "overcoming the curse of poverty and lifting their peoples out of the slough into which they had fallen. Only thus may we share the benefits of the new world." It was in this context that it was essential that the two neighbouring countries should help each other and strengthen their friendship.

He added that he had come to Pakistan with a message of love from the people of India. During his four-day stay in Pakistan he had also seen signs of love in the eyes and faces of the people of Pakistan. Ultimately, he said, the two countries had to go along the same path. Their progress was inter-linked and it was obvious that relations built over hundreds of years of contact could not be destroyed easily in spite of some bitterness.

News Conference:

Mr. Nehru told a news conference in Lahore on September 23 that his talks with F-M Ayub Khan on the Kashmir issue had not yielded any "precise results." There were still differences on aims and approaches.

He disclosed that F-M Ayub Khan had accepted his invitation to visit India. He hoped that the visit would further strengthen the spirit of friendliness and co-operation between India and Pakistan noticeable during the past two years, and said that the discussions on common problems, which he had had with F-M Ayub Khan might be continued with him in India.

He said that the question of Indo-Pakistan joint defence was not discussed. The basic joint defence for India and Pakistan, he said, was friendliness between the two neighbours. India was opposed to any idea of joint defence or military alliance, because India's definite policy was to be friendly with all countries. This policy of friendliness to all and opposition to military alliances was "the only feasible thing in the circumstances of the world today."

He emphasized the need for removing mutual suspicions and said: "It will be a great tragedy, if Indians and Pakistanis were to live for ever suspicious of each other."

Answering a question on Asian problems, he suggested that there should be regional co-operation in economic development and the development of trade and travel facilities. Though the whole of Asia could not be treated as one region, there might be something like regional common markets for groups of Asian countries like the European Common Market. Later, he explained that the common market idea should be kept as a goal.

His replies to questions on Kashmir made it clear that the talks on the subject were in the nature of an informal exchange of thoughts.

The Kashmir issue being the main cause of discord between India and Pakistan, he explained that both he and F-M Ayub Khan were anxious to settle it.

Joint Communique:

A joint *communique* was issued by Mr. Nehru and F-M Ayub Khan on September 23.

The following is the text of the *communique*:

"The Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived in Karachi on the morning of September 19 on a five-day visit to Pakistan at the invitation of Field-Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, Minister for Irrigation and Power, Mr. Jaisukhlal Hathi, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, and officials of the Government of India.

"In the afternoon, the Canal Waters Treaty, 1960, was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on behalf of their respective countries and by Mr. W. A. B. Iliff on behalf of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

"The Prime Minister and the President left Karachi on September 20 for Murree, visited Nathiagali on the September 21 and left for Lahore via Rawalpindi on September 22. The Prime Minister visited the site of the new Capital, Islamabad, on his way to Rawalpindi and left for New Delhi on September 23.

"The two leaders, during these five days, discussed matters affecting Indo-Pakistan relations and exchanged informally views on current international questions.

"The President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India were convinced that the primary need of the two countries was the rapid development of their resources and the raising of the living standards of their people.

"The two leaders acknowledged that the settlement of the Indus basin waters question and the elimination of their border disputes presented to their two Governments an unparalleled opportunity to direct their policies towards the promotion of mutual understanding and friendly co-operation between their two countries.

"They agreed that their Governments and people should work for the promotion of friendly and co-operative relations between their two countries and eliminate old emotional strains and tensions.

"They recognized that reduction in tensions and development of friendly neighbour-

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ly co-operative relations will enable each of their countries to devote its energies to the achievement of their basic objectives of economic and social development.

"In furtherance of these common objectives, the Prime Minister and the President have also agreed to the following:

"(a) A meeting between the Ministers of Finance of the two countries to consider further and resolve the differences on financial matters between the two countries;

"(b) A Minister-level Conference between India and Pakistan to review the implementation of the border agreements and to resolve the outstanding differences on border matters;

"(c) An early meeting of the high level Implementation Committee set up under the Moveable Properties Agreement;

"(d) Promotion of co-operation between the two countries on scientific and technical matters and exchange of information on agricultural research;

"(e) Evolving of procedures for exchange of information with regard to the projects for utilization of water resources of the common rivers in India and East Pakistan; and

"(f) Exploring the possibilities of increasing trade and economic exchange between the two countries and examining the need for opening new offices to further this objective.

"It was suggested that Pakistan, *inter alia*, should buy cement, iron and steel from India and should sell to India, jute, cotton, rock salt, Sui gas, etc.

"There was a frank and friendly exchange of views between the Prime Minister and the President in regard to Kashmir. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality. They came to the conclusion that it was a difficult question which required careful consideration of all aspects. The President and Prime Minister agreed to give further thought to this question with a view to finding a solution.

"The President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India welcomed this opportunity of renewing their personal contact and of having friendly and fruitful discussions. They have agreed to keep in touch with each other in furtherance of their common objectives.

"The Prime Minister of India has invited the President of Pakistan to visit India. The President of Pakistan has accepted the invitation."

F-M Ayub Khan's Comment:

Speaking to newsmen in Lahore airport on September 23 after he had given a warm send-off to Mr. Nehru, F-M Ayub Khan said: "We have made a good start".

He explained that during the talks, except for Kashmir, they had been able to indicate the next step. The Kashmir problem, he said, was of great importance. It was Kashmir which was keeping the two countries apart. If the problem was not resolved, there was a danger of the good done in other respects being "nullified".

He claimed that his concern with the Kashmir question was more recent and, therefore, he could take a more detached view. However, the basic fact was that the two countries had to learn to live together more normally, because even the Kashmir question had to be solved ultimately.

(*The Hindu*, Madras, *The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3490:PAK:A]

B. **National Prize Bond Scheme Inaugurated:** The Acting Finance Minister, Lt.-General K. M. Shaikh inaugurated the National Prize Bond Scheme on October 1 by purchasing the first bond at the counter of the State Bank of Pakistan at Rawalpindi.

He appealed to the people to participate in the Scheme by subscribing handsomely to the prize bonds which, he said, provided a safe outlet for the savings of small investors.

He said: "Small savings are the life blood of the development process and to this vital stream all of us should contribute. Small savings schemes are particularly welcome because they enable people of modest means to participate in the country's growth and prosperity."

He pointed out that the country was on the threshold of a large development effort embodied in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Plan called for a substantial rise in development expenditure and a large part of the resources required to implement the Plan would obviously have to be found at home.

He added that now the climate of investment had improved, a greater flow of savings could come forward.

The bonds were sold to the public by about 25 banks and their branches all over the Province. They were offered in only Rs. 10 denominations. The draws on this series of bonds would take place on July 1, 1961 when a total of Rs. 50,000 would be distributed in 136 prizes.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3481:PAK:D]

C. **Mr. I. I. Chundrigar Passes Away:** A former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, died in a London clinic on September 26. He was 63.

Mr. Chundrigar, who was a former Muslim League leader, became Prime Minister in October, 1957, but resigned his post after a couple of months.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 1697:PAK:A]

TURKEY

A. **Democratic Party Liquidated:** The Democratic Party, which had ruled Turkey for 10 years until it was deposed by the military *coup d'etat* in May, 1960 was finally liquidated on September 29 by the decision of an Ankara court.

A statement by the former Premier, Mr. A. Menderes was read in court. It said: "I agree that in the present circumstances, the Party should be closed down and I would like this to happen".

The case for liquidation of the Democratic Party, which was brought by a member of the Party, was decided on a technicality of the law which prescribes that all political parties must hold an annual Convention, which the Democratic Party had not done for five years. The entire property of the Party will be turned over to the State.

The Democratic Party was founded in 1945, when four men—Mr. Celal Bayar, Mr. Adnan Menderes, Mr. Refik Koraltan and Mr. Fuad Koprulu—broke away from the ruling Republican People's Party to form a political Opposition. It was not the first opposition Party in Turkey because it had been twice tried unsuccessfully under Kemal Ataturk.

The Party was launched with high ideals and an excellent programme and was elected to power in 1950. This was the first change of power in Turkey by free elections. In its first five years, the Party governed reasonably well, but after 1955 it became gradually more dictatorial and corrupt and followed unpopular economic policies.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3558:TUR:C]

B. **Archbishop Makarios Not to Accept Salary:** The President of the Republic of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios said at a news conference in Nicosia on September 28 that he would not collect his annual salary of £5 000 as President of the Republic.

He added: "I do not wish to have any financial rewards for my services."

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3525:TUR:A]

SPORT

A. **World Amateur Team Golf Championship Won By USA:** The United States clinched her anticipated victory in the second World Amateur Team Golf Championship for the Eisenhower Trophy, by a vast margin of 42 strokes in Ardmore (Pennsylvania) on October 1.

USA, who led easily throughout, finished the four-day event over the tricky 6,694-yard east course of the Merion Club with a 72-holes aggregate of 834 strokes.

Australia, winners of the inaugural event in 1958 at St. Andrews (Scotland) after play-off with the United States, were second with 876 strokes, and the United Kingdom and Ireland, repeating their 1958 position, were third, five strokes further away.

British Commonwealth members provided six of the top eight placings, with South Africa fourth with 893; New Zealand fifth with 895; and Canada sixth with 906. Mexico was seventh with 909 and Rhodesia and Nyasaland eighth with 914.

Final team positions with the fourth round individual scores were:

834—United States, (Jack Nicklaus 68, Deane Beman 75 and Hyndman 75).

876—Australia, (Eric Routley 72, Bruce Devlin 74 and Edward Ball 76).

881—Britain and Ireland (Doug Sewell 74, Guy Wolstenholme 75 and Michael Bonallack 78).

893—South Africa, (Johannes le Roux 74, Arthur Walker 76 and Reginald Taylor 84).

895—New Zealand; 906—Canada; 909—Mexico; 914—Rhodesia and Nyasaland; 917—Argentina; 923—Sweden; 935—Italy; 937—France; 940—West Germany; 942—Philippines; 952—Denmark; 954—Japan; 960—Belgium; 962—Venezuela; 972—Brazil; 975—India; 977—Switzerland and Taiwan; 979—Norway; 999—Peru; 1,001—Bermuda; 1,005—Australia; 1,009—Netherlands; 1,023—Finland; 1,035—Portugal; 1,045—United Arab Republic; 1,089—Malaya and 1,104—Ceylon.

(*The New York Times*)

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ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: 15th Session Of UN General Assembly Begins—Election Of New President—Admission Of African Countries To UN—Addresses By President D. D. Eisenhower, Mr. N. Khruschev, Mr. J. Nehru And Other Leaders—Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld Answers Soviet Criticism Of His Role In Congo —Statements And Contacts Of Leaders Outside UN.

A. UN General Assembly Session: The 15th session of the United Nations General Assembly began in New York on September 20. Several Heads of Government, including Mr. J. Nehru of India, Mr. Nikita Khruschev of USSR, President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, President Sukarno of Indonesia and President G. A. Nasser of the United Arab Republic, attended the session.

Dr. V. A. Belaunde's Farewell Speech:

The outgoing President of the Assembly, Dr. Victor A. Belaunde (Peru) in his farewell speech said that the preceding year had been "one of trial for our Organization."

Referring to earlier developments in the Assembly, he noted in particular the unanimous vote on disarmament. He said that the same unanimity obtained on the re-constitution of the Outer Space Committee.

World interest, he said, had been geared to solution of the nuclear disarmament question and to the control of the international use of outer space.

He praised the Security Council's role in the Congo and the work of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld. He said that the use of the UN forces prompted him to hope that this might become a standing institution of the world Organization.

He noted the "solidarity of the African countries who had been interested in saving the Congo from chaos."

Mankind, he said, must applaud Mr. Hammarskjoeld and the Security Council for making use of African forces and impartial countries of Europe in safeguarding order in the Congo.

Referring to the recent emergency session of the General Assembly on the Congo, he said that member-States had strengthened resolutions of the Security Council and given approval to the important work which had been so efficiently carried out by Mr. Hammarskjoeld. They could now state that the Congo problem was heading to a just solution, under the authority of the highest international body in the world.

Expressing pleasure that 12 new nations were to become members this year, he said that universality of the Organization had been almost achieved.

Referring to the presence in the Assembly of not only many Foreign Ministers, but Prime Ministers and even Heads of State, he said: "This unique chance makes manifest again how conscious we are at the threshold of crucial events in the history of mankind."

He said that peace now was a vital imperative and solution of the nuclear problem could not be left to the balance of the Great Powers. Nuclear disarmament and the control of outer space were problems which touched all mankind directly and were part of the "irrefutable competence of our Organization."

He added that the Assembly must concentrate all its efforts on disarmament and urged the Great Powers to "accept arbitration from the Assembly."

Mr. Frederick Boland Elected New President:

Mr. Frederick Boland (Ireland) was elected the new President by a majority of 46 votes, five more than the necessary minimum.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Boland expressed regret that his election had not received the support of all members of the Assembly and said that it would be his constant and sincere endeavour to discharge his duties so as to merit and receive the trust and confidence of the Assembly, as a whole.

He said that he took his election as being above all a compliment to the country and people he represented. Ireland was a relatively recent member of the world family of sovereign nations, but, he said, it was an ancient nation.

Election Of Vice-Presidents And Chairmen Of Standing Committees:

The General Assembly on September 21 elected its officers.

Delegates from Japan, Libya, the Sudan, Pakistan, Bulgaria, Venezuela, Panama and Canada were elected Vice-Presidents, along with the five nations who automatically obtain Vice-Presidential seats: the Soviet Union, USA, Britain, France and Kuomintang China.

The Chairmen of the seven Standing Committees elected were:

Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon)—President of the Political and Security Committee;

Mr. Auguste Carlet (Haiti)—Chairman of the Special *ad hoc* Political Committee;

Mr. Anos Stanovnik (Yugoslavia)—Chairman of the Economic and Financial Committee;

Mr. Edward Mezinescu (Rumania)—Chairman of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee;

Mr. Adnan Pachachi (Iran)—Chairman of the Trusteeship Committee;

Mr. Mario Maioli (Italy)—Chairman of the Administrative and Budgetary Committee; and

Mr. Ortis Martin (Costa Rica)—Chairman of the Legal Committee.

Newly-Independent Countries Admitted:

At the opening session, 12 newly-independent countries of Africa and Cyprus were admitted as members.

The African countries were—Republic of Cameroon, Togolese Republic, Malagasy Republic, Republic of Somalia, Republic of Congo (Leopoldville), Republic of Dahomey, Republic of Niger, Republic of Upper Volta, Republic of the Ivory Coast, Republic of Chad, Gabon Republic and the Central African Republic.

Welcoming the new members, the French Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville said that their admission was a source of joy and pride to France as it represented the consummation of endeavour which in some cases was more than a century old.

He added that France claimed her place in the historic development which had led to the naming of the 1960's as "the decade of Africa."

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, made Russia's first intervention in the General Assembly by expressing "profound gratification" at "this new filling out of our ranks" which he described as "a great event indeed."

He said that in Africa there had been for decades the image of a very wealthy continent "groaning under the yoke of foreign domination, its territory having been divided by foreign invaders." Now the "system of colonial domination" was collapsing like a house of cards.

The new British Foreign Secretary, Earl Home, welcomed Cyprus to the Assembly and said he was happy that his "first words to the General Assembly should add to the unity of our proceedings."

Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon) said that "the liberation movement in Africa is perhaps the greatest single phenomenon of this century and we hope we will soon have here other States who are not yet free."

The US Secretary of State, Mr. C. A. Herter said that the new States represented a dramatic example of countries achieving freedom and by entering UN they were taking on the task of maintaining and expanding the cause of peace. United Nations was in a unique position to help new States, and the United States would continue to co-operate with UN's efforts.

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, speaking on the admission of the new member-States, said that it was "probably one of the greatest days in the history of the human race."

President Antonin Novotny of Czechoslovakia said that the advance of the African peoples to freedom had "shown that the colonial Powers cannot for ever keep nations under their yoke."

The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Koca Popovic, said that the new States had received powerful assistance from the UN Charter and Yugoslavia welcomed them to UN.

The Liberian, Ethiopian, Pakistani, United Arab Republic, Guinea and Sudanese delegates also expressed satisfaction at the admission of the new States to UN.

Mr. Paul Gouras, (Greece) gave a special welcome to Cyprus, wishing it a "happy independent life" and declared his conviction that Cyprus would be a constructive member.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Selim Sarper said that there were many Turks in Cyprus and Turkey who shared Greece's pride in the Island's attainment of political maturity.

On September 28 the General Assembly raised its membership to 98 by admitting the two new Republics of Mali and Senegal.

Without discussion, the Assembly accepted amid acclamation the two applications for membership, which earlier in the day (September 28) had been unanimously endorsed by the Security Council.

Mr. V. K. K. Menon's Speech:

Congratulating Mali and Senegal on their admission to UN on September 28, the Indian delegate, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, made a reference to

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Algeria's demand for freedom.

Speaking on behalf of India and Pakistan, he said that the great French Empire which once had an area of 4,500,000 sq. miles had now only three-quarters of a million sq. miles left. He declared: "It is our hope that with victory and freedom in Algeria, a greater part of that area also would come within the ambit of freedom."

He referred to South Africa and the Portuguese colonies in Africa and said that what was "truly dark Africa" remained in South-West Africa, administered by South Africa under a League of Nations mandate. South Africa, he said, was an independent country with a large number of its people not yet independent.

Turning to "Portugal in Africa" he said he referred to Angola as "Portugal" (in keeping with Portugal's claim that this region was an overseas province of the metropolitan country) and added: "We have no doubt that the impact of public opinion and the vigour and determination of the African peoples backed by enlightened public opinion and the conscience of humanity will see the dismemberment of the Portuguese empire and the liberation of African peoples and others subject to Portuguese colonialism."

He referred to the settlement of the dispute over the Federation by Mali and Senegal in a peaceful way and observed: "If countries and nations, particularly colonial countries are allowed to settle their own affairs, probably they are likely to be settled."

He remarked that a modern version of the old doctrine of 'divide and rule' was 'divide and leave'. He said that the Mali and Senegal settlement had "saved" UN from another crisis.

In a reference to the "gloomy" world situation, he said that so far the gathering of the world's statesmen had not reduced tensions. But the example of an agreement between Mali and Senegal was a silver lining in the clouds and he hoped that their example would help disperse the clouds.

President D. D. Eisenhower's Speech:

The US President, Mr. D. D. Eisenhower's speech to the General Assembly on September 22 marked the opening of the general debate.

He urged United Nations to open an offensive against poverty, illiteracy and disease in Africa and called on the major world Powers to avoid an arms race there.

He put forward a five-point programme for Africa and also made specific recommendations calling for controlled disarmament, international control on outer space, food-for-peace and the transfer of fissionable materials from military to peaceful purposes.

He gave unconditional support to the UN Secretary-General, Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld, in his dispute with the Soviet Union over the Congo policy and criticized the "few nations who wish to prolong strife in the Congo for their own selfish purposes". He said that the attacks on Mr. Hammarskjoeld were nothing less than a direct attack on UN itself.

He urged nations not to send arms to the Congo or incite the Congolese leaders and people to violence against each other.

His proposals on Africa were: (1) Non-interference in the internal affairs of the African States; (2) Help in assuring their security without wasteful and dangerous competition in armaments; (3) Emergency aid to the Congo, with USA contributing substantially to the proposed $100,000,000 UN Emergency Fund; (4) International assistance in shaping long-term development programmes; and (5) UN aid to education.

He said that he had avoided mention of several immediate problems troubling USA and other nations, but his failure to do so did not mean that they were not of great concern.

He added: "For example, accumulating evidence of threatening encroachments on the freedom of the people of West Berlin continue to disturb us deeply."

He also spoke of the Soviet Union's "shocking affront" to peaceful passage on and over the high seas by her shooting down an American RB-47 reconnaissance bomber near the Russian coast in July, 1960.

On the issue of outer space, he proposed that all launchings of space-craft should be verified in advance by UN and that, subject to appropriate verification, no nation would put weapons of mass destruction into orbit or station them in outer space.

He also proposed that the nations should agree that celestial bodies were not subject to national appropriation by claims of sovereignty and that they should not engage in warlike activities on those bodies.

He called on the Soviet Union to re-open disarmament negotiations and said that, if negotiations were resumed, it might be possible to deal particularly with the "pressing dangers" of war by miscalculation and mounting nuclear stocks.

He said: "I solemnly declare, on behalf of USA, that we are prepared to submit to any international inspection, provided only that it is effective and truly reciprocal."

To stop the prospective spread of nuclear weapons stock-piles, he proposed that nations producing these weapons "immediately convene experts to design a system for terminating, under verification procedures, all production of fissionable materials" for military purposes.

He added: "USA is prepared, in the event of termination of production, to join USSR in transferring substantial quantities of fissionable materials to international stock-piles ...USA would be willing to match USSR in shutting down major plants producing fissionable materials one by one under international inspection and verification."

Referring to Africa, he said that the changes occurring there were also evident elsewhere and UN must intensify programmes for economic and social development in freedom of other areas, particularly Latin America, Asia and the Middle East.

He said: "We must never forget that there are hundreds of millions of people, particularly in the less developed parts of the world, suffering from hunger and malnutrition, even though a number of countries, my own included, are producing food in surplus. This paradox should not continue."

He added: "Nowhere is the challenge to the international community and to peace and orderly progress more evident than in Africa, rich in human and natural resources and bright with promise. Recent events there have brought into being what is, in effect, a vast continent of newly independent nations.

"In response to the call of the Republic of the Congo, UN, under its outstanding Secretary-General, has recently mounted a large-scale effort to provide that new Republic with help. That effort has been flagrantly attacked by a few nations who wish to prolong strife in the Congo for their own selfish purposes. The criticism directed by these nations against the Secretary-General, who has honourably and effectively fulfilled the mandate which he received from UN, is nothing less than a direct attack upon UN itself. He has earned the support of every peace-loving nation.

"The people of the Congo are entitled to build up their country in peace and freedom. Intervention by other nations in their internal affairs would deny them that right and create a focus of conflict in the heart of Africa.

"The issue thus posed in the Congo could well arise elsewhere in Africa. The resolution of this issue will determine whether UN is able to protect not only the new nations of Africa, but also other countries against outside pressures. It is the smaller nations that have the greatest stake in the effective functioning of UN.

"UN should be prepared to help the African countries maintain their security without wasteful and dangerous competition in armaments.

"The outstanding speed and success of UN in dispatching substantial forces to the Congo should give these States assurance that they can rely on UN to organize an effective response if their security is threatened. This should reduce any pressures on them to raise larger forces than are required to maintain internal security. Thus, they would help to free their resources for more constructive purposes.

"UN should help newly developing African countries to shape their long-term modernization programmes to this end. The UN Special Fund and expanded technical assistance programmes should be increased so that in combination they can reach their annual $100 million goal in 1961. The Special Fund's functions should be expanded so that it can assist countries in planning economic development.

"The UN operational and executive personnel programme (OPEX) for making available trained administrators to newly developing countries should be expanded and placed on a permanent basis. USA is prepared to join other countries in contributing increased funds for this programme for the Special Fund and for the UN technical assistance programme.

"As the final element of this programme, I propose an all-out UN effort to help African countries launch such educational activities as they may wish to undertake."

In calling on the Soviet Union to resume disarmament negotiations, broken off by the communist nations at the East-West Conference at Geneva earlier in 1960, he said: "Some who have followed closely the many fruitless disarmament talks since the war tend to become cynical—to assume that the task is hopeless. This is not the position of the United States.

"Men everywhere want to disarm. They want their wealth and labour to be spent not for war, but for food, clothing, shelter, medicines and schools.

"Time and again, the American people have voiced this yearning—to join with men of goodwill everywhere in building a better world. We always stand ready to consider any feasible proposal to this end."

He added: "The international control of atomic energy and general and complete disarmament can no more be accomplished by rhetoric than can the economic development of newly independent countries. Both of these immense tasks facing mankind call for serious, painstaking, costly, laborious and non-propaganda approaches."

He said that there was no doubt about the immensity of the task but, he added: "We should not have to wait until we have agreed on all the detailed measures to reach this goal before we begin to move towards disarmament.

"Specific and promising steps to this end were suggested in our June 27 proposals. If negotiations can be resumed, it may be possible to deal particularly with two pressing dangers, that of war by miscalculation and that of mounting nuclear weapons stock-piles."

He said that nations should be able swiftly to "assure each other that they are not preparing aggressive moves, particularly in international crises."

He added: "USA wants the Soviet Union and all the nations of the world to know enough about US defence preparations to be assured that US forces exist only for deterrence and defence, not for surprise attacks."

He had three major suggestions to strengthen UN:

(1) Members should take "positive action" on Mr. Hammarskjoeld's proposals for the creation of a special group of advisers to assist him in meeting future needs for UN forces;

(2) All members should earmark national contingents which could take part in UN forces in case of need;

(3) USA would earmark substantial air and sea transport facilities, on a stand-by basis, to be used to rush UN forces to trouble spots in any emergency.

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He said he hoped that the Soviet Union likewise would assure USA and other nations of the non-aggressive nature of her security precautions.

President Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia):

President J. B. Tito of Yugoslavia addressed the Assembly on September 22.

On disarmament, he said that the world faced a "seemingly insoluble contradiction." On the one hand, war was becoming even more absurd owing to the "appalling destructive capabilities of contemporary weapons." On the other, the piling up of ever more destructive weapons itself led to war.

He added: "We insist that disarmament talks should be renewed as soon as possible within an adequate frame-work. If no agreement on general disarmament can be reached at the present moment, we should be ready to engage in a partial agreement. Once the idea of a partial agreement is accepted, we must be ready to face the fact that such an agreement will fall short of perfection. The risks involved are obviously incomparably smaller than those contained in the present, completely uncontrolled armaments race.

"It is evident that co-existence in the atmosphere of the arms race can in no way provide a basis for a lasting and stable peace. On the contrary, peace can be ensured and strengthened only through the development of broad co-operation on all questions of general interest and through a resolute struggle for disarmament and for the abolition of unequal relations."

Mr. Nikita Khruschev (USSR):

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, addressed the Assembly on September 23.

He made a plea for freeing "at once" all colonies, mandated territories and other non-autonomous territories.

He made friendly references to India more than once and referred to Goa as among the colonies where "the shameful colonial *regime* should be buried."

The time had come, he said, for the "liberation and revival of nations, peoples and tribes which were recently oppressed and down-trodden. The member-States of UN cannot remain indifferent when over 100 million people still languish in colonial subjugation in the ancient lands of Africa and Asia, on the islands of Oceania, on the islands of the Caribbean and in other places.

"However, selfish interests of the imperialist circles in the West stand in their way and hinder the realization of the just aspirations of these people."

He asked: "Did the massacre of tens and hundreds of thousands of people of Indo-China save colonial rule there?

"Could the crimes committed now against the peoples of Africa stop the irresistible process of the liberation of African nations?

"Can one turn a deaf ear to the moaning of the people of Kenya, where colonial authorities continue to exterminate a local population driven into reservations, prisons and concentration camps, and to the sufferings of the peoples of Oman against whom aggressive war is being waged?

"Who can remain calm seeing the unending carnage of the populations of Nyasaland, Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Ruanda-Urundi, South-West Africa, Tanganyika and Uganda? Such a situation is intolerable in our time."

He alluded to the Algerian conflict and said that Algerian Nationalists had for nearly six years been fighting "with selfless courage for the freedom and independence of their Motherland". Many of France's sons were "dying for the unjust cause".

He asked what civilization had been brought as a result of five centuries of the "tyrannical, colonial rule to the African countries of Angola, Mozambique, and Portuguese Guinea." They had brought misery and lawlessness, forceful deprivation of lands and expulsion of farmers into barren regions.

He said: "Arbitrary rule, famine, ignorance and disease rage there. Slavery and forced labour are actually in existence there. There is not a single establishment of higher education, while secondary education is almost totally lacking.

"Why should Portugal exercise such lawless things and colonies in our time. On what grounds?"

He also attacked the UN trusteeship system and said that it had "outlived itself." No exact dates had been fixed for granting independence to trusteeship territories, including the largest of them—Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea.

He added: "The trusteeship system has not justified itself anywhere and should be buried together with the entire colonial system which is an anachronism."

Referring to UN, he said that UN was one-sided, approaching solutions to problems "from the standpoint of a certain group of countries."

He declared that the Western Powers had exploited the post of Secretary-General in their own interests by nominating a person who was acceptable to them, while the personnel of the Organization was also "one-sided."

He added that the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, had shown partiality in the implementation of measures to cope with the Congo crisis, and had sided "with the colonialists and with the countries that support the colonialists."

It would be "reasonable and just", he said, for the executive body of UN not to be constituted as one person, the Secretary-General, but as three representatives, one each from States belonging to the Western alliance, the Communist alliance, and the neutral countries.

He also spoke of the "inconveniences caused by the location of UN in the United States", and said that the question arose whether thought should be given to the choice of another locale which would "better facilitate the effective work of this international Organization".

Switzerland or Austria, for example, he said, might well be such a place and if it should be considered "expedient to house the United Nations headquarters in the Soviet Union, we guarantee the best possible conditions for its work."

He added: "You all know that in the past the Soviet Government supported the proposal that USA be chosen as the locale of UN. However, latest developments show that USA is evidently irked and burdened by this. Perhaps the release of USA from such a burden should be contemplated.

"Facts are known, for instance, of the representatives of new African and Asian States being subjected to racial discrimination in USA and, moreover, to attacks by gangsters."

Referring to President Eisenhower's speech the previous day, he said that it was strange that Mr. Eisenhower had not said a single word about the U-2 spy-plane incident.

He added: "The allies of the United States sometimes rebuke us for criticizing the American Government too severely. To fight for peace means courageously to expose any actions which cause a war danger, whatever be their source."

He went on to refer to Cuba which, he said, had become the object of "all kinds of attacks, intrigues, and subversion, economic aggression and finally, poorly concealed threats of intervention." United Nations must do all it could to remove Cuba from the "over-hanging threat of interference from outside."

He said that "stormy developments" had flared up on the African continent where armed aggression had taken place against the Congo. The UN force which had been sent at the request of the legal Government of the Congo to help that Government had taken over airports and the radio station, disorganized the life of the State and paralyzed the Government's activities.

Meanwhile, the colonialists and those who served them had said that Mr. Patrice Lumumba, the Congolese leader, was a Communist.

He added: "Lumumba is certainly no Communist, but he is a patriot for his country and honestly serves his own people in their struggle for liberation from the colonial yoke."

He denied any reference to Soviet intervention in the Congo, and said that it had always been the Soviet position that the African peoples should establish order in their countries according to their "own will and choice." He also spoke of Belgian aggression against the Congo which, he said, had been undertaken not out of concern for the life of Belgian citizens but the "far more tangible interests of the all-powerful monopolies which have taken root on Congolese land."

Referring to Mr. Hammarskjoeld's role in the Congo, he said that the Assembly "should give a rebuff" to the colonialists and their stooges and call Mr. Hammarskjoeld to order so that he should not abuse his position as Secretary-General and should discharge his duties in strict conformity with the provisions of the UN Charter and the decisions of the Security Council.

He added: "It is the opinion of the Soviet Government, that a decision should be taken that only the troops of the countries of Africa and Asia should be left in the Congo, those troops remaining there only with the consent of the legally elected Government of Mr. Lumumba and being used only at the discretion of his Government in the interests of ensuring the normal functioning of the legitimate Government and Parliament of the Congo Republic."

The Soviet Union, he said, was convinced that the Congolese people themselves would cope with the present difficulties and succeed in establishing order in their country.

He accused the Western countries, especially USA, of ignoring reality in blocking the admission of communist China to United Nations. Such a situation, he said, was harmful for the cause of peace and humiliating for the world Organization.

He also appealed for the admission of Outer Mongolia, whose application the Security Council so far had declined to endorse. He added: "Is the solution of major international problems conceivable today without the participation of the People's Republic of China?"

Calling for the complete elimination of the colonial *regime*, he said: "I can hear in advance the critical voice of the defenders of the colonial *regime*, but we say to those who are accustomed to build their welfare at the expense of the oppressed people in the colonies: This is over. Take a look at what is going on around you.

"If not today, then soon, very soon, the colonial order will finally perish and if you do not get out of the way in time, you will be swept away.

"Neither by plots nor by the force of arms can one add life to the doomed, colonial *regime*. All this will only strengthen and embitter the struggle of the peoples against this completely rotten *regime*."

Turning to disarmament, he said that the Soviet Union was compelled to maintain armed forces only because her proposals on complete and general disarmament had not yet been accepted. No progress had been made in that sphere in the past year, and that was because of the position taken by USA and her NATO allies.

He accused the West of evading discussion of the Soviet disarmament plan in the 10-Nation Disarmament Committee which had met earlier in Geneva. On its part, the West had put forward proposals which provided for neither general nor complete disarmament, nor for disarmament at all, but only for measures of control, which was control without disarmament.

He said that acting contrary to the UN General Assembly resolution of 1959, the Western Powers in the ten-nation Committee had indulged in nothing but meaningless talk about disarmament, trying to hinder any possible progress in this matter and to discredit the idea of general and complete

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disarmament in world public opinion.

He went on to submit the basic provisions of a Treaty on general and complete disarmament which were covered in a separate document which he asked the President of the Assembly, Mr. F. H. Boland of Ireland and the Secretariat to circulate.

He proposed a three-stage disarmament programme.

The first stage of the plan would include steps for the elimination from the armed forces of all means of delivering nuclear weapons, the discontinuance of their manufacture and the destruction of the existing ones.

In the second stage, there would be complete prohibition of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction, with the cessation of manufacture and destruction of all stock-piles and further reduction of armed forces and armaments to levels to be agreed in future.

In the third stage, all States would complete the abolition of their armed forces and retain only limited contingents of militia equipped with light firearms for maintaining internal order. All remaining types of conventional armaments and ammunition would be destroyed and military equipment destroyed or put to peaceful uses.

He also proposed control measures for the first stage:

(1) Onsite international control should be undertaken over the destruction of rocket weapons, military aircraft, surface warships, submarines and other means of carrying atomic and hydrogen weapons;

(2) International inspection teams would be sent to places where there were military bases and troops on foreign territory to supervise the elimination of bases and the withdrawal of troops. Control would be established at airfields and airports to ensure that these were not used for military purposes;

(3) At the same time rocket launching sites, other than those for peaceful purposes, would be destroyed under the supervision of the control body; and

(4) Joint studies would be undertaken of measures to be implemented in the second stage for the discontinuance of the manufacture of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and destruction of stock-piles.

The first stage should be completed in about a year to 19 months, with the control organization reviewing results and reporting on them to the States which were parties to the Disarmament Treaty and to the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

In the second stage, on-site control should be undertaken over the disbanding of troops and destruction of armaments while there would be joint studies on measures to ensure observance of the Treaty. The control organization would review results of the second stage measures as they would have done in the first stage.

In the third stage, the control organization would send inspectors to verify on the spot the abolition of War Ministries, General Staffs and all military and para-military organizations and the termination of military training and all other forms of military activity.

He said: "In many respects this proposal meets halfway the position of the Western Powers which, as we hope, will facilitate an early agreement on disarmament.

"We now provide in particular for the elimination of all means of delivery of nuclear weapons to their target as early as in the first stage of general and complete disarmament, include a detailed elaboration of measures for effective international control in all the stages to take into account the wishes of some Western Powers that the reduction of the strength of the armed forces and conventional armaments should be provided for from the outset.

"Quite a number of other changes and modifications were brought into our programme. All these changes, in our opinion, make the programme of general and complete disarmament more complete and even more realistic and practicable."

Referring to the US disarmament proposals that both sides should transfer 30,000 milligrams of fissionable material to peaceful purposes and begin closing down nuclear weapons plants, he said: "Only an ignorant person can believe that these proposals are aimed at reducing the threat of nuclear war. Indeed, the US proposals do not provide either for elimination of nuclear weapons or destruction of their stock-piles or even the prohibition of their use."

In a reference to peaceful co-existence, he said that was not some "gimmick" invented by the communists but something dictated by life itself.

He added: "I will not disclose a secret by saying that we entertain no liking for capitalism, but we do not want to foist our system upon other countries. So, let those who determine the policy of States, whose social system differs from ours, also abandon their fruitless and dangerous attempts to dictate their will."

He said that he left USA after his State visit in 1959 "with the thought that there existed practical possibilities to remove from the relations between our countries the gloomy shadows of suspicion, fear and distrust, that the Soviet Union and USA could go hand in hand in the name of consolidating peace and establishing effective international co-operation of all States."

He added: "I must say that this conviction was not shaken despite all that took place between USA and the Soviet Union in recent months. In our time, it would be sheer nonsense if the two most powerful nations could not come to terms between themselves.

"This should be done at least in virtue of the great importance of relations between USSR and USA for the destinies of the world.

"The Soviet Government is ready to go on doing its best to improve relations between our country and USA."

Dr. K. Nkrumah (Ghana):

Dr. K. Nkrumah of Ghana on September 23 demanded an immediate change in the UN Command in the Congo, with clear directions to support the legitimate Government with Mr. Joseph Kasavubu as President and Mr. Patrice Lumumba as Prime Minister.

He said: "In other words, the whole composition of the UN force, its military command and the administration should be altered so that it is drawn entirely from contingents of forces of the independent African States now serving in the Congo."

He made further points on the Congo:

(1) Every support should be given to the Central Government as the legitimate Government of the Congo with the full support of UN;

(2) All private armies, including the Belgian-officered forces in Katanga, should be disarmed forthwith and the Congolese National Army be regrouped and re-organized for the purpose of training, so that ultimately it can play its proper role as a national army of the Congo Republic until such time that the Central Government considers it possible to dispense with the services of the UN forces;

(3) This new command of the UN forces should support the Central Government to restore law and order in the Congo in accordance with the first resolution of the Security Council in relying on which Ghana and other independent African States had placed their forces under UN command;

(4) UN should guarantee the territorial integrity of the Congo in accordance with the provisional constitution agreed at the time of independence;

(5) All financial aid and technical assistance to the Congo should be arranged only with the legitimate Government of the Congo and channelled through UN and guaranteed and supervised by a committee of independent African States appointed by UN.

In a reference to the secessionist province of Katanga, he said that there had been "the most vicious attempts" by "vested interests to bolster up a puppet regime there, using poor Moishe Tshombe against his own Government to break up the Congo Republic."

He added: "No African State will lend support to any secessionist move in the Congo.

"The Congo...is indivisible. Any other approach is wishful thinking, for not all the mineral wealth in that integral part of the Congo can create Katanga into a separate State."

Speaking on South Africa, he said that for 13 years the Union Government had consistently disregarded the requests of UN regarding South-West Africa.

He said: "The Union imposes the most harsh and degrading *regime* upon the inhabitants which is not in any way in accordance with the provisions of the mandate. There is a duty on UN to enforce the mandate and UN must not fail in this duty."

Afro-Asian circles considered as extremely unfortunate the US Secretary of State, Mr. C. A. Herter's criticism of Dr. Nkrumah's remarks on the Congo in the General Assembly as marking him out as one having very definite leanings towards the Soviet bloc.

A prominent Afro-Asian source said: "Dr. Nkrumah made an extreme speech but it was an African speech, not a Communist speech. Dr. Nkrumah happens to believe that UN must use its power and authority to support what he regards as the legitimate Government."

Mr. Herter, asked to comment on Dr. Nkrumah's speech, said on September 23 it appeared to him that he was making a bid for the leadership of what one might call the Left-wing group of African States.

He said he noted some similarity between the speeches of Dr. Nkrumah and Mr. Khruschev, but he did not know whether this was a coincidence or whether it was prearranged. But, he said it appeared that Ghana was now moving towards the Communist camp.

In a statement later, Dr. Nkrumah said of Mr. Herter's comment: "I thought that Mr. Herter understood the African view-point on these matters. This is only a re-iteration of what I have been saying for the last 10 years, and the situation in the Congo has proved me right."

Mr. J. Wadsworth (USA):

The US delegate, Mr. James Wadsworth, told the Assembly on September 23 that UN had reached a crisis following the speech by Mr. Khruschev.

He said that the Soviet Union had injected into the Assembly an "atmosphere of dissension and vindictiveness". The Soviet Union had tried to destroy the office of the Secretary-General and with it, UN itself. He added: "The crisis has now been sharpened by a direct attack of the Soviet Head of State himself against the office of the Secretary-General." He said that UN must seize the crisis head-on, otherwise it would fail.

He opposed the Soviet proposal to have a debate on disarmament in plenary session rather than in the Committees of the Assembly.

Dr. Fidel Castro (Cuba):

Dr. Fidel Castro of Cuba on September 26 attacked American policies in regard to his country.

He lambasted American "aggression, imperialism and colonialism" and said that he was considering making a demand that USA should evacuate the Quantinamo naval base in Cuba.

He said: "Are we, the representatives of

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the Cubans, such as to deserve the ill-treatment we have received?" in a reference to restrictions on his movements in New York and the difficulties he had had over accommodation. (He was then living in a hotel in New York's negro quarters).

He said that there had been a "notice to all hotels to blackball us" and hostility had been shown to the Cuban delegation "under the pretext of security."

He alleged that degrading and humiliating treatment, eviction from a hotel and "extortion efforts," had been accorded to the Cuban delegation, which had curtailed its movements to avoid problems. But this had not sufficed.

Tracing Cuban history, he said that the best crop-lands had been acquired by American firms while enterprises and concessions as well as the public services, all had been exploited by Americans. The American Ambassador had ruled Cuba, but now no Embassy ruled Cuba. He declared: "Cuba is ruled by its people".

He then held up a torn document which he described as a military pact between USA and Gen. Batista, authorizing assistance to him against Dr. Castro's revolution.

He said that his revolution had been "painted red because we met head-on the interests of the American monopolies."

Referring to his agrarian reform law, he said that without agrarian reform, Cuba could not have taken its "first tottering steps towards development. He said he must warn other Latin American States that if they ever adopted "just agrarian reforms" they would encounter opposition similar to that which had greeted Cuba, "especially if much of the land is in American hands."

He said that since his Government took office, 10,000 new schools had been built and 25,000 houses erected in rural areas. It had set itself the ambitious goal of wiping out illiteracy, which no country in Latin America had yet done.

He added that he was serious considering within the frame-work of international law that US military forces be withdrawn from the Quantinamo naval base in Cuba.

He also spoke out against "the way in which UN forces' intervention was called out in the Congo." He said that the UN troops "did not go into action against the forces which had first intervened and for which they were originally called." Time had first been given to cause dissension and when that did not suffice the broadcasting station in Leopoldville and Congolese airfields were seized so that "a third man" might emerge. "In 1954 in my country, this type of saviour was Batista. In the Congo it is Mobutu."

He also voiced "100 per cent support" for the Algerian Nationalists and said: "Algeria belongs to Africa, while France belongs to Europe." It was ludicrous, he said, to claim, as France claimed, that Algeria was part of Metropolitan France. "We were so quick to go to the Congo" he said, "and yet so half-heartedly do we go to Algeria."

He added: "I only wish we would go—but with very different purposes—to defend the interests of the Algerians, and not the colonizers".

Mr. John Diefenbaker (Canada):

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker, in his address to the Assembly on September 26, opposed Mr. N. Khruschev's proposal to replace the office of the UN Secretary-General by a triumvirate.

He told the Assembly: "Canada is opposed to this absurd proposal which would reduce UN to innocuity and indecision."

He gave full backing to the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, and said: "I reject categorically the unjust and intemperate attacks that have been made on the office and person of the wholly-dedicated and impartial Secretary-General."

He described Mr. Khruschev's speech in these words: "Mr. Khruschev, in a gigantic propaganda drama of destructive misrepresentation, launched a major offensive in the 'cold war' while giving lip service to UN which would be destroyed by his proposal for a triumvirate. His speech could not have been intended to bring the world closer to peace, yet to bring the world closer to peace is the reason we are here."

In contrast, he described President Eisenhower's speech on September 22 as one that had presented "a constructive programme for a world community at peace."

He summarized Canada's views on the Congo and the larger African problem in these words: "The African continent must not become the focus of an East-West struggle. It must be free from the direct interference of the major Powers. The African nations must be permitted to work out their own destinies, and, if they need help, the best source is through the agencies of UN."

On the question of disarmament, he proposed the immediate consideration of seven specific measures: (1) Systematic control of missiles designed to deliver nuclear weapons of mass destruction; (2) Designation and inspection of missile launching sites; (3) Abolition of biological and chemical weapons; (4) Outlawing of outer space for military purposes and banning the mounting of armaments on orbital satellites; (5) Cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons and the conversion of existing stocks to peaceful purposes; (6) An end to nuclear testing; and (7) Development of adequate peace-keeping machinery within the UN frame-work to ensure peace and security in a disarmed world.

Mr. A. Novotny (Czechoslovakia):

The President of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Antonin Novotny called on United Nations to arrange "for immediate restoration of the free activities" of the Congolese Government of M. Patrice Lumumba.

UN, he said, had "supported various secessionist groups sold to colonizers, and thus in fact prepared the ground for paralyzing the political life and the disintegration of the unity of the Congo."

He also delivered an emphatic protest against the United States' limitation of the movements of Mr. N. Khruschev in New York, which, he said, showed "a complete lack of goodwill in seeking ways of understanding."

He supported Mr. Khruschev's suggestion for the removal of UN headquarters from USA.

He also expressed support for Mr. Khruschev's proposal to substitute the post of UN Secretary-General with a triumvirate "collective executive organ."

Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld's Reply To Criticism Of His Role In Congo:

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld told the General Assembly on September 26 that the criticism made about his work was a question not of a man but of an institution.

Mr. Hammarskjoeld, who was making a statement before the General Assembly resumed its general debate on September 26, referred to the Congo operation and said that UN was not under the orders of any Government which had requested its assistance. If the office of the Secretary-General became a stumbling block to anyone because the incumbent stood by the basic principles which must guide his activity, such criticism struck at the very office and the very concepts on which it was based. He said he would rather see that office break than drift on compromise.

Sometimes, he said, one got the impression that the Congo operation was looked at as being in the hands of the Secretary-General, as distinct from United Nations. He added: "No, gentlemen, this is your operation."

It was the Security Council, he said, which gave its mandate to the Secretary-General on July 14, 1960 and which had given further mandates in later resolutions.

He said that he was grateful for positive advice, but if this was not forthcoming he had no choice but to follow his own conviction.

The question before the Assembly was no longer one of actions but of principles. Time and again UN had had to face situations in which the wrong move might have tended to throw the Organization towards this or that course. To permit that to happen was indeed to intervene in the domestic affairs contrary to the letter and spirit of the Charter. To avoid doing so was to remain true to the Charter no matter what Power might be disappointed, no matter what it cost.

This, he said, was the basic reason for the principles spelled out at the beginning of the Congo operation, to the effect that the UN force was not and could not be under the Government requesting assistance and could not be a party to internal conflicts.

He added: "It was the Security Council which commended his report on the principles which should be applied. It was the Security Council, on August 19 which, again without any dissenting vote, commended the authority granted to the Secretary-General.

"Just a week ago the General Assembly, without a dissenting vote requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action on the Congo operation.

"It is for you to indicate what you want to have done."

President G. A. Nasser (UAR):

In his first-ever address to the General Assembly on September 27, the President of the United Arab Republic, Col. G. A. Nasser, proposed that President Eisenhower and Mr. Khruschev meet in a new bid to solve the disarmament problem and that UN should supervise a plebiscite for Algerians to decide their own future.

He also referred to the attempt by "some Big Powers" to look upon UN as a tool they could use in the 'cold war'. Such a way of looking at the world Organization was an illusion and must be discarded.

He called on UN to open its doors to communist China.

He said that the greater danger that confronted the people of the Congo, "a danger which we ourselves share, is that imperialism is trying to take UN as a mask to conceal its designs.

"This imperialist manoeuvre today has two victims: the people of the Congo and UN. It is for the sake of both, who face the same danger, that we call on all who believe in freedom and in UN as the foremost way to the development of human society to stand together in their defence.

"In the Congo, matters should return to the situation prevalent when the legitimate Government in Leopoldville requested the help of UN and when UN accepted this request with the object of safeguarding Congolese unity.

"As for Palestine, UN has to bear its responsibilities towards Palestine and the Arab people." He demanded restoration of the full rights of the "people of Palestine."

On Algeria, he said: "The French Government has hampered every attempt by UN aimed at putting a stop to the imperialist slaughter in Algeria." He added that there was no doubt that the war in Algeria "cannot but end with the triumph of liberty."

In a reference to the Suez Canal, he said: "Now, you all know that the Suez Canal under Arab administration performs its role in the service of world economy more ably and efficiently than was the case before its restoration to the people who dug it as a water-way for the advancement and prosperity of the world.

"We faced the test of our development and reacted to it. We have proved that, in

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spite of all the difficulties we faced, and in spite of what we had to face through trial and error, the average yearly revenue of the individual in the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic has increased by 70 per cent in the course of seven years following the achievement of our freedom."

He re-iterated that UAR believed in the policy of non-alignment and adhered to it as a strict yardstick.

He also revealed that at the beginning of 1956 the French Government had asked him through its Foreign Minister to mediate for a peaceful solution in Algeria.

He said, "My answer was that I was ready to mediate to safeguard the rights and avoid bloodshed. Nothing is dearer to us than to reach an honourable peace preserving to everyone the rights due to him. "At the time, the French Government expressed the wish of sending a mission to Cairo to negotiate with the leaders, inviting them to come to Cairo to meet with the French mission on its arrival, hoping that the attempt might lead to a glimpse of hope. Unfortunately, the French mission did arrive in Cairo, met the Algerian mission, and then flew back to France to consult with its Government. The Algerian mission waited in Cairo, but the French mission never returned."

Mr. G. Gheorghiu-dej (Rumania):

The first Secretary of the Rumanian Workers Party, Mr. G. Gheorghiu-dej, backed the Soviet proposal to replace the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, by a triumvirate composed of representatives of East, West, and neutralist nations.

He said that the necessity for this had been demonstrated in the Congo where "Mr. Hammarskjoeld acted actually as a spokesman of the colonial policy instead of ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the Security Council."

Mr. Wladislav Gomulka (Poland):

The Polish Communist Party leader, Mr. W. Gomulka on September 28 called for a world-wide plebiscite in which people all over the world could say whether they wanted atomic weapons and missile-launching sites in their countries or general and complete disarmament.

He said that if all Governments agreed to hold such a plebiscite, there would be solved a basic problem of current times—the threat of war.

He added that Poland's present frontiers were fixed, and to advance territorial claims against her would be war propaganda.

He called for the signing of a Peace Treaty with the two Germanies. The East, he said, would like to solve this problem jointly with the Western Powers, but if this did not happen, "we would be obliged—along with Powers who are ready to join us—to conclude a Peace Treaty with the German Democratic Republic."

He also called for the admission of China to UN membership and said that he favoured independence for Algeria.

Dr. D. R. Pastor (Paraguay):

The Foreign Minister of Paraguay, Dr. Don Raul Pastor, said that the realities of the disarmament question were so grave that they must be discussed among a small number of nations before any general discussion among all members of UN.

Senor J. Unda-Murillo (Guatemala):

Guatemala's Foreign Minister, Senor Jesus Unda-Murillo, said that with the sharpening of the "conflict of ideologies", the people of Latin America had become the focus of a "subversive campaign" aimed at disturbing their traditions and their ideals of peaceful co-existence.

He added it was no secret that the Soviet Union had offered Cuba all kinds of assistance with the object of destroying the fundamental principles of the peoples of Latin America.

Mr. Thanat Khoman (Thailand):

Thailand's Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanat Khoman, referred to charges that his Government had interfered in the affairs of Laos and suggested that an investigation might be made to "show who is intervening, by what means and to what extent."

Thailand, he said, had scrupulously refrained from interfering "in the affairs of that country, or of any country."

Senor E. V. Haedo (Uruguay):

The President-elect of Uruguay's National Council of Government, Senor Eduardo Victor Haedo, said that in the current international crisis "the worst that could happen would be for us to look to the future with pessimism."

The small countries, he said, had an important role to play because they had "everything to lose and nothing to gain from violence."

Referring to regional problems, Senor Haedo said that all American differences should be solved within the American orbit. He added: "We decisively reject any intervention or any outside interference in the affairs of this continent."

Mr. J. O. Krag (Denmark):

The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr. J. O. Krag, said that the risk involved in leaving the problem of disarmament unsolved "has never been greater than it is today."

He added: "It should be possible for military and scientific experts to work out proposals for a series of gradual, adequately controlled disarmament measures in such a way that the balance of power would at no point be shifted."

Negotiations to this end, he said, should be the responsibility of a body established by the Assembly. Meanwhile, work on more limited disarmament projects, like a ban on nuclear tests, should be continued "energetically."

He said that the problem next in importance was that of helping under-developed countries. Denmark supported the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, in his proposals to meet the Congo crisis, and the Danish Government was prepared to seek parliamentary authority for a contribution to the Congo economic aid fund.

On South Africa, he said that "not only in her own territory but also—to our even greater regret—within the mandate territory of South-West Africa, there is virtual agreement within UN on these questions, but so far the Government of South Africa has chosen to disregard the resolutions of the Assembly."

Mr. T. Zhivkov (Bulgaria):

The Bulgarian President, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, came out strongly in support of Mr. Khruschev's proposal that the office of Secretary-General be replaced by a triumvirate.

He said that Mr. Hammarskjoeld's own frank statement that when he had no concrete instructions he had no other choice but to follow his conscience, "only comes to prove the expediency of the proposal to establish a collective UN Secretariat."

Mr. Harold Macmillan (UK):

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan in his address to the Assembly on September 29, defended Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld against Soviet charges and rejected Mr. N. Khruschev's attacks on colonialism as "out of date" slogans.

Any new 'summit' conference, he said, would be bound to be economic as well as political. It was foolish to deny the existence of the great divisions in the world and a delusion to think that they could be removed by mere words. He appealed for a return to the "spirit that seemed to be at work even a few months ago", and said that if that spirit could be recaptured "we could make a new start". The period of crisis could be "a turning point to better things".

He said: "I am sure that the only way forward is by a gradual approach and working step-by-step in practical ways to improve the position. It is in this spirit that we should work together".

He said he believed that the Soviet proposal to change the structure of UN would be unacceptable to the majority of members.

Referring to the problem of international control and disarmament, he said that Britain "will gladly allow any form of inspection and control that is accepted by the Soviet Union."

He referred to the suggestion made by the Danish Foreign Minister, Mr. Jens Otta Krag, that it should be possible for military and scientific experts to work out proposals for a series of gradual, adequately controlled disarmament measures in such a way that the balance of power would, at no point, be shifted. He developed this idea and made the "specific proposal that there should be appointed a group of technical experts, scientific, military and administrative, to prepare a report within a period to be agreed."

He added: "This period need not be unduly long. For a great deal of work has been done on this subject by the various committees which have sat over the years. It has been largely lost in the discussions on all other aspects of the question. Valuable material exists on which this new inquiry could draw."

He referred to Mr. Hammarskjoeld and said: "As for the Secretary-General, I would like to associate myself with the wide expression of confidence in his energy and resourcefulness and above all, his integrity."

He described President Eisenhower's address to the General Assembly as a "remarkable speech".

He added: "A period of crisis is always a period of opportunity. If this meeting is dramatic, it may well be historic. It may mark the beginning of a period of steady deterioration, ending, so far as human intelligence can foresee, in tragedy. Or it may be the beginning of better things."

He said that whatever UN's difficulties and shortcomings, it was the only Organization which "we have available", and whose influence was continually growing.

On the Congo, he said that his Government felt that what UN had done in the Congo was "timely and should continue". He did not think that the constitutional disagreements between the Congolese leaders were a matter for this Assembly.

He added: "It would be a tragedy if the Congo were to become the arena for the contest between the two great groups of Powers."

Prince Norodom Sihanouk (Cambodia):

Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia said that the presence of Heads of Government at the present session of the Assembly was "a two-edged sword with regard to world problems."

He added: "If we do not succeed in giving the peoples we represent definite assurances of a happy and early result of our discussions on vital problems, such a failure might lead to catastrophe."

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On Algeria, he said: "The whole world is awaiting from France a gesture of grandeur towards Algeria, a gesture like the one she has just made towards her African possessions, a gesture which will regain, for her the friendship of the Afro-Asian world and the Arab peoples in particular."

Dr. Bruno Kreisky (Austria):

The Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Bruno Kreisky, told the General Assembly it appeared that USA and the Soviet Union were agreed that the new nations which were now emerging "must be given aid and support by tangible evidence of international solidarity".

He saw this agreement as "the outstanding result" of the current General Assembly session to date.

In the context of the recognition of new nations, he said: "We must also take note of the regrettable fact that Germany is not yet a member of UN and that the question of the representation of China has not been solved in a manner satisfactory to all member-States."

He supported Mr. Hammarskjoeld, "whose activity we have had occasion to observe with increasing admiration during the past weeks".

Mr. Z. A. Bhutto (Pakistan):

Speaking in the general debate on September 29, the Pakistan delegate, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, said that new efforts to end the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir should follow their recent agreement on the division of the Indus waters.

He said: "The principle of the peaceful settlement of international disputes is a cardinal feature of the foreign policy of Pakistan. We are hopeful that this initiative for peace will be extended now to the only grave issue still outstanding between India and Pakistan, namely, the Kashmir question. It is our most earnest hope that this noble precedent will give rise to a new spirit in the relations between Pakistan and India, and lead to a settlement of this problem of problems."

Referring to South Africa, he said: "I am appalled that in a country which claims to be civilized and Christian, human beings should be denied basic human rights because of their race and colour.

"The future generations of South Africa may have to pay a very heavy price for the resentment and rancour that the *apartheid* policy of that country is creating around her."

Referring to Algeria, he said: "Let me declare here that the sympathies of the people of Pakistan are with the valiant sons of Algeria fighting heroically for their freedom."

Agreeing to an expansion of the 10-Nation Disarmament Committee by the admission of non-aligned States, he added: "We agree to all this, but in our view what is more important is the immediate resumption of negotiations."

Mr. B. P. Koirala (Nepal):

The Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, told the Assembly that the international situation was dominated by what one might call a "Big Power complex".

The admission of so many new countries to the world Organization would help reduce that complex.

He referred to recent Soviet criticism of Mr. Hammarskjoeld's handling of the Congo crisis and said that Nepal would "have no part in these criticisms". Of the Soviet proposal to replace Mr. Hammarskjoeld with a triumvirate, he said: "To my mind this would only hamper UN in taking quick and effective action in a grave crisis and also hinder it in the discharge of its normal functions".

President Sukarno (Indonesia):

President Sukarno of Indonesia told the Assembly on September 30 that the time had come for a revision of the UN Charter, so that it could reflect the true position of the present-day world.

He called for re-organization of the UN Secretariat as well as of the agencies of the world Organization and suggested that the UN Headquarters should be removed from the atmosphere of the 'cold war' to a place in Asia, Africa or Geneva.

It was also essential, he said, that the distribution of seats in the Security Council and other UN agencies should be revised. He was not thinking in terms of blocs, but of the urgency brought about by the changed conditions. There were a number of agencies in UN which did not represent the rise of the Socialist countries or the pace of African and Asian independence.

He added that the world body had been greatly weakened beause it had rejected the admission to UN of People's China, one of the biggest nations of the world.

Referring to the Congo, he said that the deplorable situation there had been caused directly and immediately by imperialism, and urged that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of Congo or any support, open or hidden, for its disintegration.

He also called for a plebiscite in Algeria under UN auspices.

Regarding Indonesia's claim to West Irian, he said that the situation there was dangerous and explosive and constituted a threat to peace.

Mr. Ahmed Shukairy (Saudi Arabia):

The Saudi Arabian delegate, Mr. Ahmed Shukairy, supported Dr. Sukarno's suggestion that the UN Headquarters should be moved from New York, which had not proved to be an ideal home for the world body.

Mr. N. Khruschev's Second Address:

Addressing the General Assembly again on October 3, Mr. N. Khruschev repeated his criticism of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld.

He accused Mr. Hammarskjoeld of being biased against the Socialist countries and said that it was only he who was the interpreter and executor of all the decisions of the Assembly and the Security Council.

In the Congo, the Secretary-General had played a deplorable role and he again urged replacement of the Secretary-General by a three-man executive.

He declared: "The Soviet Union does not trust Mr. Hammarskjoeld. If he does not resign in a chivalrous manner, then we shall draw the necessary conclusions from the obtaining situation". He added that any one Secretary-General would fail to represent objectively the three different groups of nations—East, West and the neutrals in UN.

Pleading for China's admission to UN, he said that without China there could be no disarmament and normal work of UN could not be carried on.

Answering statements on disarmament made previously in the Assembly by President Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Khruschev asked for the real meaning of control over armaments which had been proposed by Mr. Eisenhower and to which Mr. Macmillan had also referred. Control over armaments meant recognition of the necessity to have armaments in the future, but it was clear to all that if armaments existed, then whether they wished it or not, all those who possessed armaments would reach for the arms at any critical moment. At such a moment, those who possessed arms and adhered to the policy of positions of strength, would not ask the Security Council or convene the General Assembly to discuss the question whether or not they should use their arms. They would just use them; and if this happened, no Assembly would meet because a war would have broken out with all its destructive consequences. That was why, he said, the best guarantees of peace lay in the destruction of armaments.

Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld's Reply To Mr. N. Khruschev:

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld, was given a big ovation in the Assembly on October 3 when he rejected Mr. Khruschev's challenge asking him to resign.

He said that by resigning at this critical juncture he would be throwing the UN Organization to the winds.

He said that he had been accused of working on the side of the colonialists in the Congo affair, but it was for all the members of the Assembly and not any single party to judge the Secretary-General's role. The Soviet proposal to replace him by a three-man directorate would weaken the UN Executive, making it unable to give effective protection to those who needed it. In the circumstances, he said, he had no right to resign because he had a responsibility to all those States for whom UN was of decisive importance.

King Hussein (Jordan):

Speaking after Mr. Khruschev on October 3, King Hussein of Jordan said that the Soviet Union wanted to destroy UN and had no other object in view in its attacks on the Secretary-General.

He referred to tensions between Jordan and the United Arab Republic and said that these should be discussed by the General Assembly. He added: "We must believe that the aim of our sister Arab State is our destruction."

He complained that the aims of the Arabs as set out from time to time at meetings of the Arab League had been consistently violated by UAR.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru (India):

Addressing the Assembly on October 3, the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru appealed to the world to accept the principle of co-existence if it was not to perish in a nuclear war.

He said: "We must not compel others to function according to our own particular way. The moment there is an attempt at coercion, there is fear and conflict, and the seeds of war are sown. That is the basic philosophy underlying the attempt to avoid military or other violent methods for the solution of problems."

He added: "I have listened attentively and with respect to many of the speeches here, and sometimes I have felt as if I was being buffeted by the icy winds of the 'cold war.' Coming from a warm country, I have shivered occasionally at these cold blasts.

"Sitting here in this Assembly chamber an old memory comes back to me. In the fateful summer of 1938, I was a visitor at a meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva. Hitler was advancing then and holding out threats of war. There was mobilization in many parts of Europe, and the tramp of armed men was heard.

"But, even so, the League of Nations appeared to be unconcerned with the shadow of war and discussed all manner of topics, but not the most vital subject of the day. War did not start then. It was a year later that it descended upon the world with all its thunder and destructive fury. After many years of carnage, the War ended, and a new age—the atomic age—was ushered in by the

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terrible experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"Fresh from these horrors, the minds of men turned to thoughts of peace, and there was a passionate desire to put an end to war itself. UN took birth on a note of high idealism embodied in the noble wording of the Charter. There was this aspect of idealism. But there was also a realization of the state of the post-War world as it was then. And so, provision was made in the structure of the Organization to balance certain conflicting urges.

"There were the permanent members of the Security Council and the provision for Great Power unanimity. All this was not very logical. But it represented certain realities of the world as it was, and, because of this, we accepted them. At that time, many large areas in Asia and even more so, in Africa, were not represented in UN as they were under colonial domination.

"Since then, the colonial part of the world has shrunk greatly and we welcome here many countries from Africa in their new freedom. UN has become progressively more representative. But we must remember that, even now, it is not fully so. Colonialism still has its strong footholds in some parts and racialism and racial domination are still prevalent, more especially in Africa.

"During these past 15 years, UN has often been criticized for its structure and for some of its activities. These criticisms have often had some justification behind them. But, looking at this broad picture, I think, we can definitely say that UN has amply justified its existence and repeatedly prevented our recurrent crises from developing into war. It has played a great role and it is a little difficult now to think of this troubled world without UN. If it has defects, those defects lie in the world situation itself which inevitably it mirrors. If there had been no UN today, our first task would be to create something of that kind. I should like therefore to pay tribute to the work of UN as a whole, even though I might criticize some aspect of it from time to time.

"The structure of UN when it started was weighted in favour of Europe and the Americas. It did not seem to us to be fair to the countries of Asia and Africa. But we appreciated the difficulties of the situation and did not press for any changes. With the growth of UN and more countries coming in, that structure today is still more unbalanced.

"Even so, we wish to proceed slowly and with agreement and not to press for any change which would involve an immediate amendment of the Charter and the raising of heated controversies.

"Many of the speakers from this forum have surveyed the world scene and spoken on a variety of problems. I would like to concentrate on what I consider the most basic problem of all.

"The Charter of UN declares our determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to re-affirm faith in fundamental human rights and for these ends, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours. The main purpose of UN is to build up a world without war, a world based on the co-operation of nations and peoples. It is not merely a world where war is kept in check or a balancing of armed forces. It is much deeper than that; it is a world from which the major causes of war have been removed and social structures built up, which further peaceful co-operation within a nation as well as between nations.

"Disarmament is a part of this process, for it will create an atmosphere helpful to co-operation; but it is only a step towards our objective, a part of the larger effort to rid the world of war and the causes of war. In the present context, however, disarmament assumes a very special importance for all of us, over-riding all others. But we must always remember that even in pursuing disarmament we have to keep in view our larger purpose.

"For many years past, there has been talk of disarmament, and some progress has undoubtedly been made insofar as plans and proposals are concerned. But still we find that the race of armaments continues and so also the effort to find ever more powerful engines of destruction. Fear and hatred overshadow the world. If even a small part of this effort was directed to the search of peace, probably the problem of disarmament would have been solved by this time.

"Apart from the moral imperative of space, every practical consideration leads us to that conclusion. For, as everyone knows, the choice today, in this nuclear age, is one between utter annihilation and the destruction of civilization or in some way to have peaceful co-existence between nations. There is no middle way. The world consists of a great variety of nations and peoples, differing in their ideas and urges and in their economic development. All of them desire peace and progress for their people. And yet, many of them are afraid of each other and therefore cannot concentrate on the quest of peace.

"We must recognize this variety of opinion and objectives in the world and not seek to coerce or compel others to function according to our own particular way. The moment there is an attempt at coercion, there is fear and conflict, and the seeds of war are sown. That is the basic philosophy underlying the attempt to avoid military or other violent methods for the solution of problems. That is the main reason which impels those countries, who are called 'unaligned,' to avoid military pacts.

"It may not be possible to reach full disarmament in one step, though every step should be conditioned to that end. Much has already been done in these discussions of disarmament. But the sands of time run out and we dare not play about with it or delay its consideration. That, indeed, is the main duty of UN today and, if it fails in this, UN fails in its main purpose.

"We live in an age of great revolutionary changes brought about by the advance of science and technology. Therein lie hopes for the world and also the danger of sudden death. Because of these advances, the time we have for controlling the forces of destruction, is strictly limited. If within the next three or four years, effective disarmament is not agreed to and implemented, then it may be too late, and all the goodwill in the world will not be able to stop the drift to certain disaster. We may not, therefore, delay or postpone the consideration of this vital problem.

"In the context of things today, two great nations, USA and the Soviet Union hold the key to war and peace. Theirs is a great responsibility. But every country, small or big, is concerned in this matter of peace and war, and, therefore, every country must shoulder its responsibility and work to this end. It is easy to criticize the action or inaction of any country. But this criticism does not help us. It only increases tension and fear and nations take up rigid attitudes from which it is difficult to dislodge them.

"The issues before the world are too vital to be left to a few countries only or to be affected by personal likes and dislikes. In order to deal with these big issues effectively, we have to take big and impersonal views. It is only UN as a whole that can ultimately solve this problem. Therefore, while all efforts towards disarmament must be welcomed, UN should be closely associated with them.

"The question of disarmament has been considered at various levels. There is general disarmament and the ending of test explosions of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons. So far as test explosions are concerned, considerable progress has been made by the Committee which has been meeting in Geneva.

"Indeed, it would appear that an agreement has been reached there on many basic issues and only a little more effort is needed to complete this agreement. I suggest that a final agreement on this subject should be reached as early as possible. This is not, strictly speaking, disarmament, but undoubtedly any such agreement will bring a large measure of relief to the world.

"Disarmament must include the prohibition of the manufacture, storage and use of weapons of mass destruction as well as the progressive limitation of conventional weapons. It is well to remember that there is a great deal of common ground already covered, and the various proposals made by different countries indicate this common ground.

"But certain important questions have not been solved yet. Behind all this lies the fear of a surprise attack and of any one country becoming stronger than the other in the process of disarmament. It is on this basis only that success can be achieved, and this pervading sense of fear countered.

"There is an argument as to whether disarmament should precede controls or controls should precede disarmament. This is a strange argument because it is perfectly clear that disarmament without controls is not a feasible proposition. It is even more clear that controls without disarmament have no meaning. The conception of controls comes in only because of disarmament. It is not proposed, I hope, to have controls of existing armaments and thus in a way, to perpetuate those armaments. It must therefore be clearly understood that disarmament and a machinery for control must go together, and neither of these can be taken up singly.

"It seems very extraordinary to me that great nations should argue about priorities in this matter and make that a reason for not going ahead. Therefore, both questions should be tackled simultaneously and as parts of a single problem. Success may not come immediately. But it is, I think, of the greatest importance that there should be no gap, no discontinuity in our dealing with this problem. Once there is discontinuity, it will lead to a rapid deterioration of the present situation and it will be much more difficult to start afresh.

"A proposal has been made that this question of disarmament should be referred to a committee of experts. One can have no objection to such a reference. But, in fact experts have been considering this matter during the past years, and we have the advantage of their views. In any event, any reference to a committee of experts should not lead to a postponement of the major issue. Any such delay may well be disastrous. Possibly while the major issues are being considered by the UN commissions or other committees a reference of any special aspect might be made to experts. What is important is that UN at this present juncture should ensure that there is adequate machinery for promoting disarmament and that this machinery should function continuously from now onwards.

"The fear of surprise attacks or accidental happenings leading to dangerous developments is undoubtedly present. That itself is a reflection of the climate of the 'cold war' in which unfortunately we live. The best way to deal with this fear is to reduce international tensions and create an atmosphere which will make it very difficult for any surprise attack to take place in that atmosphere. Even some accidental happening might lead to a final crisis. In addition to this, such other steps as may be considered necessary for the prevention of surprise attacks should be taken. Thus, if there is an agreement on the stoppage of nuclear tests and use of carriers, immediately the danger from surprise attacks will be greatly lessened.

"While disarmament is by far the most important and urgent problem before UN and is a subject which brooks no delay, we have to face today a situation in Africa in the Congo, which has led UN to assume heavy and novel responsibilities. Everyone present here, I am sure, warmly welcomes the coming of independence to many peoples who have suffered untold agony for ages past. We wish them well, and UN has shown its readiness to help them in various ways.

"There are three aspects of the African problem. First, the full implementation of the independence and freedom that have been achieved; secondly, the liberation of the countries in Africa which are still under colonial domination. This has become an urgent task today. Some of these countries are almost cut off from the outside world and no news is allowed to reach us. From

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such accounts as we have, the fate of the people there is even worse than we have known in other countries of Africa.

"Thirdly, there is the question of some countries in Africa which are independent but where that freedom is confined to a minority, and the great majority have no share in it and indeed are suppressed politically, socially and racially in defiance of everything that UN and the world community stand for. Racialism and the doctrine of a master race dominating over others can be tolerated no longer and can only lead to vast racial conflicts.

"Recent developments in Africa have indicated the great danger of delay. It is not possible any longer to maintain colonial domination in any of these countries and I think it is the duty and the basic responsibility of UN to expedite this freedom. There is a tremendous ferment all over the continent of Africa and this has to be recognized and appreciated and met with foresight and wisdom.

"The question of the Republic of Congo has especially come before us and cast on UN difficult responsibilities. The first thing that strikes one is the utter failure of a colonial system which left the Congo in its present state. Long years of colonial rule resulted in extracting vast wealth from that country for the enrichment of the colonial Power, while the people of the country remained utterly poor and backward.

"What is the role of UN in Congo? The situation there is a complicated and frequently changing one, and it is not always easy to know what is happening. Disruptive forces have been let loose and have been encouraged by people who do not wish well to this newly independent Congo. Some footholds of the old colonialism are still engaged in working to this end. It appears that many thousands of Belgians, including military men, are still in the Congo, more especially in the Katanga province. Because of past colonial history, this is particularly unfortunate and is likely to be considered a continuation of occupation by whatever name it may be called. Also, it is an encouragement to the disruption of the State.

"We must realize that it is essential to maintain the integrity of Congo for if there is disintegration of the State, this is bound to lead to internal civil wars on a large scale. There will be no peace in Congo except on the basis of the integrity of the State. Foreign countries must particularly avoid any interference in these internal affairs or the encouragement of one faction against another. The role of UN is a mediatory one, to reconcile and help in the proper functioning of the Central Government. Help in the development of Congo is again a tremendous and long-term problem.

"Ultimately it is the people of Congo who will have to produce their own leadership, whether it is good or bad. Leadership cannot be imposed, and any attempt to do so will lead to conflict. UN obviously cannot act all the time as policeman, nor should any outside Power intervene.

"There is at present an elected Parliament in Congo, though it does not appear to be functioning. I think that it should be the function of UN to help this Parliament to meet and function so that out of its deliberations the problems of Congo may be dealt with by the people themselves. Decisions must be that of Parliament as representing the people of Congo and not of others. The functioning of Parliament may itself lead to the ironing out of internal differences. I hope that it will be possible soon for Congo representatives to take their places in the Assembly.

"The Security Council has repeatedly laid stress on Belgian military personnel leaving Congo. These decisions have apparently not been given full effect. This is highly undesirable. It seems to me of great importance both in view of past history and present conditions, that every type of military or semi-military personnel of Belgium should leave Congo. The General Assembly might well consider sending a delegation to Congo to find out what foreign troops or other personnel (apart from those sent on behalf of UN) are still there, and how far they are interfering in local affairs.

"Recently, an emergency session of the General Assembly considered the situation in Congo and made certain suggestions. I think that this resolution of the emergency session has rightly indicated the broad lines of approach and the basic principles laid down in it should be implemented.

"The Congo situation has emphasized the increasing responsibilities of UN. Not only have military forces been sent there, but the problem of the development of a huge country has become partly the responsibility of UN. These responsibilities cannot be shirked, and it may have to be considered how best to shoulder these responsibilities.

"Two aspects have to be borne in mind. The broad policies in these grave matters must be laid down by the General Assembly or by the Security Council. Insofar as executive action is concerned, it would not be desirable for the executive to be weakened when frequent and rapid decisions have to be made. That would an abdication of the responsibilities undertaken by UN. If the executive itself is split and pulls in different directions it will not be able to function adequately or with speed. For that reason, the executive should be given authority to act within the terms of the directions issued.

"At the same time the executive has to keep in view all the time the impact of various forces in the world, for we must realize that unfortunately we live in a world where there are many pulls in different directions. The Secretary-General might well consider what organizational steps should be taken to deal adequately with this novel situation.

"It has been suggested that some structural changes should take place in UN. Probably some changes would be desirable, as I have indicated above and because of the emergence of many independent countries in Asia and Africa. But any attempt at bringing about these structural changes by an amendment of the Charter at the present juncture is likely to raise many controversial questions and thus add greatly to the difficulties we face. It should be possible for us, even within the terms of the Charter, to adapt the UN machinery to meet situations as they arise, in view more especially of the increasing responsibilities of UN.

"If, as I earnestly hope, disarmament makes progress, then another domain of vast responsibility will come to UN. It will have to be carefully considered how this responsibility is to be discharged; possibly special commissions, working under the umbrella of UN might be charged with the task."

Referring to China's representation in UN, he said: "For a number of years, India has brought this issue before UN because we have felt that it is not only improper for this great and powerful country to remain unrepresented, but that this has an urgent bearing on all world problems and especially those of disarmament. We hold that all countries must be represented in UN.

"It appears most extraordinary that any argument should be advanced to keep out China and to give the seat meant for China to those who certainly do not and cannot represent China.

"It is well known that we in India have had, and are having, a controversy with the People's Government of China over our frontier. In spite of that controversy, we continue to feel that proper representation of the People's Republic in UN is essential and the longer we delay it, the more harm we cause to UN and to the consideration of the major problems we have before us. This is not a question of liking or disliking but of doing the right thing.

"In this connexion, I should like to mention another country—Mongolia. When we are rightly admitting so many countries to UN, why should Mongolia be left out? What wrong has it done, what violation of the Charter? Here are a quiet and peaceful people working hard for their progress, and it seems to me utterly wrong from any point of principle to exclude them from this great Organization. India has a special sentiment in regard to Mongolia because our relations go back into the distant past of more than 1,500 years ago. Even now there are many evidences of these old contacts and friendly relations between these two countries. I would earnestly recommend that Mongolia should be accepted in this world assembly of nations."

Referring to Algeria he said: "It has been a pain and a torment to many of us in Asia, as in Africa and possibly elsewhere, to witness this continuing tragedy of a brave people fighting for their freedom.

"Once or twice, it appeared that the struggle might end satisfactorily in freedom by the exercise of self-determination. But the moment slipped by, and the tragedy continued. I am convinced that every country in Asia and Africa, and I believe, many countries in other continents also are deeply concerned over this matter and hope earnestly that this terrible war will end soon, bringing freedom in its train for the Algerian people. This is an urgent problem to which UN must address itself in order to bring about an early solution."

He added: "Two or three days ago, I presented on behalf of Ghana, UAR, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and India, a resolution to the General Assembly. That resolution is a simple one and requires little argument to support it. It does not seek to prejudge any issue; it does not seek to bring pressure to bear on any country or individual. There is no cynicism in it. The main purpose of that resolution is to avoid a deadlock in the international situation. Every delegate present here knows how unsatisfactory that situation is today, and how gradually every door and window for the discussion of vital issues is being closed and bolted. As the resolution says, we are deeply concerned with the recent deterioration in international relations which threatens the world with grave consequences.

"There can be no doubt that people everywhere in the world look to this Assembly to take some step to help to ease this situation and lessen world tensions. If this Assembly is unable to take that step, there will be utter disappointment everywhere and not only will the deadlock continue, but there will be a drift in a direction from which it will become increasingly difficult to turn back. The Assembly cannot allow itself to be paralyzed in a matter of such vital importance.

"The responsibility for this deadlock has to be shared by all of us. But in the circumstances as they exist in the world today, a great deal depends upon the two mighty nations, USA and the Soviet Union and if even a small step can be taken by them, the world will heave a sigh of relief.

"We do not accept that by the renewal of contacts between these two great countries, some solution is likely to emerge. We do not underrate the difficulties. Realizing all this and after giving a great deal of thought to these matters, we decided to share our apprehensions with this Assembly and to suggest a step which undoubtedly will help to ease tensions. The resolution has not been placed before this Assembly to add to the controversies already existing, nor to embarrass anyone, but solely with the desire, anxiously felt, that something must be done. We cannot meet here in this Assembly and sit helplessly by, watching the world drift in a direction which can only end in catastrophe.

"Last night I received a letter from the President of USA in which he was good enough to deal with this resolution. I presume that the other sponsors of this resolution have also received a similar reply. This reply has appeared in the Press. I am grateful to the President for writing to us in reply immediately after receiving our communication. Although this letter does not indicate that any contacts, such as we had recommended, are likely to take place in the near future, I should like to point out to this Assembly that the President has not wholly rejected the plea. The door is still open for consideration and the President has expressed his deep anxiety to help in the lessening of international tensions.

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"The President has pointed out that the chief problems in the world today are not due to differences between the Soviet Union and USA alone, and therefore are not possible of solution on a bilateral basis. The questions which are disrupting the world at the present time are of immediate and vital concern to other nations as well.

"May I express respectfully my complete agreement with what the President has said. We are convinced that these great questions cannot be dealt with on a bilateral basis or even by a group of countries. They are of intimate and vital concern to the entire world and to all those who have gathered here at this General Assembly meeting from the four corners of the earth. It was because of this feeling that some of us ventured to put this solution before this Assembly.

"If the matter is of concern only to two countries, then perhaps no such necessity would have arisen for us to raise it here. Nor did we think that a renewal of contacts would lead to some magical solution. Such a solution will only come after long and arduous labour in which many countries participate. But we did think that in this present situation of dangerous drift, even a small approach on behalf of the representatives of the two great countries would make a difference and might mark a turn of the tide.

"We are dealing with the future of humanity and no efforts which might have perhaps improved the present situation should be left undone. It is with that intention that we put forward that resolution as a part of the efforts that should be made to open the door for future consultations not only between the two eminent individuals who were mentioned in the resolution but to the world community.

"I earnestly trust and appeal to the Assembly to adopt this resolution unanimously at an early date."

According to an Agency message, Mr. Nehru's speech was hailed in *UN lobbies as one of the very few which went beyond the 'cold war' and tried to bring the Assembly back to its historic task as an instrument of peace.*

Crown Prince Moulay Hassan (Morocco):

On October 4, Crown Prince Mouby Hassan told the General Assembly that current world tensions were a source of "concern" to his Government.

He criticized what he called attempts at interference in the affairs of small countries and suggested that a sub-committee of five neutral members of the Assembly meet to clear the way for agreements between the Big Powers.

Dr. J. M. A. H. Luns (Netherlands):

The Netherlands Foreign Minister, Dr. J. M. A. H. Luns, affirmed that his Government was prepared to subject its policy and actions in Dutch New Guinea (West Irian) "to the continuous scrutiny and judgment" of UN.

He declared that Dutch policy in the territory, over which Indonesia claimed sovereignty, was "aimed at the self-determination by the Papuan people."

He added that Indonesia "sustained a territorial claim to a part of the island of New Guinea...it wishes to annex part of that island to its own territory without allowing the population of the island to exercise its right of self-determination."

Mr. N. Podgorny (Ukraine):

Addressing the Assembly on October 4, the Ukrainian delegate, Mr. Nikolai Podgorny, said that the most important and acute problem before the Assembly was disarmament.

Lack of an agreement on this meant only an armed peace fraught with the danger of war.

He charged West Germany with pursuing a policy of militarism and said that the policies of the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, were worse than those of Kaiser Wilhelm and Hitler.

He said that UN had been disgraced in the Congo and Mr. Hammarskjoeld's reply to Mr. Khruschev's demand that he should resign showed that he was still a servant of the Western Powers and not of UN.

Mr. Saeb Salam (Lebanon):

The Prime Minister of Lebanon, Mr. Saeb Salam, declared that "whatever the difficulties in the past, we believe we should give support to the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council".

Referring to the question of Israel and Palestine, he said that "perhaps the most explosive aspect of Zionist ideology" was the policy of unlimited Zionist immigration into Palestine. Established Jewish communities in all parts of the world were being uprooted to swell the ranks of the Israeli population in Palestine, but this was a patently "mischievous policy" and could only end in disaster.

Indonesia-Netherlands Exchanges:

On October 5, Indonesia and Netherlands traded accusations in the General Assembly over their rival claims to the region of West Irian (Dutch New Guinea).

Mr. R. Subandrio, Indonesian Foreign Minister, took the floor to reply to the statement on October 4 by the Dutch Foreign Minister. The conflict between the Netherlands and Indonesia, he said, arose from the fact that the former had refused to recognize the transfer of sovereignty to all of Indonesia. It was agreed that when Indonesia became independent, that independence would apply to the entire territory of New Guinea.

He added: "Indonesia is not sustaining any territorial claim to New Guinea as Mr. Luns said. We are simply declaring the right of the Indonesian people to be independent and sovereign all over their territory.

"We make no territorial claims. We have no wish to expand our frontiers. It is becoming usual that whenever sovereignty is transferred to a new State, doubts are raised as to whether all parts of the territory should belong to the new State."

Mr. C. W. A. Schurmann, the Netherlands Resident Representative, said: "The Foreign Minister of Indonesia mentioned the agreement made between Indonesia and the Netherlands by which Indonesia became independent and we would transfer the whole territory which was formerly the Dutch East Indies. The Foreign Minister knows as well as I do that that is not correct. There was a Treaty called the Charter of Transfer of Sovereignty in which it was accepted that the fate and future of Dutch New Guinea would be decided within a year."

He added: "Indonesia took it for granted that the population of Dutch New Guinea wished to join Indonesia. But if those people really did want to be part of Indonesia they would make it clear at the appropriate time."

Mr. Frank Aiken (Ireland):

When the general debate was resumed on October 6, the Irish Foreign Minister, Mr. F. Aiken, suggested a non-aggression pact among the Central African States.

Contacts And Statements Of Leaders Outside UN:

Several top-ranking leaders held discussions outside UN and issued statements on problems facing the world Organization.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru had meetings with, among others, Marshal Tito, Mr. Harold Macmillan, Dr. K. Nkrumah, Mr. John Diefenbaker, Mr. Christian A. Herter, Dr. Fidel Castro, President G. A. Nasser, Mr. N. Khruschev, President Sukarno and President D. Eisenhower.

Speaking at a dinner given by the United Nations Correspondents Association on October 4, Mr. Nehru said he had the impression that the door was not closed for renewal of contacts between President Eisenhower and Mr. Khruschev.

He re-iterated the Indian view that the present structure of UN was not quite fair to Asia and Africa. The whole structure of UN at San Francisco was based on certain balances which then existed. With the admission of a large number of Afro-Asian States and others, the structure of UN should have kept those changes in view and adapted itself to those conditions step by step. Otherwise, it would lose touch with the realities of the situation.

Asked questions regarding Mr. Khruschev's attack on Mr. Hammarskjoeld and Mr. Hammarskjoeld's impartiality, Mr. Nehru said that all one could do was deliberately try to be impartial, "but our own thinking colours our action."

He said that the five-Power resolution aimed at a renewal of Soviet-American contacts and added that the draft did not mean that "we are ignoring the Heads of other important countries." They were essential to a 'summit' talk.

He said: "You will notice that in the five-Power resolution, it is suggested that there should be a renewal, as a first step, of contacts—our words were carefully chosen—between the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR. We were troubled by the lack of contact between these two great leaders."

Asked about the UN Secretariat's handling of the Congo operation, he said that it had managed a very difficult and complicated situation with integrity.

Mr. Khruschev told newsmen on September 25 that the disarmament problem would remain unsolved unless his plan for re-organizing United Nations was adopted. USSR was ready to resume disarmament talks, but with neutral nations represented as well as East and West.

On the UN Secretary-General, he said: "If there had been three Secretary-Generals there would have been no crisis in the Congo. Mr. Hammarskjoeld pursued a line which led to paralysation of the legally-constituted Government."

He also had meetings with several leaders including Marshal Tito, Mr. Harold Macmillan, Dr. Nkrumah, President Sukarno, Mr. Nehru and President G. A. Nasser.

After his meeting with Mr. Macmillan on September 29, an official British statement on the talks said that the two leaders discussed the events of the period of the Paris 'Summit' Conference and the situation that had developed since.

The statement said: "The purpose of the meeting was to have an exchange of views which might enable each to understand the other's approach to the basic problems of the day in the hope that it might be possible to find a common language of negotiation.

"Among the subjects they discussed were disarmament, Berlin and the structure of United Nations."

Mr. Khruschev told newsmen on September 29 that it was possible that Russian spies operated in America, but added: "It is one

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thing if a spy spies; it is another thing for a State to say that it has a right to fly over countries. That is war."

The following day (October 1), he told a news conference at Glen Cove that he still wanted an apology from President Eisenhower for the flight of the American U-2 spy-plane over the Soviet Union on May 1.

Mr. Macmillan had a second meeting with Mr. Khruschev on October 4 when the Soviet Prime Minister called on him.

A *communique* issued after the meeting said that they had a long and useful talk devoted almost entirely to the means of achieving progress in the field of disarmament.

A British spokesman said that the general assumption was that there would be negotiations at the 'summit' some time later, but there was no specific consideration as to where and when this would take place. He added that the British delegation had received the clear impression that Mr. Khruschev was not willing to take part in a 'Summit' Conference as long as Mr. Eisenhower was President of the United States.

President Eisenhower met a number of leaders between September 22 and 28 and conferred with Latin American leaders as well as Mr. Nehru, President Nasser, Mr. Macmillan and Marshal Tito. He also received the Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. B. P. Koirala.

President Eisenhower told Mr. Nehru on September 26 during a meeting lasting just over one hour that "this is the time when calm voices are needed" and stressed the importance of arriving at an agreement on disarmament.

On September 27, President Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan discussed world affairs and issued a call for serious, sober and constructive work in the General Assembly, notably in the matter of disarmament.

At a private meeting of Afro-Asian delegations on September 27, Dr. Nkrumah proposed the establishment of a neutralist group in UN to act as a strong third force between the East and West.

He said: "If we could maintain a solid front, we should be able to establish a neutralist group and together with other uncommitted nations become a strong third force not to be buffeted by the quarrels and ambitions of the Great Powers."

Addressing a luncheon meeting arranged by the United Nations Correspondents Association on September 30, he suggested the appointment of three Deputy Secretary-Generals so as to lift Mr. Hammarskjoeld out of the realm of controversy and criticism.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi, *The Statesman*, Calcutta, *The Hindu*, Madras, *The Times of India*, Bombay, *Tass* and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3106:AOA:G; 3112:AOA:B]

B. FAO Annual Report: In its Report for 1960 released on October 2, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) forecast a larger world production of most of the agricultural commodities during 1960-61.

In India, however, there would be reduced yields of wheat and pulses because of drought in the northern part of the country earlier in 1960.

The Report stated that preliminary estimates made by various countries indicated that an increase of five per cent in world agricultural production (excluding mainland China) in 1958-59 was followed in 1959-60 by a rise of about two per cent. The biggest increases in agricultural production during 1959-60, however, were in Western Europe and the Far East.

Discussing the outlook for agricultural production for 1960-61 in the Far East, the Report said: "The large grain crops of the past two seasons have been due, at least in part, to particularly favourable weather and it is, therefore, possible that there may be some levelling off in 1960-61. Extended drought early in 1960 in northern India is expected to reduce the yields of wheat and pulses. Copra production in the Philippines is recovering from the effects of the drought which had reduced the output to low levels in 1958 and 1959."

Reviewing the agricultural policies and development plans of individual countries, it said: "An important new departure in India, which may also have valuable lessons for other less developed countries, is the intensive agricultural district programme known as the 'package' programme, under which a wide range of the materials and services needed by farmers to achieve substantial increases in agricultural production are to be concentrated in select pilot districts."

According to the Report, new economic development plans were announced in Cambodia, Ceylon, Laos, Pakistan, Sarawak and Formosa and new plans were being drafted in India and Thailand.

As regards India, it said: "India began the final year of the Second Five-Year Plan, reasonably confident that the revised expenditure targets of about five-sixths of the original proposals would be implemented. Because of reverses in the agricultural sector, however, the national income increased by only 5.2 per cent during the first three years of the Plan, and the sharp upward revision of the estimated annual population growth of 1.9 per cent indicate that *per capita* incomes probably did not increase during the period.

"Substantially higher production of foodgrains has been obtained in the past two years because of favourable weather and some acceleration of schemes such as minor irrigation and seed farms. Only about five-sixths of the planned expansion of irrigation is expected to be achieved, however, and the availability of fertilizers has fallen far short of the demand."

Referring to India's draft Third Plan, it said that a major factor influencing the proposals was the upward revision in the estimated rate of population increase and "it is significant that the draft Plan provides for an increase in the number of family planning centres from 1,800 to 8,200." Exports, including cotton, tea, jute, coffee, tobacco and oilseeds, would be stepped up. The targets included food production of 100 to 105 million tons compared with the figure of 110 million tons, recommended by a survey team of the Ford Foundation.

It added that a review of post-War experience in less developed countries suggested that the chief hindrances to agricultural development might not always have been the overall shortage of Government financial resources or the inadequacy of the share of these resources devoted to agriculture. In many cases, agricultural programmes in less developed countries had not led to the results hoped for, because: (1) the Government did not have the administrative and field organization needed to make their policies and programmes effective at the farm level; and (2) a great many of the farmers had no particular incentives to increase their production because of the local economic and institutional conditions with which they were faced.

Stressing the need for enlisting the cooperation of farmers in food production plans, it stated that "farmers like other entrepreneurs, are not likely to make additional efforts unless they expect to benefit by doing so. In many less developed countries, however, the conditions of marketing, land tenure and farm credit are such as to give the farmers little incentive to expand their marketable production, or may even largely preclude any substantial development. Measures to ameliorate these conditions are often essential if the projects of investment are to yield anything approaching their potential return."

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3043:AOA:I]

C. Research Rocket Fired By USA: A new and powerful research rocket was successfully fired by USA in its first test on September 19.

It carried aloft a pay-load for 1,200 miles to probe the inner Van Allen Radiation Belt.

Towards the end of its high arching flight, the rocket ejected the pay-load down into the Pacific Ocean some 1,200 miles from the launching site at Point Arguello in California.

The heart of the 83.6-lb. capsule, carried atop its 62-ft. *Argo D-8* rocket, was a sensitive nuclear emulsion stack to record activity in the mysterious and hazardous lower Van Allen Belt girdling the Equator.

Scientists interpreting "tracks" left in the emulsion by striking atomic particles expect to get a much clearer picture of the Belt's make-up and activity.

The capsule was being returned by ship to San Diego and would be flown from there to the Goddard Space Centre of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) near Washington where the emulsion would be developed and analyzed. A NASA spokesman said that the developing process alone would take two weeks. Interpretation of strikes to determine the number, velocity, distribution, angle and direction of particles would take considerably longer.

This was the first NASA experiment launched from the US west coast. The experiment, called the Nuclear Emulsion Recovery Vehicle (NERV), also carried mould spores that scientists would examine for mutations when the data pack was opened. The number of mutations could give some clue as to how hazardous the radiation in the Van Allen Belt would be for human space travellers. The pack also contained an instrument to count micrometeor hits.

[The two Van Allen Belts, extending from about 500 miles above the Earth to many thousands of miles into space, were discovered by satellite and space probe experiments in 1958 by Dr. James A. Van Allen of Iowa University.]

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3396:AOA:E]

D. USA Launches "Magnetic Brain" Satellite: The United States on October 4 placed in orbit a "magnetic brain" satellite designed as the forerunner of a world-wide military communication system.

The satellite *Courier I-B*—is a 61-inch, 500-lb. sphere packed with 5 magnetic tape recorders, transmission equipment and solar cells for transforming the Sun's energy into electricity. It is designed to send and receive simultaneously 68,000 words per minute.

An earlier attempt to place a *Courier* satellite in orbit failed on August 18, when the carrier rocket exploded 2-1|2 minutes after launching.

The Secretary of the US Army, Mr. Wilbur Brucker, sent a one-minute congratulatory message aboard the *Courier*, which was beamed to ground stations on its first circuit around the Earth.

President D. D. Eisenhower sent a message from Washington to New York via *Courier I-B*, to the Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter.

The *Courier* was orbiting the Earth at an altitude of between 438 miles and 469 miles and was completing one orbit in an hour and 45 minutes.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3526:AOA:B]

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E. USA Launches "Discoverer XV": The United States on September 13 launched the *Discoverer XV* satellite from Vandenberg Air Force missile base in another attempt to recover the satellite's capsule.

The capsule, weighing 300 lbs, which was ejected over the Pacific on September 15, was sighted off Christmas Island, more than a 1,000 miles from the spot, in the neighbourhood of Hawaii, where it was expected to come down.

It was announced the following day (September 16) that the capsule had disappeared in rough seas.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3526:AOA:A]

F. Gabon Achieves Independence: The French African territory of Gabon achieved independence within the French Community on August 16.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3470:AOA:C]

G. World Industrial Growth: The United Nations publication, "Patterns of Industrial Growth," released on September 6 said that although the distribution of world industrial output had undergone profound changes between 1938 and 1958, there had been no material changes in the industrial output of Asia and Latin America.

It said that the most significant shift was in North America (USA and Canada) which accounted for 47 per cent of the world's industrial output in 1958, compared to 39 per cent 20 years earlier.

Europe's share of the world industrial output had diminished over the 20-year period from 46 per cent to 38 per cent of the total.

It said, however, that Asia's share of the volume of mining and manufacturing activity in the world remained at about 7 per cent over the 20-year period, while Latin America's had risen by one per cent to about 5 per cent.

It noted that while North America assumed the leadership in industrial output, it had done so with a "relatively much smaller" share of the world industrial employment.

While its share of the world industrial output had gone up from 39 per cent to 47 per cent, the number of its workers increased from 17 per cent of the world total in 1938 to only 23 per cent in 1953, the last year for which such statistics were available.

European employment levels had remained in direct proportion to that continent's industrial output level. Its share of the world's workers dropped from 46 per cent in 1938 to 43 per cent in 1953.

The report added: "The productivity of industrial labour in Latin America and Asia was not only markedly below the world average in 1938, but also lagged behind the rise in this average between 1938 and 1953.

"In Latin America, the productivity of industrial labour was three-fifths of the world average in 1938 and one-half in 1953.

"The corresponding figures for Asia were one-fourth and one-fifth of the world average."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

H. World's Population: According to the United Nations Demographic Year-Book published at UN Headquarters on August 28, there are about 2,900,000,000 people in the world. Some 48,000,000 persons are added every year.

The Year-Book made the following points:

Africa is the most prolific continent, with a birth-rate of 45 per thousand. As a region, South-East Asia and tropical and southern Africa go one better—46 per thousand.

At the other end of the scale, Europe's birth-rate is only 19 per thousand. The Isle of Man is at the bottom of the scale with only 12.1 followed by Sweden with 14.2.

Japan, whose pre-War birth-rate was among the highest, now has one of the lowest—18 per thousand.

More than half the world's inhabitants live in four countries—China (660 million), India (403 million), the Soviet Union (209 million) and the United States (178 million).

Britain ranks tenth in size of population, after Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, Brazil and West Germany. All these countries have more than 50 million people each.

Children born in Norway, Sweden and Holland have the greatest expectancy of life. Girls born in those countries can expect to live upto 74 or more and boys 71.

India remains at the bottom of the scale with a life expectancy of 32. But it is one of the few areas where men live longer than women.

Guinea has the highest death rate—40 per thousand.

People are tending to get married younger in industrialized countries and older in others. The world average is 24 for women and 27 for men. Albania, Egypt, the Fiji Islands, Costa Rica and Honduras have the youngest brides and French Guiana, Macao and the West Indies the oldest.

The figures show that the "baby boom" which followed World War II reached its peak in 1946 and 1947.

A chart of birth-rates by age groups since 1949 in 10 countries shows that fertility rates for women aged 20 to 24 increased in Australia, England and Wales, West Germany, Jamaica and the United States. The rate decreased in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Israel and Japan and remained steady in France.

A table of illegitimacy rates in 55 sovereign countries shows that 60 per cent of children were born to unmarried mothers in El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, the West Indies, Guatemala and Panama and less than one per cent in Albania and the United Arab Republic.

(*UN Newsletter*)

[Prev. ref. 2754:AOA:I]

I. Increase In World Rice Exports: According to the latest Rice Bulletin issued by the Commonwealth Economic Committee in London, exports of rice so far recorded in 1960 have shown a substantial increase over 1959, the main expansion being in consignments from Burma, USA and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

On the import side, India, Ceylon and Indonesia had each made large purchases, but Japan had reduced her imports of rice.

The Report said: "The export prices showed a sharp rise during early August, following the reports of substantial purchases; prices in Cambodia also rose in July, but the market in Burma was quiet. Quotations for US rice showed little movement up to the end of July."

The Report's revised estimate of production of paddy in Ceylon was given as 712,000 tons, compared with 738,000 tons in 1959. The lower out-turn was mainly due to a fall of 60,000 acres in the area harvested.

Dealing with exports, it said: "There was a marked fall in rice exports from Burma in May, reflecting the shortage of supplies. Nevertheless, total shipments during January-May at 1,103,000 tons, were about 460,000 tons greater than in the corresponding period of 1959.

"Almost every important market has taken considerably more, especially those countries with which Burma has Government-to-Government contracts; Indonesia and India have been the largest outlets so far this year, with Ceylon in third place, while Pakistan and Japan also took increased amounts."

Shipments of rice from China, as reported by importing countries, appeared more substantial than believed earlier. Excluding consignments to the Soviet Union, 164,800 tons of Chinese rice were shipped during the first quarter of the year, principally to Ceylon, Poland, Malaya and Hong Kong.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2854:AOA:L]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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BURMA

A. Activities Of KMT Stragglers: Kuomintang stragglers with their headquarters at Kenglap on the Mekong river and a 3,000-metre air-strip near Palliao down the river, were reported to have been stepping up their activities in the south-eastern sector of Kenglung State.

Planes have been landing at the air-strip regularly twice a week, bringing supplies, ammunition and clothing for the KMT and taking away consignments of opium. Sometimes they would drop supplies on the air-strip.

During the 'caretaker' regime of Gen. Ne Win priority was given to the task of dealing with insurgents rather than with the KMT and they had made the most of this respite to recruit about 5,000 Kachins, Lawas, Lahus, Ekaws and Chinese from Kokang State to work for them.

Most of the recruits were 15 to 16 years old and had been coerced or tempted with money to work for the KMT.

The KMT had imposed a reign of terror over the inhabitants living in the border area. Lahus who had loyally co-operated with the Government troops had been sought out and tortured or killed.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2635:BUR:C]

CEYLON

A. Mr. J. Cyrankiewicz's Visit: The Polish Prime Minister, Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz, accompanied by his wife, paid a goodwill visit to Ceylon from September 27 to October 1. A warm reception was accorded to them during their brief stay.

A Joint Statement issued at the conclusion of their visit on October 1, by Mr. Cyrankiewicz and Ceylon's Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, said that the two leaders were satisfied that relations between Ceylon and Poland had been developing to the benefit of both nations.

The Statement said that there were possibilities for substantial expansion, both of trade and of scientific and technical co-operation and expressed the intention to strengthen further Ceylon-Polish economic relations.

Both the Prime Ministers expressed their conviction that China should finally find her rightful place in United Nations and extended their full support to the peoples "struggling for liberation from colonial oppression" and welcomed the emergence of a number of independent States in Africa.

They considered it necessary for all countries to increase their efforts for safeguarding peace and solving the most urgent problem of the present time, namely, universal disarmament.

Later in the day (October 1) Mr. Cyrankiewicz told a news conference in Colombo that Poland had the greatest admiration for the policies of the Ceylon Government which were based on understanding and on the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence between nations, irrespective of their ideologies.

He added that Mrs. Bandaranaike had accepted an invitation to visit Poland at a date to be fixed later.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3581:INI:A]

B. Nationalization Of Insurance: The Government recently announced the drafting of legislation to control insurance business pending its nationalization.

The draft legislation provided for the creation of a Statutory Corporation to take over and run any life insurance company in the *interim* period.

The Corporation, known as the Ceylon Life Insurance Corporation, would have a chairman appointed by the Finance Minister.

The proposed legislation absolved the Corporation of the liability to meet claims arising out of any life policy issued by any insurance company thus controlled.

As regards compensation, the draft Bill stated: "An insurer shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of Re. 1 for each unit of Rs. 5,000 or part thereof of the aggregate sum received by such insurer for 1958 by way of premia for policies for each month of the period during which his business is vested in the Corporation."

After the take-over, every insurance company would have to deposit all securities and documents of title pertaining to any assets in the Central Bank of Ceylon.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

[Prev. ref. 3519:CEY:A]

CHINA

A. U Nu's Visit: The Burmese Prime Minister, U Nu, as head of a Government delegation, visited Peking from September 28 to October 4.

Accompanying him were a military delegation, a trade delegation, a cultural delegation, a sports delegation and a Press delegation. Also present in Peking during the period was the Chief of Staff of the Burmese armed forces, Gen. Ne Win, who as Prime Minister had formerly signed the Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Boundary question, (see page 3151).

During their visit the Burmese guests were received by the Chairman of the Communist Party, Mr. Mao Tse-tung and the Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, Mr. Liu Shao-chi.

State Banquet:

The Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, gave a banquet in honour of the guests on September 28.

On the occasion, he said that with the signing of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty and the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression, "a majestic edifice of friendship between the two countries would finally be brought to completion." He was happy to be able to celebrate its inauguration together with U Nu and Gen. Ne Win who had made positive contributions to the building of this edifice.

U Nu, in his reply, stated that the practice and adherence to the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence would eliminate suspicion, fear and misunderstanding and that the attainment of Sino-Burmese boundary accord was a clear example of peaceful co-existence.

He admired the work of the members of the Joint Boundary Commission which had accomplished the demarcation of the border within a short period and praised the goodwill and co-operation extended by China for the successful conclusion of the boundary settlement.

The Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, declared that contrary to the Western critics' allegation that China was war-like, People's China was the most peace-loving nation, always striving for peace and friendship among nations. Some Western Powers, feared the recognition of China and the signing of a Friendship Treaty between China and other nations. These nations, he said, should discard fear and suspicion and develop the desire for peace instead.

He called 1960 the "year of Sino-Burmese friendship," because it had started with the signing of the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and the Boundary Agreement in January, 1960 and said that now the two countries would sign the final Boundary Agreement.

On October 1, the Burmese delegations attended the National Day parade staged in Tien An Men Square in Peking to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the inauguration of the People's Republic of China.

On behalf of the Burmese people, they conveyed fraternal greetings to the Chinese people, congratulated them on their achievements since the inauguration of the People's Republic and wished them further successes and victories in the stupendous task of national reconstruction.

Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty Signed:

The same day (October 1) at a ceremony held in the Great Hall of the People in Peking, U Nu, on behalf of the Government of the Union of Burma, and Mr. Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, signed the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty.

The signing of this Treaty finally settled the question of the boundary between the two countries.

The Burmese Minister of Justice, U Maung, the Kachin Minister, Sama Duwa Sinwa Nawng, Gen. Ne Win, Brigadier Aung Gyi, and the Foreign Office Permanent Secretary, Mr. James Barrington, were among those present on the Burmese side.

President Liu Shao-chi, Marshal Chu Teh and Marshal Chen Yi and all Vice-Premiers were present to witness the signing of the Treaty.

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Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Chou En-lai said that the Treaty "has opened up a new chapter in the history of Sino-Burmese friendly relations, set a good example of peaceful co-existence among Asian countries on the basis of the Five Principles and provided a brilliant model for all countries in the world for settling international disputes by peaceful means."

U Nu said that he was moved by his visit to China and his meeting with Chinese leaders and the signing of a Boundary Treaty which "will have a positive significance for the rest of the world."

He added: "This significance is derived from the fact that your country and mine have been able to solve at last the long-standing problem existing for over a thousand years between the two nations, and this solution has been arrived at by the two countries to their mutual satisfaction, freely, amicably and harmoniously.

"If we carefully ponder over the Five Principles, we shall find in the context of the present world situation that they are Principles which should be observed and practised by every country in the world."

The following is the text of the Treaty:

"The Chairman of the People's Republic of China and the President of the Union of Burma;

"Being of the agreed opinion that the long outstanding question of the boundary between the two countries is a question inherited from history, that since the two countries successively won independence, the traditional friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries have undergone a new development, and the fact that the Prime Ministers of the two countries jointly initiated in 1954 the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence among nations with different social systems as principles guiding relations between the two countries, has all the more greatly promoted the friendly relations between the two countries and has created conditions for the settlement of the question of the boundary between the two countries;

"Noting with satisfaction that the Government of the People's Republic of China and the successive Governments of the Union of Burma, conducting friendly consultation and showing mutual understanding and accommodation in accordance with the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, have overcome various difficulties, and have eventually reached a successful and overall settlement of the question of the boundary between the two countries; and

"Firmly believing that the formal delimitation of the entire boundary between the two countries and its emergence as a boundary of peace and friendship not only represent a milestone in the further development of the friendly relations between China and Burma, but also constitute an important contribution to the safeguarding of Asian and world peace;

"Have resolved for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty on the basis of the agreement on the question of the boundary between the two countries signed by Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Ne Win on January 28, 1960 and appointed their respective plenipotentiaries as follows:

"Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, for the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and

"U Nu, Prime Minister, for the President of the Union of Burma,

"Who, having mutually examined their full powers and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

"**Article I:** In accordance with the principle of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and in the spirit of friendship and mutual accommodation, the Union of Burma agrees to return to China the areas of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang (measuring about 153 square kilometres, 59 square miles) which belongs to China; and the People's Republic of China agrees to delimit the section of the boundary from the junction the Nam Hpa and the Nam Ting rivers to the junction of the Nam Hka and the Nam Yung rivers in accordance with the Notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941, with the exception of the adjustments provided for in Articles II and III of the present Treaty.

"**Article II:** In view of the relations of equality and friendship between China and Burma, the two parties decide to abrogate the 'perpetual lease' by Burma of the Meng-Mao triangular area (Namwan assigned tract) which belongs to China. Taking into account the practical needs of the Burmese side, the Chinese side agrees to turn over this area (measuring about 220 square kilometres, 85 square miles) to Burma to become part of the territory of the Union of Burma. In exchange, and having regard for the historical ties and the integrity of the tribes, the Burmese side agrees to turn over to China to become part of Chinese territory the areas (measuring about 189 square kilometres, 73 square miles) under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes, which belong to Burma according to the provision in the Notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941.

"**Article III:** For the convenience of administration by each side and having regard for the intra-tribal relationship and production and livelihood needs of the local inhabitants, the two parties agree to make fair and reasonable adjustments to a small section of the boundary line as defined in the Notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941, by including in China Yawng Hok and Lungnai villages and including in Burma Umhpa, Pan Kung, Pan Nawng and Pan Wai villages, so that these boundary-line-intersected villages will no longer be intersected by the boundary line.

"**Article IV:** The Chinese Government, in line with its consistent policy of opposing foreign prerogatives and respecting the sovereignty of other countries, renounces China's right of participation in mining enterprises at Lufang in Burma as provided in the Notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941.

"**Article V:** The contracting parties agree that the section of the boundary from the high conical peak to the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary, with the exception of the areas of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang, shall be fixed along the traditional customary line, i.e., from the high conical peak northwards along the water-shed betwen the Taping, the Shweli and the Nu rivers and the section of the Tulung (Taron) River above western Chingdam Village on the one hand and the Nmai Hka River on the other to a point on the south bank of the Tulung (Taron) River west of western Chingdam Village, thence across the Tulung (Taron) River and then further along the water-shed between the section of the Tulung (Taron) River above western Chingdam Village and the Tsayul (Zayul) River on the one hand and all the upper tributaries of the Irrawaddy River excluding the section of the Tulung (Taron) River above western Chingdam Village on the other, to the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary.

"**Article VI:** The contracting parties affirm that the two sections of the boundary from the high conical peak to the junction of the Nam Hpa and the Nam Ting rivers and from the junction of the Nam Hka and the Nam Yung rivers to the south-eastern extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary at the junction of the Nam La and the Lanchang (Mekong) rivers were already delimited in the past and require no change, the boundary being as delineated in the maps attached to the present Treaty.

"**Article VII:** In accordance with the provisions of Articles I and V of the present Treaty, the alignment of the section of the boundary line from the high conical peak to the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary shall be as follows:

"(1) From the high conical peak (Mu-Lang Pum, Manang Pum) the line runs northwards, then south-eastwards and then north-eastwards along the water-shed between the Taping River (Ta Ying Chiang), the Lung Chuan Chiang (Shweli) and the Nu (Salween) River on the one hand and the Nmai Hka River on the other, passing through Shuei Cheng (Machyi Chet) Pass, Panwa Pass, Tasamin Shan, Hpare (Yemawlaunggu Hkyet) Pass and Chitsu (Lagwi) Pass to the source of the Chu-I Ta Ho (Chu-Iho Ta Ho);

"(2) From the source of the Chu-I Ta Ho (Chu-Iho Ta Ho) the line runs northwestwards along the Chu-I Ta Ho (Chu-Iho Ta Ho) to its junction with its tributary flowing in from the north, thence northwards along this tributary to a point on the water-shed between the tributaries of the Hpimaw (Htang-kyam Kyaung) River and its tributary, (Moku Kyaung) River and the Wang Ke River on the one hand and the Chu-I Ta Ho (Chu-Iho Ta Ho), on the other, thence westwards along this water-shed, passing through Ma Chu Lo Waddy (2423 metres, 7950 feet), thence northwards till it crosses the Hpimaw (Htang-kyam Kyaung) River west of Hpimaw Village; thence northwards along the ridge, passing through Luksang Bum and crossing the Gan (Kang Hao) River to reach the Wu Chung (Wasok Kyaung) River; thence westwards along the Wu Chung (Wasok Kyaung) River to its junction with the Hsiao Chiang (Ngawchang Hka) River, thence northwards up the Hsiao Chiang (Ngawchang Hka) River to its junction with the Ta Hpawte (Hpawate Kyaung) River. Thence the line runs north of Kangfang Village generally eastwards and then south-eastwards along the water-shed between the Hsiao Hpawte (Hpawshi Kyaung) River and the Wu Chung (Wasok Kyaung) River on the one hand and the Ta Hpawte (Hpawte Kyaung) River on the other, to a point on the water-shed between the Nu (Salween) and the Nmai Hka rivers;

"(3) From the above-mentioned point on the water-shed between the Nu (Salween) and the Nmai Hka rivers, the line runs generally by northwards along the water-shed betwen the Nu (Salween) River and the section of the Tulung (Taron) River above western Chingdam Village on the one hand and the Nmai Hka River on the other, passing through Kia Ngo Tu (Sajyang) Pass, Sala Pass, Ming Ke (Nahke) Pass, Ni Chi Ku (Gi Gi Thara) Pass, Kawch Thara Pass, Jongit L'ka and Maguchi Pass; thence the line continues to run northwards and then generally westwards, passing the Ugh Alang L'ka, Mawa L'ka, Pang Tang Shan (Pumtang Razi), Lonlang L'ka, Hkora Razi to Tusehpong Razi;

"(4) From Tusehpong Razi, the line runs generally north-westwards along the ridge, passing through height 2892 metres and height 2140.3 metres, to a point on the south bank of the Tulung (Taron) River west of western Chingdam Village. Thence it crosses the Tulung (Taron) River to its junction with its tributary on its northern bank, and thence north-westwards along the ridge to Kundam Razi (Lungawng Hpong);

"(5) From Kundam Razi (Lung Awng Hpong) the line runs generally northwards and north-westwards along the water-shed between the section of the Tulung (Taron) River above Western Chingdam village on the one hand, and the upper tributaries of the Irrawaddy River (excluding the section of the Tulung above western Chingdam village) on the other passing through Thala Pass, Sungya (Amansan) L'Ka to Yulang Pass;

"(6) From Yulang Pass the line runs generally south-westwards along the water-shed between the Tsayul (Zayul)

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River on the one hand and the upper tributaries of the Irrawaddy River on the other, passing through Gamlang L'Ka to the western extremity of the Burmese-Chinese Boundary.

"In accordance with the provisions of Articles I, II, III and VI of the present Treaty, the alignment of the section of the boundary line from the High Conical Peak to the south-eastern extremity of the Burmese-Chinese boundary shall be as follows:

"(1) From the High Conical Peak, the line runs generally south-westwards along the water-shed between the upper tributaries of the Taping River, the Mong Ka Hka and the upper tributaries of the Ta Pa Chiang (Tabak Hka) Rivers on the one hand and the lower tributaries of the Nmai Hka River on the other, passing through Ta Ko Kou (Lunghkyen Kyet) and thence north-westwards to Hsiao Chueh Pass (Tabak-Hku Hkyet);

"(2) From Hsiao Chueh Pass (Tabak-Hku Hkyet) the line runs down the Ta Pa Chiang (Tabak Hka), the Mong Ka Hka and up the Shin Tzu (Pankoi Hka) River (the upper stretch of which is known as the Hkatong Hka River) to its source;

"(3) From the source of the Shih Tzu (Paknoi Hka) River the line runs south-westwards and then westwards along the water-shed between the Mong Lai Hka on the one hand and the Pajao Hka, the Ma Li Ka River and the Nan Shan (Namsang Hka) River on the other to the source of the Laisa Stream;

"(4) From the source of the Laisa stream, the line runs down the Laisa stream and up the Mu Lei Chiang (Molechanug) and the Gayang Hka (Cheyang Hka), passing through Ma Po Tzu (A-Law-Hkyet), and then runs southwards down the Nan Pen Chiang (Nampaung Hka) to its junction with the Taping River, thence eastwards up the Taping river to the point where the Taping river meets a small ridge west of the junction of the Kuli Hka Stream with the Taping river;

"(5) From the point where the Taping river meets the above-mentioned small ridge, the line runs along the water-shed between the Kuli Hka stream, the Husa (Namsa Hka) River and the tributaries of the Namwan River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Taping River west of the Kuli Hka Stream on the other, up to Pang Chien Shan (Pan Teng Shan);

"(6) From Pang Chien Shan (Pan Teng Shan), the line runs southwards to join the Kindit Hka, then down the Kindit Hka and the Nam Wa Hka (Pang Ling River) to a point on the south bank of the Nam Wa Hka (Pang Ling River) south-east Man Yung Hai Village and north of Nawang Sa Village thence in a straight line south-westwards and then it runs down the course of the Nam Sah (Manting Hka) River as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past to its junction with the Namwan River, thence down the course of the Namwan River as it was at that time to its junction with the course of the Shweli River as it was at that time;

"(7) From the junction of the course of the Namwan River and the Shweli River as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past to the junction of the Shweli and the Wanting (Nam Yang) Rivers, the location of the line shall be as delineated on the maps attached to the present Treaty. Thence the line runs up the course of the Wanting (Nam Yang) River as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past and the Weishang Hka, then turns north-westwards along a tributary of the Nam Che Hka (Nam Hse) River to its junction with the Nam Che Hka (Nam Hse) River, thence eastwards up the Nam Che Hka (Nam Hse) River, passing through Ching Shu Pass, and thence along the Monglon Hka and the original course of Mong Ko (Nam Ko) River as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past, thence up the Nam Hkai and the Nam Pang Wa Rivers, passing through a pass, and then along the Man Hsing (Nam Hpawn) River (whose upper stretch is known as the Nam Tep (Nam Lep River) to its junction with the Nu (Salween) River, thence eastwards up the Nu (Salween) River to its junction with the Ti Kai Kou (Nan Men) Stream;

"(8) From the junction of the Nu (Salween) River with the Ti Kai Kou (Nan Men) Stream, the line runs southwards along the Ti Kai Kou (Nan Men) Stream, then southwards along the water-shed between the Meng Peng Ho the upper stretch of the Nam Peng River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Nu (Salween) River on the other up to Pao Lou Shan;

"(9) From Pao Lou Shan, the line runs south-eastwards along the Wayao Kou Stream, the ridge south of the Mai Ti (Ma Ti Ho) River, the Pan Chiao Ho and the Hsiao Lu Chang (Hsin Chai Kou) Stream up to the source of the Hsiao Lu Chang (Hsin Chai Kou) Stream. From the source of the above stream to the junction of the Nam Hpa and the Nam Ting Rivers, the location of the line shall be as delineated on the maps attached to the present Treaty. The line then runs eastwards for about four kilometres (about three miles) up the Nam Ting River and thence south-eastwards along the north-west slope of Kummuta Shan (Loi Hseng) to the top of Kummuta Shan (Loi Hseng);

"(10) From the top of Kummuta Shan (Loi Hseng) the line runs south-eastwards along a tributary of the Kung Meng Ho (Nam Loi Hsa) River to its junction with another tributary flowing in from the south-east: thence the latter tributary to a point north-west of Maklawt (Ma Law) Village. Thence, the line runs in a straight line to a point south-west of Maklawt (Ma Law) Village, and again in a straight line crosses a tributary of the Yun Hsing (Nam Tap) River to Shien Jen Shan, located east of the junction of the above-mentioned tributary with another tributary of the Yun Hsing (Nam Tap) River, thence along the water-shed between the above two tributaries of the Yun Hsing (Nam Tap) River to the source of the one to the west and then turn westwards and south-west along the Mong Ling Shan ridge, up to the top of Mong Ling Shan. Thence it runs eastwards and south-eastwards along the Nam Pan River to its junction with a tributary north-east of Yakaw Chai (Ya Kou Sai) Village, which flows in from the south-west: thence in a south-westerly direction up that tributary to a point north-east of Yakaw Chai (Ya Kou Sai Village, from where it turns southwards passing through a point east of Yakaw Chai (Ya Kou Sai) Village, and crosses a tributary of the Nam Pan River south of Yakaw Chai (Ya Kou Sai) Village, thence westwards to the source of the Nam It River a little east of Chao Pao (Taklyet No) Village. Thence the line runs southwards along the Nam It and the Nam Mu Rivers, and then turns eastwards along the Nam Kunglong and the Chawk Hkrak Rivers to the north-east source of the Chawk Hkrak River;

"(11) From the north-east source of the Chawk Hkrak River, the line runs southwards and eastwards along the water-shed between the upper tributaries of the Nam Kunglong River on the one hand and the southern tributaries of the Chawk Hkrak River and the Nan Tin (Nam Htung) River on the other, to a point on the west side of Umhpa Village. Thence it runs eastwards passing a point 100 metres north of Umhpa Village, and then eastwards up to the source of a small river, on the above-mentioned water-shed, then along the ridge eastwards to the source of a tributary of the Mongtum (Nam Tum) River (the upper stretch of which is called the Tatung River), which it follows in an easterly and north-easterly direction to its junction with another tributary of the Mongtum (Nam Tum) River following it from the south-east; thence it follows this tributary to its source on the water-shed between the Mongtum (Nam Tung and the Lung Ta Hsiao Ho (Nam Lawng) Rivers. It then crosses the water-shed in an easterly direction to the source of the Lung Ta Hsiao Ho (Nam Lawng) River which it follows to its junction with its tributary flowing in from the north, thence in northerly direction along the above-mentioned tributary passing through a point on the Kanpinau ridge, thence generally eastwards along a valley crossing the junction of two sub-tributaries of a tributary of the Lung Ta Hsiao Ho (Nam Lawng) River then north-eastwards to the water-shed between the Mongtum (Nam Tum) River on the one hand, and the Nam Ma River on the other, until it reaches height 1941.8 metres (6370 feet). Thence the line runs eastward, then southwards and then north-westwards along the water-shed between the Mongtum (Nam Tum), the La Meng (Nam Meng Ho) the He (Hei Ho), the Ku Hsing Ho (Nam Hka Lam) and the Nam Hka Hkao (Nam Hsiang) Rivers on the one hand and the Nam Ma River on the other, up to a point on this water-shed north-west of La Law Village;

"(12) From the point on the above-mentioned water-shed north-west of La Law Village the line runs down the nearest tributary of the Nam Hka Hkao River and thence down the Nam Hka Hkao River to its junction with a tributary flowing in from the south-west. Thence the line runs generally south-westwards up that tributary to its source, which is north-east of and nearest to height 2180 metres (7152 feet), thence it crosses the ridge at point 150 metres (492 feet) south-east of the above-mentioned height and then turns southwards to the source of the nearest tributary of the Nam Lung (Nam Sak) River, rising at the above-mentioned height. Thence it runs along this tributary to its junction with the Nam Lung (Nam Sak) River, from where it proceeds along the Nam Lung (Nam Sak), the Nam Hsa and the Nam Hka River to the junction of the Nam Hka and the Nam Yung Rivers, and thence up the Nam Yung River to its source;

"(13) From the source of the Nam Yung River the line runs in south-easterly direction to the water-shed between the Na-Wu (Nam Wong) and the Nam Pai (Nam Hpe) Rivers: thence generally eastwards along the above-mentioned water-shed and then eastwards along the Na Wu (Nam Wong) River, which it follows to its junction with the Nan Lai (Nam Lai) River, thence along the water-shed between the Na Wu (Nam Wong) and the Nan Lai (Nam Lai) Rivers to the Ang Lang Shan (Loi Ang Lawng) ridge; thence northwards along the ridge to the top of Ang Lang Shan (Loi Ang Lawng), thence generally eastwards along the ridge, crosses the Nam Tung Chik (Nam Tonghkek) River and then follows the water-shed between the tributaries on the west bank of the Nam Lei (Nam Lwe) River at the north of the La Ting (Hwe-Kye-Tai) River and the Nan La Hoa tributary of the (Nam Ma) River on the one hand and the tributaries of the west bank of the Nan Lei (Nam Lwe) River at the south of the La Ting (Hwe-Kye-Tai) River on the other, up to the top of Pang Shun Shan (Loi Pang Shun);

"(14) From the top of Pang Shun (Loi Pan Shun) the line runs generally eastwards along the La Ting (Hwe-Kye-Tai) River, the Nam Lei (Nam Lwe) River, the course of the Nan Lo (Nam Lwa) Stream as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past, and the Nan Wo (Nambok) River to the source of the Nam Wo (Nambok) River at Nan Wo Kai Nan Shan (Loi Kwainang);

"(15) From the source of the Nan Wo (Nambok) River at Nan Wo Kai Nai Shan (Loi Kwainang) the line runs generally eastwards along the water-shed between the Nan La (Nam Lak) a tributary of the Nam Lei (Nam Lwe) River, the Nan Pai (Nam Hpe) and the Nan Hsi (Nam Haw) Rivers on the one hand and the Nan Ping (Nam Hpen) the Nan Mau (Nam Mawng) and the Nan Hsi Pang

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(Nam Hsi Pang) Rivers on the other, up to San Min Po Loi (Hsammong);

"(16) From San Min Po (Loi Hsammong) the line runs in a general north-easterly direction to a point on the west bank of the Nam Lam River. Thence it descends the Nam Lam River to the foot of Chiu Na Shan (Kyu Nak) on the south bank of the Nam Lam River and then runs in a general south-easterly direction passing through Hue Ling Lang (Hwe Mawk-Hkio), La Ti (La Tip), Nan Meng Hao (Nam-Mong Hau) to Mai-Niu Tung (Mai Niu-Tawng); thence the line runs in a general north-easterly direction passing through Lung Man Tang (Long-Man-Tang) to the Hui La (Hwe-La) Stream, which it follows northwards to its junction with the Nam Lam River. Thence the line runs eastwards and southwards along the Nam Lam, the Nan Chih (Nam Se) rivers and the Nam Chla (Hwe Sak) Stream, to Lei Len Ti Fa Shan (Loi Len Ti Tpa). The line then follows the Nam Mot (Nan Mai), the Nan Tung (Nam Tung) and the Nam Ta rivers to Hsing Kang Lei Shan (Loi Makhin-Kawng);

"(17) From Hsing Kang Lei Shan (Loi Makhin-Kawng) the line runs eastwards along the water-shed between the Nam Nga River and its upper tributaries on the one hand and the Nam Loi River (including its tributary the Nam He River) on the other, to the top of Kwang Pien Nei Shan (Kwang Peknoi);

"(18) From the top of Kwang Pien Nei Shan (Kwang Peknoi) the line runs generally north-eastwards along the Hue Le (Nam Luk) River and the course of the Nam Nga River as at the time when the boundary was demarcated in the past, to the junction of the Nam Nga and the Lanchang (Mekong) rivers; thence down the Lanchang (Mekong) River up to the south-eastern extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary line at the junction of the Nam La and the Lanchang (Mekong) rivers.

"The alignment of the entire boundary line between the two countries described in this Article and the location of the temporary boundary marks erected by both sides during a joint survey are shown on the 1/250,000 maps indicating the entire boundary and on the 1/50,000 maps of certain areas, which are attached to the present Treaty.

"Article VIII; The contracting parties agree that wherever the boundary follows a river, the mid-stream line shall be the boundary in the case of an unnavigable river, and the middle line of the main navigational channel (the deepest water-course) shall be the boundary in the case of a navigable river. In case the boundary river changes its course, the boundary line between the two countries shall remain unchanged in the absence of other agreements between the two sides.

"Article IX; The contracting parties agree that:

"(1) Upon the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Meng-Mao triangular area to be turned over to Burma under Article II of the present Treaty shall become territory of the Union of Burma;

"(2) The area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang to be returned to China under Article I of the present Treaty and the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes to be turned over to China under Article II shall be handed over by the Burmese Government to the Chinese Government within four months after the present Treaty comes into force;

"(3) The areas to be adjusted under Article III of the present Treaty shall be handed over respectively by the government of one contracting party to that of the other within four months after the present Treaty comes into force.

"Article X: After the signing of the present Treaty, the Sino-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee constituted in pursuance of the Agreement between the two parties on the question of the boundary between the two countries of January 28, 1960, shall continue to carry out necessary surveys of the boundary line between the two countries, to set up new boundary markers and to examine, repair and remould old boundary markers, and shall then draft a Protocol setting forth in detail the alignment of the entire boundary line and the location of all the boundary markers, with detailed maps attached showing the boundary line and the location of the boundary markers. The above-mentioned Protocol, upon being concluded by the governments of the two countries, shall become an annexe to the present Treaty and the detailed maps shall replace the maps attached to the present Treaty.

"Upon the conclusion of the above-mentioned Protocol, the tasks of the Sino-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee shall be terminated, and the agreement between the two parties on the question of the boundary between the two countries of January 28, 1960 shall cease to be in force.

"Article XI: The contracting parties agree that any dispute concerning the boundary, which may arise after the formal delimitation of the boundary between the two countries shall be settled by the two sides through friendly consultations.

"Article XII: The present Treaty is subject to ratification and the Instruments of Ratification will be exchanged in Rangoon as soon as possible.

"The present Treaty shall come into force on the day of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

"Upon the coming into force of the present Treaty, all past treaties, exchanged notes and other documents relating to the boundary between the two countries shall be no longer in force, except as otherwise provided in Article X of the present Treaty with regard to the agreement between the two parties on the question of the boundary between the two countries of January 28, 1960."

Joint Communique:

A joint *communique* issued on October 4 at the end of U Nu's visit stressed that following the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Boundary Treaty, the relations between the two countries had entered a new stage.

The **communique** noted "with deep satisfaction that, with the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Boundary Treaty between the two countries, the edifice symbolic of Sino-Burmese friendship has been successfully built up through the joint efforts of the two peoples under the guidance of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence jointly initiated by the two countries and in the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation. The friendly relations of the two countries have thereby entered a new stage.

"The two Premiers are firmly convinced that this happy development in the relations between the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China is not only in the interest of the two countries, but also promotes the cause of world peace and friendly relations among nations with different social systems, and that it constitutes a lasting monument to the vitality of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence.

"Prime Minister U Nu and Premier Chou En-lai re-affirmed the solemn determination of their two countries to safeguard, consolidate and expand this edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship, and to that end, to maintain closer contact and promote further expansion of economic and cultural co-operation between them in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and of non-interference in each others' internal affairs.

"Prime Minister U Nu and Premier Chou En-lai also had a frank and friendly exchange of views on the general international situation. They took note that the present development of the international situation is more then ever favourable to the cause of opposing colonialism; the majority of the countries of Asia and Africa have recently emerged from their former colonial or semi-colonial status and are struggling for a new life of independence, dignity, progress and prosperity for their peoples. The two Premiers expressed sympathy and support for this struggle and agreed that the newly independent nations should have the right freely to choose their own political and economic systems and their own ways of life, free from any outside interference.

"The two Premiers are convinced that the imperative need of the world today is the maintenance and safeguarding of international peace and security and the promotion of good-neighbourly and friendly relations among nations regardless of differences in their political and social systems. It is their profound belief that this objective can be achieved on the basis of respect for and observance of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence. The application of these Principles calls for constant and active endeavours to settle all outstanding international problems, especially those which constitute the main source of world tensions, in the spirit of friendly negotiation, mutual understanding and accommodation.

"The sincere application of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and the policy of friendly negotiation would make for the relaxation of international tensions and thus pave the way for the attainment of general disarmament and an enduring peace. The two Premiers stressed once again the firm resolution of their two Governments to continue their efforts to enlarge the area of peace and friendship through the sincere application of these principles in their relations with other nations.

"In this context, Prime Minister U Nu re-affirmed his conviction that the restoration of the rightful place of the People's Republic of China in United Nations will not only strengthen this world Organization, but also contribute in a large measure to the reduction of tensions and the preservation of peace in Asia and the world at large and to the promotion of international co-operation.

"On behalf of the Government of the Union of Burma, Prime Minister U Nu formally invited Premier Chou En-lai to pay a friendly visit to the Union of Burma to participate in the National Day celebrations of the Union of Burma on January 4, 1961 and to exchange with him the Instruments of Ratification of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty on that auspicious occasion. Premier Chou En-lai accepted the invitation with much pleasure."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3459:BUR:A]

FORMOSA

A. Publisher Jailed For Sedition: A special military court in Taipeh on October 8 sentenced Lei Chen, publisher of *Free China*, a fortnightly magazine, to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition.

He was also given two seven-year sentences for having "knowingly provided cover for a communist agent" and for "spreading propaganda for the communists through his magazine."

The military prosecutor, Yulg Ching-wen, had filed a 10,000-word indictment of Lei Chen who had organized the first Opposition political party in Formosa, and two of his associates.

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The indictment said: "Lei Chen provided a cover for communist spy Liu Tsu and repeatedly disseminated false news to cause unrest.

"His ultimate purpose is the overthrow of the Government by means of writing favourable material for the communists."

He was further accused of printing articles which "spread a feeling of pessimism and despair with the purpose of undermining the peoples' anti-Communist spirit."

Some of this articles, it continued, claimed "distrust between officers of the rank and file so as to undermine the morale of the troops and openly advocated US interference in Chinese internal affairs."

It charged that his writings questioned Kuomintang ability to return to the mainland and said that the magazine reported "it would be hopeless to have democracy in China" without another revolution. This was apparently incitement to open revolt.

It said that the magazine accountant, Liu Tsu-ying and a businessman known as Ma Tsu-su "are communist spies in subversive activities in co-operation with Lei Chen."

It added that Lei Chen was receiving instructions from communist agents and that Liu Tsu-yui had admitted to being a spy and had told Lei Chen about it on May 16, 1960.

Lei Chen claimed that his magazine was devoted to championing the cause of democracy and freedom and could not be possibly of any help to the communists.

(*The New York Times*)

INDIA

SUMMARY: Indo-Pakistan Talks On Use Of Eastern River Waters; DLF Loan; Wheat Purchase From USA; Trade Agreement With Poland; Wealth Inquiry Committee Set Up; University Education In Third Plan; Credit For Cultivators; Banks' Overseas Business During 1959; Crude Oil Production; Foreign Trade Survey.

A. Indo-Pakistan Talks On Use Of Eastern River Waters: Talks between experts of India and Pakistan on exchange of data relating to the use of water resources of the eastern rivers began on October 1 in Dacca, capital of East Pakistan.

According to an official source, data relating to the Ganges-Kobadak and the Khulna multi-purpose projects in Pakistan and the Farakka Barrage Scheme in West Bengal were exchanged.

A joint communique issued at the conclusion of the talks on October 3 acknowledged the exchange of information, called for the expeditious collection of further material and agreed to hold another meeting at an unspecified date, the venue being tentatively fixed at Calcutta.

In addition to salient data on the Ganges, Kobadak and Khulna multi-purpose projects of Pakistan and India's Ganga Barrage scheme at Farakka, the information exchanged at the Conference included gauge readings and discharge data of the Ganges at Farakka in India and at the Hardinge Bridge in Pakistan. Gauge readings at Rajshani and Goalondo in Pakistan and some supplementary data on the Teesta projects of the two countries were also exchanged.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3573:PAK:A]

B. DLF Loan To Trombay Fertilizer Plant: In a Press release in Washington on October 14, the United States Government announced that it would finance the entire cost of the Trombay fertilizer plant, estimated at Rs. 27.6 crores.

The foreign exchange component of Rs. 14.3 crores would come from the US Development Loan Fund (DLF), while the rupee cost of the plant would be met by a loan of approximately Rs. 13.3 crores from the PL 480 counterpart funds.

It was expected that the Trombay factory would go into full-scale operation during 1962 or early 1963. The loan brings total US aid to India to Rs. 1,727 crores.

The Development Loan Fund (DLF) noted that the Indian Government had also announced that US Government assistance would be welcome in financing private investment in fertilizer plants in India. In reply, DLF indicated that although no commitments could be made in advance of receipt of specific proposals, it would give sympathetic attention to loan applications in the fertilizer field.

(*USIS*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3569:INI:C]

C. Wheat Purchase From USA: It was announced in Washington on October 12 that USA had authorized the purchase by India of an additional 7,600 metric tons of American wheat valued at $460,000. The payment for the wheat would be made in rupees .

A spokesman of the US Agriculture Department said that the additional purchase of wheat would be made under PL 480 authorizations.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3354:INI:A]

D. Trade Agreement With Poland: Under a new Indo-Polish Trade Agreement signed in Warsaw on October 14, trade between Poland and India would increase by 20 per cent.

Under the Agreement, Poland would export to India industrial equipment, machine tools, mining machines, chemical products and paper in exchange for vegetable fibres, ores, untreated leather and food products.

The Agreement was signed by the Polish Foreign Trade Vice-Minister, Mr. J. Burakiezitz and Mr. R. F. Khilnani of the Indian Ministry of Trade and Industry.

(*PAP* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3582:INI:G]

E. UN Aid For Labour Institutes: Operational Agreements for the establishment of three regional Labour Institutes at Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur, with assistance from the UN Special Fund, were signed in New Delhi on October 6.

The Agreements were signed by Mr. N. C. Sen Gupta, Joint Secretary to the Finance Ministry, on behalf of the Government of India, Mr. David Blickenstaff, Resident Representative of the UN Technical Assistance Board, and Mr. V. K. R. Menon, Director of the India Branch of the International Labour Office, on behalf of the International Labour Organization, the executing agency for the project.

The Institutes would be modelled, although on a reduced scale, on the Central Labour Institute in Bombay, which had been set up to provide facilities for research on the human factors involved in rapid industrial development, and for education and training of persons drawn from Government service and employers' and workers' organizations in the most suitable techniques for investigating and controlling the mental and physical stresses which might be responsible for accidents, diseases, discomfort and diminished productivity.

Each Institute would comprise a museum of industrial health, welfare and safety, an industrial hygiene laboratory; a library and information centre and a training centre.

Training research programmes would be related to the worker in his environment, to physiological factors of work, method study, productivity and supervisory skills.

The UN Special Fund would contribute over a period of three years, a total of approximately Rs. 16,28,000. The rupee costs to be incurred by the Government for land, buildings, furniture, local staff and local facilities for experts would be Rs. 56,67,000.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3404:INI:F]

F. Wealth Inquiry Committee Set Up: The Planning Commission announced in New Delhi on October 14 the personnel of a nine-member Committee which would ascertain the extent of concentration of wealth and means of production in the country.

The Committee, headed by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, Honorary Statistical Adviser to the Government, included Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Director of the Institute of Economic Growth; Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Director-General of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER); Dr. B. N. Ganguli, Director of the Delhi School of Economics; Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Secretary in the Planning Commission; Mr. D. L. Mazumdar, Secretary in the Department of Company Law Administration; Dr. B. K. Madan, Executive Director of the Reserve Bank; Mr. B. N. Datar, Adviser in the Labour and Employment Ministry and Mr. P. C. Mathew, Director of the Central Statistical Organization (Member-Secretary).

It would ascertain the extent to which the operation of the economic system had resulted in the concentration of wealth and means of production, study recent trends in the distribution of income and wealth and review changes in the levels of living during the First and current Plans.

It was stated that the Committee's inquiry would be at the expert level. Its primary object was "to ascertain such statistical and economic data as may be gathered at present, to identify the gaps in the existing information and to suggest steps for removing these deficiencies."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2534:INI:A; 3211:INI:A]

G. University Education In Third Plan: The Secretary of the University Grants Commission (UGC), Mr. Samuel Mathai said in Bhopal on September 27 that the UGC had fixed a total outlay of Rs. 75 crores for the expansion of university education in the country during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Of this amount, the Commission proposed to allot Rs. 40 lakhs to each university and Rs. 2.2 lakhs to each affiliated college for implementing their respective expansion schemes during the Third Plan.

Regarding the demand from different

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States for establishing new universities, Mr. Mathai said that the Commission was of the view that there should not be any haste in opening new universities in the country.

The expansion of university education should be generally through affiliated colleges because it would be "cheaper" and also "more effective." New universities, he said, should only be opened when the existing universities had reached a saturation point in respect of affiliation of colleges.

He added that the demand for new universities should not be made under the influence of "political and private pressures".

The UGC, he said, was likely to make available about Rs. 2.5 crores for the expansion of the three universities of Saugor, Jabalpur and Vikram in Madhya Pradesh during the Third Plan period.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3423: INI: A]

H. Credit For Cultivators: A Press Note issued by the Government of India on October 7 said that all classes of cultivators, including landless tenants, would be provided with adequate credit on the basis of their production requirements and repaying capacity.

This decision had been taken by the Central Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation on the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operative Credit, under the chairmanship of Mr. V. L. Mehta, as approved by the National Development Council.

The decision had been communicated to the State Governments.

Other decisions taken by the Central Government related to the pattern of organization of village co-operative societies, State partnership in the share capital of primary agricultural credit societies, outright grants to primary societies and central banks for providing special "bad debt reserves" and grants to primary societies for managerial expenses.

The co-operatives should be organized, as a general rule, on the basis of the village community as a primary unit. Where the villages were too small, a number of villages, with a total population of up to 3,000 and situated at a distance of not more than three to four miles from the headquarters village, might be grouped together in the interests of viability.

The viability of a co-operative society should be determined on the basis of its capacity to bring into the co-operative fold all rural families and to implement effectively the village agricultural production plans. Its ability to link credit with production and marketing, as also to supervise the use of credit, undertaking distribution and supply and to attract local savings to the maximum possible extent as share capital and as deposits, were also to be taken into consideration.

The State might participate in the share capital of a primary agricultural society, provided that 60 per cent of its members agreed to such participation and the central bank to which the society was affiliated supported the proposal.

While the maximum contribution made by the State to the share capital of a primary society should be limited ordinarily to Rs. 5,000 in the case of large villages, backward areas and selected areas coming under irrigation or large-scale reclamation for the first time, the State's contribution could be up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.

The State's share capital, however, should not exceed the contribution made by the members of the society and, as a normal rule, should be indirect, i.e. through the apex and central banks.

The policy to be pursued by the State Government should ensure that there was no rigidity in regard to the organization and the size of co-operative societies and in the matter of State contribution to share capital, duration of partnership and the manner in which the share capital should be retired.

Outright grants to primary societies and central banks would be credited to the "special bad debt reserves," which would be in addition to the normal bad debt reserves credited with profits and which would be drawn according to the rules framed for the purpose.

Co-operative societies which were revitalized and which actually undertook various functions of service co-operatives, namely, disbursement of credit supply, of fertilizers, insecticides, seeds, implements etc., and arranged for the marketing of members' produce, would get a management grant to the maximum of Rs. 900 spread over a period of three to five years.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3541: INI: B; 3559; INI: A]

I. Banks' Overseas Business During 1959: A review of the business of Indian banks abroad, published in a Reserve Bank of India bulletin issued in Bombay on October 6 showed that the overseas business of Indian banks during 1959 had recorded a significant improvement over 1958. This development, according to the review, was in tune with the general expansion in banking activity abroad.

The review was made by the Division of Banking Research of the Economic Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

The number of Indian banks (23) as well as their offices operating abroad (100) remained unchanged in 1959, unlike in the previous years. Countries in which Indian banks had made progress included Pakistan, UK, Malaya, Singapore, British East Africa and Hong Kong. In Burma and Ceylon, however, the business of Indian banks suffered a minor setback.

A notable feature of the Indian banks' business abroad generally was the continuation of the trend in 1958 towards repatriation of funds to India.

Total liabilities of the foreign offices of Indian banks in 1959 rose by Rs. 12.9 crores to Rs. 109.1 crores, compared with an increase of Rs. 3.6 crores in 1958.

Mainly due to the rise in deposits which accounted for Rs. 10.2 crores against Rs. 5 crores in 1958, there was a substantial rise in bank credit of Rs. 8.8 crores to Rs. 53.3 crores against an increase of about only Re. 1 crore in 1958. The largest expansion in bank credit was registered in Malaya.

During 1959, as a whole, there was a net outflow of funds from India to Rs. 3.5 crores in contrast to the net inflow of funds in 1958. This was because, whereas in 1958 foreign banks operating in India liquidated a fairly sizable portion of their overseas assets, the reverse trend was in evidence in 1959; also, there was a comparatively larger decline in their liabilities in 1959.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2788: INI: K; 3582: INI: H]

J. Crude Oil Production By 1961: The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, which concluded its three-day meeting in Dehra Dun on October 15 under the chairmanship of the Central Minister for Mines and Oil, Mr. K. D. Malaviya decided to start production of crude oil by the third quarter of 1961.

This, however, would depend on the Railways providing adequate transport for the anticipated production of 1,500 tons of oil per day.

The Commission examined the arrangements for starting the trial production of oil at Cambay and Ankaleshwar and approved contracts for supply of essential machinery from the Soviet Union. It also decided to make efforts to have drilling and other production equipment manufactured indigenously to save foreign exchange.

It further decided to increase the search for oil in areas around Cambay, Ankaleshwar, Ahmedabad and Kutch regions.

It also proposed to start a technical training school at Cambay from 1961 in consultation with the Gujerat Government to prepare personnel for the lower categories. It considered the question of providing amenities and revising pay scales for workers and expected to finalize its decision soon.

A regional office of the Commission would be set up at Baroda to control production and research in the Cambay oil fields.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3488: INI: H]

K. "Jalakirti" Launched: It was announced that the 10,200-ton *Jalakirti* the second modern freighter being built in Japan for the Scindia Steam Navigation Company under the Indo-Japan Credit and Trade Agreements, had been launched on October 13 at the Kobe shipyard.

The vessel, costing about Rs. 1,25,00,000, would be delivered to the Scindias in February-March, 1961.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref 3571: INI: K]

L. Foreign Trade Survey: The President of the Indian Council of Foreign Trade, Mr. Murari Vaidya told the Council in Bombay on October 13 that India's trade with the United Kingdom and certain Commonwealth countries like Australia, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong and Kenya, had declined in the last three years to the extent of five to eight per cent.

He urged the Central Government to take up the matter with UK to see that the position was restored as soon as possible. He noted that the country's trade with the Communist bloc, USA and West Germany had increased during the same period.

In the case of USA and West Germany, India's imports had gone up considerably on account of purchases for developmental requirements. The three-man team sent by the World Bank to India recently had stressed the need for advanced countries to assist the course of development in the developing economies "by removing the kind of barriers which restrict the export opportunities of developing countries." He thought that USA and West Germany could be persuaded by the Central Government to follow an enlightened trade policy.

The apparently favourable balance of trade with the Communist countries based on bilateral Agreements, he said, only meant a series of barters adjusting India's exports to those countries directly against Indian imports from them. The currencies of those countries were not internationally convertible. Therefore, India's trade with those countries could never

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help India to improve her balance of payments or to build her external balances. A favourable balance of trade with the free countries of the world, on the other hand, meant an accretion to India's foreign balances.

Any expansion of trade with the communist countries, entirely routed through the State Trading Corporation, could not directly help India in building up her foreign exchange resources. There had been instances where the additional exports of India's traditional commodities to some of the communist countries through the STC had resulted in a diminution of her trade with free countries and lowering of the international prices of those commodities, because communist countries had dumped India's exported goods in her regular markets abroad at lower prices.

While not suggesting that India should not develop her trade with communist countries, he urged that the Central Government should exercise caution and care.

Among the measures suggested by him to promote exports were: the introduction of a system of foreign exchange retention on the model of that in Japan, permitting exporters to utilize a part of their exchange earnings for imports without restriction; greater collaboration and co-operation between manufacturers and exporters and barter by Indian private agencies permitting without restriction export of non-traditional items in return for import of articles required for State projects.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2459:INI:C]

M. **Development In Tribal Areas —Committee's Report:** In a report released in New Delhi on October 16 by a Committee appointed to study the working of 43 special multi-purpose tribal blocks, it was stated that "there is a new sense of integration with India as a whole and a growing awareness among the tribals of their status as citizens of a great country."

The five-member Committee, headed by Dr. Verrier Elwin said: "Suspicion of the outside world, doubts about the intentions of Government and the tendency to shrink within themselves in fear of the outsider have disappeared or are disappearing rapidly among the tribes."

It concluded that the present experiment of selecting some specially backward tribal areas for all-sided improvement had been sufficiently successful to justifying its extension.

The development in the tribal areas was going to take a long time and some special assistance would have to be given for the special tribal block areas for a period of 15 to 20 years.

The new blocks, it said, should not be confined to the Scheduled and Tribal Areas, but should cover areas wherever there was a tribal population of 55 per cent of the total, anywhere in India, provided the over-all coverage for each block was not more than 25,000 individuals in an area of 200 sq. miles. The entire tribal area, should go forward, not piece-meal, but together. A much greater attention should be paid to real priorities such as agriculture, health and communications. It would be better to spread the resources over a wider area than to concentrate them on pockets which might be wrongly selected.

It added: "At the same time much more attention should be paid to such fundamental problems as ownership of land, amendment of the local forest rules, the revival of tribal self-government, relief of indebtedness and the correct approach to the people."

About the problems of land and agriculture, it said that the aim should be to ensure that every tribal man had at least 2½ acres of wet or five acres of dry land which he could cultivate. In the establishment of colonies or in any scheme of settlement, this should be regarded as the absolute minimum. For the improvement of agriculture in the more hilly areas, it said that research in agronomy and sociology must go hand in hand. The important thing was to recognize that tribal agriculture was both a way of life and an aspect of culture.

Turning to the problem of the forests, it felt that forest protection would only be really effective when there was a mutual sense of trust and even affection between the forest staff and the tribal people. For this, it suggested a public relations campaign and said that small exactions, irritations and unnecessary restrictions should be removed.

In predominantly tribal areas, the forests must be managed not basically for profit or for conservation, but for furthering tribal interests.

The opening up of a tribal area by a carefully planned system of communications was emphasized. In tribal areas, it said that the first priority should be given to the construction of roads which had utility for marketing of produce. It was more important to make roads linking the interior of the hills with the plains than to join remote villages in the interior with one another.

Discussing the health service in tribal areas, it observed that the inadequate medical facilities were due to the unwillingness of medical personnel to serve in remote places. To meet this situation, there should be a certain period of service in a tribal area for all doctors as a condition of promotion, crossing the efficiency bar or for being sent for higher services in India or abroad.

In regard to education, it said that the preparation of text-books in the local language with illustrations which would be familiar to the children and adapted to the local background, should be given high priority everywhere. There was a need for artists and photographers to prepare suitable books of local scenes and places which would decorate the schools and make them more familiar.

It was of the opinion that cottage industries should be related to local economy and should, as far as possible, be promoted by the local tribal people themselves. It was also advisable, to use local people as teachers wherever possible. Too many expensive machines should not be introduced at present.

It estimated that a sum of Rs. 30 crores might be required for covering all the tribal areas with the special blocks, assuming that 300 such blocks would be required. This would be in addition to the contribution by the Ministry of Community Development.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2833:INI:L]

N. **Mt. Deo Tibba Climbed By Japanese Women's Expedition:** A message received in New Delhi on October 11 said that the all-women Japanese Expedition to the 20,000 ft.-high Deo Tibba peak in the Punjab Himalayas had reached the summit on October 11.

The message, brought by a runner to Sera, where the Expedition had its base camp, said that the ascent to the top had been made by Mrs. K. K. Hamanaka and Miss M. M. Okabe with two sherpas.

The assault on the peak had been delayed two days by bad weather, during which the climbers had waited at Camp III, a height of 17,000 feet

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3390:NEP:E]

ISRAEL

A. **Mapam Party's Policy On Arab Refugees:** A Calcutta newspaper, *The Statesman*, carried the following despatch on October 7 from its West Asia Correspondent on Israel's Mapam Party's policy:

"Last week-end Israel observed the Day of Atonement, as part of which Radio Israel went off the air for 28 hours. Somewhat earlier, one of the country's political parties had indicated that Israel, in addition to ancient wrongs, had also something contemporary to atone for—its treatment of the Palestine refugees within and without its borders.

"The Mapam Party, an extreme Left-wing socialist component of Mr. David Ben-Gurion's present Cabinet, suggested that Israel should offer to accept some of the refugees now in Arab countries as a contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem. This stand is considerably nearer the numerous UN resolutions asking for unconditional repatriation than the official Israeli policy, which envisages only very limited repatriation to unify separated families.

"Mapam also asked the Israeli Government to give better treatment to the nearly 200,000 Arabs still living in Israel. For the fact is that though Israel is a democracy, her citizens of Jewish race and religion live under normal civil law, while those of the Arab race, Muslim or Christian, are governed by martial law which restricts their movements to certain areas. Mapam spoke of this as 'a policy of discrimination against the Arab minority'.

"That one of Israel's recognized parties participating in the Government should courageously speak up for the Arab refugees is a welcome sign that, for all the strength and self-confidence Israel shows, the still small voice of conscience has not been silenced. There is, however, very little chance of the Mapam suggestions being accepted.

"If it seems surprising that a Government should observe a religious festival by so drastic a step as the silencing of its radio station, it has to be remembered that in addition to being socialist, Israel is also a State created by people of one religion, Judaism, for people of that religion. The observance of Judaic prescriptions is bound to be strict, as is seen by the absence of all public transport for 24 hours every week on the day of rest."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2791:UAR:C]

NEPAL

A. **Aid Agreements With India:** Under two Agreements signed in Khatmandu on October 8, Nepal received from India aid equivalent to Rs. 26,50,000.

One Agreement related to the development of Nepal's first university — the Tribhuvan University — started in 1959, for which India would provide assistance to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000.

The other Agreement related to the establishment of the National Archives at Khatmandu, for which the balance of the aid would be utilized.

The aid to Tribhuvan University would be in addition to the teaching personnel made available by India to the University under the Colombo Plan, at the request of Nepal. At present, six Indian professors and 14 lecturers in various subjects were working in the University. In addition, seven professors and two lecturers would join shortly.

Including the aid of Rs. 26,50,000 covered by the latest Agreements and the aid of

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Rs. 91,87,500 covered by the five Agreements signed on August 31, 1960, the programmes so far approved for Indian aid to Nepal during Nepal's First Five-Year Plan totalled Rs. 12.965 crores. India had already agreed to support Nepal's Second Five-Year Plan to the extent of Rs. 18 crores, including the carry-over from the First Plan period.

The two Agreements were signed on behalf of Nepal, by the Finance Secretary, Mr. R. P. Joshi, and, on behalf of India, by the Director of the Indian Aid Mission at Khatmandu, Mr. D. R. Kohli.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3562:NEP:A]

B. Demarcation Of Sino-Nepalese Border—Agreement Reached: The Nepalese Foreign Office announced in Khatmandu on October 9 that the joint Sino-Nepalese Boundary Commission, meeting in the Nepalese capital since August, 1960, had agreed to send out joint teams for the demarcation of the frontier between the two countries.

The decision, characterized as "unanimous", was reached at the two meetings of the Commission held on September 27 and October 7.

The Foreign Office announcement said that in the discussions, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, "both sides reached unanimous agreement to send out joint teams in accordance with the Boundary Agreement".

Although the announcement did not categorically say so, it was obvious from the reference to the Boundary Agreement, signed in Peking in March, 1960 that the object of the teams would be to survey the border, particularly those areas on which the maps exchanged by the two Governments at the time of the signing of the Agreement were at variance but the discrepancies had now been resolved.

The principles governing the formal demarcation on the ground of the frontier had been agreed to by the two sides.

The announcement added that details of the joint teams to be despatched to the border would be studied further by the experts of two countries and a joint body set up by the Boundary Commission.

Earlier, on October 7, the Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, told a news conference in Khatmandu that the Sino-Nepalese Boundary Commission was "working satisfactorily" and a "peaceful settlement" of the border problems could be expected shortly.

He added that all outstanding problems had been settled but one or two remained. These, he said, would be settled "in a day or two" and an announcement would be made in due course.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3588:NEP:A]

C. Ban On Entry Of Tibetans: The Nepali Home Minister, Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya, told newsmen in Khatmandu on October 7 that about 200 Tibetans reported to be proceeding on a pilgrimage to Muktinath on the Tibet-Nepal border had been stopped by the Nepalese police at Pokhra in north-west Nepal.

He said that the Pokhra police were not satisfied with the replies given by the Tibetans and since their movements were considered suspicious they had not been permitted to go north.

While some Tibetans said that they wanted to visit Muktinath on a pilgrimage, others said that they planned to settle there with their relatives.

He said that the Nepal Government had no objection in permitting Tibetans to go on pilgrimage but, inquiries made at Muktinath revealed that the Tibetans had no relatives there.

He added that while these Tibetans carried sufficient money in Indian currency, they pretended to be hungry and, although they spoke Hindustani and Nepali perfectly, refused to reply to questions put by the police, on the plea that they did not know any language except Tibetan. A ban against entry of such "doubtful" Tibetans was therefore imposed. Consequently, about 500 Tibetans were stranded at Raxaul and an equal number was reported to be stranded at the border towns of Narkatiaganj, Thori and Nautunwa.

An officer in charge of the Tibetan pilgrims at Raxaul, however, said that the Tibetans belonged to Dalai Lama's Tibetan army and had been working in road-building camps in Sikkim. He added that the Tibetans, who were now on vacation, wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Nepal.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3572:NEP:A]

KOREA (South)

A. Officials Of Rhee "Regime" Sentenced: The Seoul District Court on October 8 sentenced to death a former police chief for ordering the police to fire on student demonstrators during the April, 1960 revolt, but who had shown leniency towards other key officials of the Syngman Rhee *regime*.

The judge, Mr. J. T. Chang, overrode prosecution demands that nine of the 48 defendants in the post-revolutionary trials be sentenced to death and pronounced surprisingly mild sentences against most of the top Rhee-regime officials and his political hoodlums.

Dr. Rhee's Home Minister, Mr. Hongjinki, who had controlled the police, received a nine-month term. Another high police official of the overthrown regime, Mr. Paik Manq, was given a life sentence.

Twenty-five political hoodlums accused of terrorism on university students drew prison terms ranging from 10 months to five years.

On October 11 the House of Representatives decided to amend the Constitution to enable the courts to impose heavier penalties on former pro-Rhee officials.

Later in the day (October 11) about 10,000 persons demonstrated outside the Assembly to demand heavier punishment for former officials.

The police said that the crowd was made up of high school students and demonstrators from the association of the bereaved families of the April, 1960 revolution.

About 50 students broke into the hall and occupied the Speaker's platform. Members of the House and guards made an unsuccessful attempt to stop the students, who withdrew from the chamber after shouting their demands for heavier penalties for 20 minutes. The Speaker, Mr. Sang Hoon Kwak, called off the session and said that he would confer with representatives of the demonstrators.

Some of the demonstrators had earlier held an overnight sit-down demonstration in front of the residence of the Prime Minister, Mr. John Chang. They had demanded the resignation of his Cabinet for failing to punish the former officials of the Rhee regime more heavily.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3228:KRS:A, 3329:KRS:A]

MONGOLIA (Outer)

A. Mr. Sekou Toure's Visit: President Sekou Toure of Guinea paid a State visit to the Mongolian capital, Ulan Bator from September 9 to 11.

Welcoming him at the airport, the President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, Mr. J. Sambu, said that Mr. Toure's visit to Mongolia would be conducive to the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries based on the Bandung Principles and would make a valuable contribution to the defence and consolidation of world peace.

Speaking at a State banquet in honour of Mr. Toure, Mr. Sambu said that independent States were emerging one after another in Africa, but the colonialists did not want to see African countries become free. To continue their rule in these countries, he said, the colonialists resorted to all kinds of schemes including armed aggression.

He said that the Mongolian people had a high opinion of the contribution made by the Guinean people to the consolidation of the unity of the African people "in the struggle to liberate this continent from the colonial rule of the imperialists."

Addressing a Mongol-Guinean Friendship rally in Ulan Bator, Mr. Toure pointed out that a struggle against imperialism had been launched in Africa in recent years and the independence won by African countries was not only the outcome of this struggle of the African people but also of the struggle for national independence waged by the people of America, Asia and the world over. An important task confronting the African people now, he said, was to eliminate the state of backwardness, build up their fatherland and improve the life of the people.

Cultural Co-operation Agreement And Joint Communique:

Representatives of the Mongolian Government and the Guinea delegation signed on September 10 an Agreement on Cultural Co-operation between the two countries along with a joint *communique* at the conclusion of Mr. Toure's visit.

The **communique**, which noted the identity of the two parties' views on the questions discussed and stressed their resolution to strengthen friendship between the people of the two countries and to support in every way the national liberation movement of the colonial and dependent nations.

Mr. Toure stated that the Cultural Co-operation Agreement opened a broad avenue for the exchange of cultural delegations and materials of Mongolia and Guinea.

He praised the achievements of the Mongolian people in economic and cultural fields and said that they were a good example for the African people.

(*Mongolia Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3581:INI:A]

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B. Soviet Assistance For Third Five-Year Plan: The Prime Minister, Mr. Y. Tsedenbal, and the Soviet Premier, Mr. N. Khruschev, signed in Moscow on September 9 an Agreement providing for Soviet economic and technical assistance to the Mongolian People's Republic for its Third Five-Year Plan (1961-65).

According to a communique issued on the occasion, the Soviet Union would provide Mongolia with technical assistance for building 15 industrial enterprises, including oil extractive and forest industries, as well as for constructing high voltage transmission lines and city power grids.

The Soviet Union would further supply a considerable number of tractors, harvester combines and other agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, pedigree livestock and building materials.

USSR would send experts and workers to Mongolia for rendering assistance in technical know-how and would receive Mongolian specialists for practical training at Soviet enterprises.

The Soviet Union also granted Mongolia a new long-term loan of 615 million roubles on easy terms to pay for Soviet deliveries and other forms of technical assistance. It likewise complied with the request of the Mongolian Government for deferment of the payment of 245 million roubles on account of part of the earlier loans to be repaid in 1961-65.

(*Mongolia Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3414:MON:E]

C. North Korean Gift: The Government of the Korean Democratic Republic (North Korea) announced its decision to construct a secondary school at a Mongolian agricultural co-operative, named after Mongol-Korean friendship, as a gift to the Mongolian people.

Korean experts and workers would build the necessary buildings, including the main building, student hostels and canteens, and the Korean Democratic Republic would provide the school with all the equipment and other facilities required for education and training purposes.

(*Mongolia Today*)

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: F-M Ayub Khan On Kashmir Issue; US Loan; Agricultural University For West Pakistan; University Degrees Ordinance; Television Station To Be Built.

A. F-M Ayub Khan On Kashmir Issue: Addressing a public meeting in Muzaffarabad, capital of "Azad Kashmir", on October 6, the President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, said that Pakistan could not trust India until the Kashmir issue was settled.

He said that the Pakistan Army, as the defender of the country, could never afford to leave the Kashmir issue unsolved for an indefinite period.

He added: "Our communication, our rivers and even the cease-fire line in Kashmir, one and all, are sufficient factors to indicate that our neck is in the grip of others. Those who are entrusted with the defence of Pakistan can never remain indifferent to this state of affairs".

Other sections of the population in Pakistan, he said, were also equally anxious to see an early solution of the Kashmir problem, but as far as the Army was concerned, it could never allow the problem to remain unsettled for long.

He warned India that if she did not resolve her disputes with Pakistan, she was bound to face a catastrophe and once India was involved in some troubles, Pakistan would also be engulfed in them. It was in the interests of both countries that the Kashmir issue was settled as possible.

He said that he desired a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue. Crores of rupees were being spent both in India and Pakistan on defence which they could ill afford. The sooner Indian leaders realized the gravity of the situation, the better it would be for all concerned.

He referred to what he described as "the struggle being waged in Indian Kashmir" and said that "Kashmir patriots" would never be satisfied until they achieve their rights of freedom. Everyone in Pakistan, wanted to do something for the people of Kashmir and be of some help to them because they were pained at their suffering and misery. He said: "We are very anxious to see that the people of India-occupied Kashmir should also benefit by the blessings of freedom enjoyed by the people of India and Pakistan".

He again referred to the Kashmir issue on October 8 while addressing a rally of ex-soldiers at Rawalkot and said that Pakistan would never accept a solution of the Kashmir issue on the basis of the cease-fire line as "conceived by some people in India".

He added: "Some people in India think that as the Kashmir issue has been hanging fire for 13 years, people will forget it and Pakistan will accept a solution such as India wishes. That is far from the truth."

Mr. J. Nehru's Views:

In a television interview in New York on October 8, the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru declared that any attempt to upset the *status quo* in Kashmir would result in opening Pandora's Box with all its undesirable consequences.

He was replying to an American correspondent who had asked whether, now that the Indus canal waters issue had been settled, efforts would be made to settle the Kashmir issue.

Mr. Nehru said he was glad that the canal waters issue had been settled. But, so far as Kashmir was concerned, "it stands on a completely different footing." According to us, the trouble was that Pakistan had invaded part of our territory and was sitting there. According to them, it was different.

He said that in the 12 years since the cease-fire in Kashmir, many important things had happened "on our side in Kashmir. Two general elections have been held which are very important. An Assembly with very considerable powers functions there. It makes laws and does everything that Parliament does except with regard to some all-India subjects which only the Central Parliament can deal with."

He added: "It is part of our Constitution that we cannot touch Kashmir without the consent of Kashmir's elected Assembly.

"It is comparatively difficult to live in an unrealistic atmosphere and talk about things which have no relation to the present moment. That moment key-board it is like re-opening 'Pandora's Box'. Things will come out all over, upset things everywhere and lead to migrations and so on."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta, and *Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3490:PAK:A; 3573:PAK:A]

B. US Loan For Purchasing Raw Cotton-Processing Equipment: The First Vice-President of the US Export-Import Bank in Washington, Mr. Tom Kellefer, said on October 11 that $ 6,400,000 had been credited to Pakistan for the purchase of raw cotton-processing equipment.

Delivery of the machinery was expected to be completed by 1962, which would meet Pakistan's current needs as to the type and numbers of cotton-processing machines.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3490:PAK:C]

C. Agricultural University For West Pakistan—Nine-Man Committee Appointed: A nine-man Committee with Dr. Raziuddin Siddiqi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sind, as Chairman, was appointed on October 7 by the Government to draw up a detailed scheme for the proposed West Pakistan Agricultural University.

The following are the terms of reference of the Committee:

(1) To determine the requirements of staff, equipment, buildings, and other facilities needed for the Agricultural University, immediately and on a long-term basis;

(2) To assess the cost of the whole scheme on a yearly basis, giving both the internal and external expenditures; and

(3) To lay down a phased programme of implementation of the scheme and development of the University.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3130:PAK:I]

D. Promulgation Of University Degree (Duration Of Course) Ordinance: The President, F-M Mohamed Ayub Khan, promulgated on October 12 the University Degrees (Duration of Course) Ordinance, 1960. It provided for extension of the duration of courses for the B.A., B.Sc., and B. Com. degrees from two years to three years.

The Ordinance gave effect to the recommendation of the Education Commission, which had recommended the extension of the duration of the courses for the Bachelor's degree from two to three years as a measure to improve the standard of higher education.

The Ordinance applied to the whole of Pakistan, and took effect from July 1, 1960.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3234:PAK:G]

E. Television Station To Be Built: It was reported in Karachi on October 5 that the Pakistan Government had accepted the recommendation of the Commission on National Education to use television for the spread of education and the Cabinet had

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decided to establish a television station in Pakistan for this purpose.

As a first step towards the implementation of this recommendation, the Ministry of Education had secured the services of two eminent experts from UNESCO and Australia, to prepare a detailed scheme. The experts had already begun work on the project.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3390:PAK:C]

F. Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan Sentenced: Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan, a former Chief Minister of the North-West Frontier Province and Minister in the Central Cabinet before the military take-over, was found guilty by a Military Court in Rawalpindi on October 13 and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

He was charged with acting in a manner prejudicial to good order and public safety and calculated to create despondency among the public.

There were many other allegations of misconduct and misrule against him in respect of his activities while holding different public offices.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3543:PAK:C]

G. Nawab Of Dir Deposed: The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Manzoor Qadir, announced in Rawalpindi on October 8 that the Nawab of Dir, Shah Jehan Khan, had been deposed and put under arrest for making secret attempts to take selfish advantage of the external aggression on Pakistan's border. The Nawab is 70 years old.

One of the Nawab's sons, the Khan of Jandul, was also arrested.

The following is the text of Mr. Manzoor Qadir's statement:

"The Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Jandul have been arrested. The decision to do so was taken after a careful appraisal of the many accusations of double dealing that were brought against the mby the people and the leaders of the tribal area while they were engaged in their heroic efforts to repel the recent Afghan aggression.

"It was reported from time to time that the Khan of Jandul and his father, the Nawab of Dir, while outwardly joining with the other chiefs and leaders with whom they had long standing enmities of their own, were making secret attempts to take selfish advantage of the fact that those who were busy in repelling external aggression had become more vulnerable internally.

"These attempts did not succeed because their own people turned down these overtures with contempt.

"The people of Dir had been agitating for a long time against the tyrannical rule of the Nawab.

"In 1953 they rose in rebellion against him which he put down after a great deal of bloodshed. They have been holding jirgas (tribal assemblies) and sending petitions to the Government of Pakistan demanding that they, as citizens of Pakistan, had every right to be protected against the barbaric practices to which they were subjected.

"The Nawab looked upon the State as his personal property and administered it as such. There were no schools. While he had a veterinary surgeon to look after his dogs, he did not have a single doctor to look after his people.

"The Government of Pakistan so far had contented itself by merely giving advice to the Nawab and impressing upon him the need for providing some basic facilities for his people. He, however, had paid no heed. It has now been decided to accept the repeated demand of the people of Dir and to depose the Nawab. He will be succeeded by one of his sons."

Dir is a small State in the northern belt of West Pakistan with an area of 3,000 square miles. The population according to the 1951 census was 148,000 and the revenue Rs. 5,75,000.

It lies to the north of the Bajaur area in Malakand Agency which was recently the scene of alleged Afghan incursions.

New Ruler Appointed:

The Commissioner of Peshawar Division, Nawabjada Sher Afzal Khan, who is also responsible for the administration of tribal areas, told newsmen on October 11 that Prince Mohammed Shah Khusro, the third son of the Nawab of Dir, had taken over the administration of Dir State on October 9.

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3539:AFG:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

A. Five-Power Resolution In UN General Assembly On Renewal Of Contacts Between Mr. D. Eisenhower And Mr. N. Khruschev: India, Indonesia, United Arab Republic, Ghana and Yugoslavia submitted a resolution on September 30 in the UN General Assembly calling on the US President, Mr. D. D. Eisenhower, and the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev, to renew their contacts which had been interrupted earlier.

The resolution was finalized at a meeting of the leaders of the five countries at President Tito's (Yugoslavia) residence on September 29.

The five leaders addressed a joint letter on the resolution to the President of the General Assembly, Mr. Frederick Boland, Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Khruschev.

Submitting the five-Power resolution to the General Assembly on September 30, President Sukarno (Indonesia) urged that it be adopted unanimously as soon as possible.

Taking the floor of the Assembly for the first time, Mr. Nehru (India) called on the member-States to support the resolution.

The five-Power resolution read:

"The General Assembly, deeply concerned with the recent deterioration in international relations which threatens the world with grave consequences;

"Aware of the great expectancy of the world that this Assembly will assist in helping to prepare the way for the lessening of international tensions;

"Conscious of the grave and urgent responsibility that rests on UN to initiate helpful efforts;

"Requests, as a first and urgent step, that the President of USA and the Prime Minister of USSR renew their contacts interrupted recently, so that their declared willingness to find solutions of the outstanding problems by negotiations may be progressively implemented."

President D. D. Eisenhower's Reaction:

In a statement on October 2 President D. D. Eisenhower said that he had decided against an immediate meeting with Mr. Khruschev. He said that Soviet actions gave no reason to believe that such a meeting would help in solving the various issues.

He also sent a reply to the letter from the leaders of the five nations which had moved the resolution on renewal of contacts between him and Mr. Khruschev.

He said that he would not like to take part in any meeting which, in the present circumstances, might convey misleading impressions. If the Soviet Union seriously desired a reduction in tensions, she could readily pave the way for useful negotiations by actions in United Nations and elsewhere.

He added that the Secretary of State, Mr. C. A. Herter, would always be available to discuss any concrete measures. If exploratory discussions revealed that the Soviet Union was prepared to return to the path of peaceful negotiations, he would be personally prepared to meet and negotiate with the representatives of the Soviet Government and with the Heads of other Government delegations.

He added: "I have at no time utilized any threats whatsoever with reference to any international question. This is, I am sure you will agree, a matter of historical record.

"On the other hand, the Soviet Union, far from following a comparable policy of restraint, appears to have undertaken with deliberate intent a policy of increasing tensions throughout the world and in particular of damaging relations with USA.

"Instead of avoiding threats of the use of force, the Soviet Government has threatened rocket retaliation against many members of UN, including USA on the pretext of contrived and imaginary intentions on the part of these countries. While these threats have necessarily only strengthened our resolve to maintain our readiness to deter and, if necessary, to resist any aggression, they have nevertheless caused uneasiness throughout the world.

"The Soviet Government has refused any thought of an impartial international body to investigate the shooting down on July 1 of an aircraft of the US Air Force, and is still holding incommunicado two members of its crew.

"The chief problems in the world today are not due to differences between the Soviet Union and the United States alone and therefore, are not possible of solution on a bilateral basis.

"The questions which are disrupting the world at the present time are of immediate and vital importance to other nations as well.

"The importance of these matters is such as to go beyond personal or official relations between any two individuals to impede their solution and I have many times personally pledged myself, regardless of every kind of personal consideration, to meet with anyone at any time if there is any serious promise of productive results.

"I would not wish to participate in a mere gesture which, in present circumstances, might convey a thoroughly misleading and unfortunate impression to the peoples of the world."

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Mr. N. Khruschev's Reaction:

Mr. N. Khruschev also sent a reply to the letter of the leaders of the five countries which had sponsored the resolution calling for renewal of contacts between him and Mr. D. Eisenhower.

He said that Mr. Eisenhower must apologize for the flight of the American U-2 spy-plane before there could be any meeting between them. Aggressive acts like the U-2 flight, he said, showed that USA had no intention of solving problems which divided the two countries.

He said that he was ready to open negotiations with USA if the US Government had the courage to condemn the acts which had led to the deterioration in the relations between them.

Referring to Mr. Eisenhower's stand that he would meet the Soviet Prime Minister if exploratory talks revealed that the Soviet Union was prepared to return to the path of peaceful negotiation; he said that any attempt by the US Government to place preliminary conditions on any contact with the Soviet Union would only prove that USA had no serious intentions of finding a solution to the present problems by negotiation.

He recalled what had happened after it was agreed to call a 'Summit' Conference and said that at that time the Soviet Government had expected fruitful results at the end of the Conference.

USA, he said, "literally threw itself, on the eve of the Summit meeting, into the path of perfidy". The best example of this could be seen in the aggressive acts committed by USA, particularly the violation of Soviet frontiers by the American U-2 spy-plane.

He added that the US Government—and President Eisenhower personally—did not intend to abandon this aggressive policy and were still pursuing it.

This policy represented an unprecedented violation of the very foundations of international law and of the sacred principles of respect of national sovereignty. The US Government had done nothing to compensate the Soviet Union for this flagrant violation of sovereignty.

By this attitude, the US Government had placed itself in such a position that it appeared difficult for it to undertake sincere negotiations with USSR.

He added that the US attitude also showed the US Government's lack of consideration for other nations' desires to make their own contribution to lessening the tension between the Great Powers.

But, he added, although the relations between the Soviet Union and USA might be tense, "they can be improved if the leading statesmen rise above personal questions and are guided by the great responsibility for the destiny of the world which weighs upon them".

He said: "The Soviet Government is deeply convinced that the present bad state of relations between the Soviet Union and USA can disappear, but an unequivocal examination of the deterioration of these relations is necessary. That examination must recognize that the present situation is due to the unprecedented acts of treachery committed by the US Government, which has chosen to carry out provocative gestures of aggression against the Soviet Union."

Speaking at a reception held by the Bulgarian delegation to the UN Assembly on October 3, Mr. Khruschev expressed the hope that he would meet the next President of the United States.

He also said that he wanted another 'Summit' Conference, and added that the time would come for it in the near future.

When asked if he would prefer a bilateral conference between the Soviet Union and the United States rather than a four-Power summit, he replied: "It is not a question of quantity, but of quality."

Australian Amendment To Resolution:

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, moved an amendment to the five-Power resolution on October 5.

He said that a bid by five unaligned Powers for renewed contacts between USA and Soviet leaders would put the world problem "out of perspective."

Instead, he said that the Assembly should encourage the resumption of four-Power—Britain, France, USA and the Soviet Union—summit talks.

He asked: "Is Great Britain, a nation with such a magnificent contribution in our own time to freedom and self-government, to be omitted from summit talks? Is France, whose place in the history, indeed the revolutionary history of individual liberty, is clear, to be omitted?"

He said he felt that a meeting of the four leaders—he underlined the "four"—at the summit could make, if approached in a true spirit of co-operation and genuine desire for peace, "a very fine beginning". But, such a meeting could not be arranged quickly or without preparation.

He added: "We shall have to feel our way forward, and a way may be found. But it will not be found in the next few days, and I doubt if it can be found by trying to rush at it."

He then launched an attack on communist leaders and said that any communist leader who criticized colonialism as if it were a characteristic ailment of Western Powers committed a flagrant act of hypocrisy because the world's biggest colonial Power at present was the Soviet Union.

Referring to "neutralist" Powers, he said that "neutralism" was a high sounding, but vague, term and he found it impossible to believe some of the greatest leaders of the so-called "neutralist" countries considered themselves neutral in the big conflicts of ideas.

Mr. Nehru went out of the chamber when Mr. Menzies was half-way through his speech and he was not present in the Assembly when Mr. Menzies made references to India's policy of non-alignment.

Mr. Nehru's Reply To Mr. R. Menzies:

Mr. Nehru took the floor of the Assembly on October 5 to speak in support of the five-Power resolution.

He said that if nothing was done now to arrest the process of deterioration, it would become even more difficult at a later stage to improve the world situation.

Mr. Nehru, who dealt at length with the Australian amendment calling for a four-Power 'Summit' Conference, said: "Three or four days ago it did not seem to be reasonably possible that any member of this Assembly could object to that resolution.

"It was simple and straightforward. There was nothing in it against this person or that person or this group or that group, but it represented a desire, a strong desire, a passionate desire, to get things moving, a desire that the Assembly should not sit by helplessly watching, paralyzed.

"Therefore, it was with considerable surprise that I received the next day or the day after, this paper containing the amendment on behalf of Australia.

"It seemed to me quite patent that it had nothing to do by way of amendment. It was not an amendment. The distinguished Prime Minister of Australia in his speech made it quite clear that it is not an amendment, although he may call it so. It may come as a separate resolution.

"Even so, of course, if it was so considered, I would have much to say about it and against it but anyhow it might have been considered separately. Not being used to the normal working of this Assembly, I could not understand what meaning lay behind this so-called amendment.

"I have had the greatest respect for the Prime Minister of Australia, more especially for his keen mind and ability. I wondered if that keen mind and ability had not tried to cover up with a jumble of words something which had no meaning at all or a wrong meaning. So I was particularly keen and anxious to listen to the distinguished Prime Minister of Australia and thought perhaps he might throw some light on this aspect of the question which I had failed to understand.

"The more I listened the more I realized that there was no substantive idea at all in this amendment but some idea of just a dislike of what the five-Power resolution had to suggest.

"He may dislike it. He said clearly that he dissented with the last paragraph of that resolution, a very simple paragraph, a very innocuous one, nevertheless, a paragraph with very considerable meaning. In fact, the whole resolution led up to that. The rest is merely a preamble.

"Therefore he dissented from the very basis of this resolution. He said that the effect of this resolution, if carried, would be undesirable. I wondered if I had understood him rightly or if I had made some mistake in regard to what he said. Why, I ask the distinguished Prime Minister, why from any point of view, why from any approach possibly should the passing of this resolution be undesirable? I am quite unable to understand his reasoning.

"It must be undesirable from some point of view of which I am not aware. It must be undesirable from some point of view which has nothing to do with this resolution. That is the conclusion I have arrived at.

"Now I would put to this distinguished Assembly — I say so with respect and without meaning any offence—this is rather a trivial way of dealing with this not only important, but vital question of the world conflict and how to avoid it. Is it right to treat it in this trivial way and call it an amendment to this resolution? I do submit, although these are simple words, we are discussing here very important matters affecting the world.

"The distinguished Prime Minister of Australia in his argument talked about a conference. Why does this resolution suggest a meeting or a conference? First of all, I would beg of him to read our resolution again and again, because he has failed to understand it. It is not necessarily a conference or a meeting. It suggests the renewal of contacts.

"Then again, he said why should the two people meet? Why should not the four meet? Why dismiss UK and France? Why omit them from some talks? Why all this, he asked. Nobody is dismissing or pushing out anybody or suggesting it.

"He has missed the point of the resolution and considered it as some kind of, what shall I say, secret motive behind this. I regret that any such idea should have gone abroad.

"The resolution was put forward in all good faith for purposes named in it. To suspect it of some device to push out somebody or not to pay adequate respect to some country is not fair. The Prime Minister of Australia, I greatly regret, has done very little justice to himself in proposing this amendment or making the speech he did.

"I am sure that the Assembly will look on this matter not from a superficial point of view which the Prime Minister of Australia put forward, but consider it from the basic point of view which is of

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the highest importance to this Assembly and the world.

"Let us look at this amendment (Australian) which I think is not an amendment. Its wording is interesting. In the preamble, the second paragraph, it says: 'Recalling the conference between the President of USA, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, the President of the French Republic and the Prime Minister of UK, was arranged to take place in Paris on May 17, 1960, in order that these four leaders should examine matters of particular and major concern for their four nations.'

"Note the words 'in order that those four leaders should examine matters of particular and major concern for their four nations'. It was a private matter between the four nations according to the Prime Minister of Australia. What has this Assembly got to do with this?

"Then, later on in this amendment, it says: 'Believing that much benefit for the world could arise from a co-operative meeting of Heads of Government of these four nations in relation to those problems which particularly concern them'.

"This is a very extraordinary idea to put before this Assembly. These matters, these so-called summit meetings, and the rest are private concerns of the four eminent dignitaries, Heads of State or Prime Ministers of these four countries. Where does this Assembly come in? Where do all of us who happen to be in outer darkness come in? The Prime Minister of Australia then said we had fallen into a trap —we, the sponsors of the resolution falling into some communist trap—which was aimed at describing the world as being divided up between two great protagonists, ignoring the rest.

"Whatever the Communist technique may be or may not be in regard to these matters, I am not aware. I am not particularly concerned with these techniques, but it seems to me that the Prime Minister of Australia's technique is obvious, that is, here are these four Great Powers whom we respect, of course, whom we honour. Leave it to them. What business has this Assembly to deal with these matters? This kind of thing cannot, should not, must not, be accepted.

"When we suggested that these two distinguished Heads of States should renew contacts, it was no idea that they should discuss the affairs of the world and finalize them. I personally would not agree to any finalization of these matters by two Powers or four Powers or 10 Powers. Only this Assembly should finalize it.

"But it is true that in dealing with these tremendous questions, it is convenient and desirable for matters to be discussed in small groups and more particularly in a question like disarmament by some of the countries which have most to disarm. Most of the people sitting here have nothing to disarm or practically nothing, so that the two Powers or four Powers or committees or commissions may consider these matters quietly, not always making speeches at each other, as one does in this Assembly, but from a constructive point of view. That is all right, but remembering always that in a matter of this magnitude no group of Powers, however big, can dispose of the destiny of the world.

"That appears to be the idea behind the mind of the Prime Minister of Australia and because he had that idea, he was naturally, quite rightly, somewhat irritated that only two Powers should do so.

"Well, it is not my intention that any two Powers or four or six or more should do so. Therefore, I should like to disabuse him of this wrong notion that he has got in his mind.

"The distinguished Prime Minister said, and I was happy to hear it, that he prayed daily for the avoidance of armed conflict. I earnestly hope that his prayers will have effect, that all our prayers will have effect; but even the prayers require some action and we meet here not merely to pray, although prayer is good, but for action to give a lead to the world, to induce the people, to request the people, to urge the people, to act in a particular way and sometimes to push the people to act in a paricular way. This is the only thing we can do.

"This great country, USA, is engaged in an important election and it is not convenient for them to enter into these basic talks.

"That is true, but even so, if nothing is done now to arrest the process of deterioration, then it will become more difficult even at a later stage to have those talks.

"That is a fact to be borne in mind. Therefore, we suggest that this small but highly important step might be taken as an urgent step, namely the renewal of contacts.

"Let us consider what the effect would be if the advice of the Prime Minister of Australia was followed. It would mean that this renewal of contacts would not take place.

"A negative view prevails that we should wait for some future occasion, which obviously is a fairly distant occasion, for some kind of a 'Summit' Conference, but this Assembly realizes that it cannot be held for the next few months and therefore we should wait and spend our time presumably in a daily prayer that war should be avoided. I do submit that this position is not only completely untenable, but it verges on absurdity and I am surprised that a man of high ability, the Prime Minister of Australia, should put this forward.

"There is, I feel—I hope I am wrong—some of this 'cold war' approach in the so-called amendment of the Prime Minister of Australia. I am anxious, therefore, that the resolution which the five nations have sponsored should be passed unanimously, if not unanimously, near-unanimously.

"Not to pass it would be a dangerous thing from the point of view of the objectives we have, for which UN stands, from the point of view of creating some kind of disengagement, some kind of **detente** in this matter, the beginning of it, not solutions which may well come later, some little movement in the right direction.

"It would be dangerous, it would be harmful, it would be wholly unjustifiable, to oppose it. I still hope that the Prime Minister of Australia will realize his amendment is not what he apparently imagines it to be and that it is a harmful amendment and it shows certain lack of care as to what should happen or should not happen."

Taking the floor at the outset of the special debate, the Foreign Minister of UAR, Mr. Mahmoud Fawzi, told the Assembly that the sponsors of the five-Power resolution had revised their draft in the interests of unanimity.

He read a revised version of the operative paragraph, which stated that the Assembly "expresses the hope that as a first step" President Eisenhower and Mr. Khruschev should renew contacts.

In its original form, the draft would have had the Assembly "request as a first step", that the two leaders make such contacts.

Observers said that the revision was intended to "soften" the impact of the draft, in the face of reservations from some quarters over a formula by which the Assembly would "request" the Heads of sovereign States to take "urgent action".

Mr. Nehru, who moved the five-Power resolution in the Assembly on September 30 welcomed the change proposed by Dr. Fawzi as a "happier way of putting forward the idea which the resolution has".

President Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana) appealed to "my good friend," Mr. R. Menzies, to withdraw the amendment, which, he said, had missed the point of the five-Power resolution.

He declared: "In any case, the Australian amendment is not an amendment, it is a new resolution which would only bedevil the issue before us."

He said that the original draft was produced as a result of "great consultations and consideration" among a number of Heads of Government and States."

He added: "We saw fit to introduce it not only because there has been a deterioration in international relations, but also because we think that President Eisenhower and Mr Khruschev have special responsibilities in lessening tensions.

"We all know there has been a chain of events leading to the present world tension. It is not necessary for the Assembly to inquire into the reasons for this and no good will come out of apportioning blame or praise.

"Whether we like it not, the key to war and peace lies in the hands of the Governments of USA and the Soviet Union. But the balance of world moral strength lies within the very walls of this Assembly."

Mr. Nehru Withdraws Resolution:

On October 6, Mr. Nehru took the floor to announce the withdrawal of the five-Power resolution.

Giving reasons for the withdrawal, he said that the changes made by the Assembly in the resolution had robbed it of what he called "the sense of urgency and the passionate feeling" which it had sought to express.

Instead of expressing the hope that these two leaders should renew contacts, he alleged that the document in its amended form urged renewed contacts between USA and the Soviet Union.

He said that these changes "take away from the main purpose underlying the resolution". By saying that USA and USSR should renew contacts, the resolution was not true to fact because there had been no break in contacts, diplomatic, official or otherwise.

He added: "The resolution as it now stands lacks the passion, the energy and the dynamism which we thought the situation required," and said that the sponsors of the five-Power resolution no longer wished to be associated with such a resolution.

The withdrawal of the resolution came after more than three hours of debate and followed the adoption of an Argentine move to delete from the resolution any reference to the "President of USA" and the "Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR".

(*The Times*, London, *The Hindu*, Madras, *The Times of India*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3436:AOA:A]

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CHINA

A. Mr. Ferhat Abbas' Visit: The Prime Minister of the "Provisional Government" of the Republic of Algeria, Mr. Ferhat Abbas, paid a visit to China from September 29 to October 6, at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

During his stay in Peking, he attended the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

His packed programme in Peking included State and public receptions and talks with Chinese leaders. He also met the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Mao Tse-tung.

A joint **communique** was signed in Peking on October 5 by the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai and Mr. Abbas on their talks.

The following is the text of the *communique*:

"The talks concerned the following questions: the conditions of the struggle in Algeria and the further development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Algeria, the situation in Asia and Africa and the present international situation. The two parties reached, to their satisfaction, an identity of views.

"The two parties hold that all the obstacles and menaces to world peace are brought about by the fact that imperialism continues to pursue its policies of aggression and war, never ceases to multiply its interventions against the national independence movement in the colonies and semi-colonies, while stepping up its bloody suppressions and carrying on aggressive wars such as in Algeria.

"In consequence, the two parties consider that a resolute struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for liberty and peace constitutes, for all the peoples, an urgent and primary political task which calls for their unity. They recognize that to this struggle the national liberation movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and the action of the peoples of the world for democracy and social progress are an important contribution.

"The two parties note with pleasure that the movements of the peoples of the world against imperialism are developing in ever greater depth and on an ever broader scale. They express the firm belief that the peoples, so long as they persist in their struggle and form a broad anti-imperialist united front, will certainly be able to defeat imperialism and colonialism, win and safeguard their national independence and ensure world peace.

"The two parties note with satisfaction that the national liberation movement is forging ahead vigorously in the world and that, in particular, the struggles of the peoples on the African continent to win and safeguard national independence and to oppose imperialism and colonialism have converged into an irresistible torrent. They extended warm greetings to the many African countries which have won independence. They warmly greet the daily strengthening of the friendship and solidarity of the Asian and African peoples in their common struggle. They wish an early victory to the struggle for national independence waged by those peoples who are still under colonial rule. The two parties solemnly declare their resolute support to the peoples of the Congo and Cuba, the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and also the peoples of other countries in their just struggles to win and safeguard national independence. The two parties sternly condemn the Governments of the NATO countries, principally that of the United States, which support the French Government in carrying on its colonial repression and war of aggression in Algeria. They appeal to all the peoples of the world and particularly to the Governments and peoples of the Asian and African countries to adopt effective measures to give resolute support to the peoples in their just struggle to safeguard and win national independence and to resolutely stop these criminal activities of intervention and aggression.

"During the talks, the Chinese side praised the Algerian people's heroic struggle for national independence waged under the leadership of the 'Provisional Government' of the Republic of Algeria and the National Liberation Front. It expressed stern opposition to and condemnation of the colonial war and criminal acts of aggression against Algeria carried on by French imperialism with the support of US imperialism. The Chinese Government re-iterated its firm stand of rendering unfailing assistance and support to the just struggle of the Algerian people. It supports the Algerian people persisting in and re-inforcing their armed struggle, who, in their fight for national independence, do not exclude negotiations conducted on the basis of equality, which will serve to expose the fraud of the enemy. The Chinese Government firmly believes that the valiant Algerian people, persisting in their struggle supported by all the peoples of the world, will certainly be able to defeat all the aggressors, completely and thoroughly liberate their territory and win the final victory in their national liberation struggle.

"The Algerian side expressed admiration for the series of tremendous efforts and contributions made unswervingly by the Chinese Government and people for the defence of world peace, realization of general disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons, initiation and implementation of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and the strengthening of solidarity and co-operation among Asian and African countries, as well as their unshakable just stand in opposing the imperialist policies of war and aggression and supporting the struggle of the peoples in the colonial and semi-colonial countries for national independence and that of the peoples of all countries for peace, democracy and social progress. It expressed full support for the Chinese people's just struggle to liberate their own territory of Taiwan.

"The two parties pointed out with pleasure that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Algeria based on the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence are being continuously strengthened. The two parties further studied various ways for promoting the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries. The Government of the People's Republic of China welcomes the early establishment of a representative organ by the 'Provisional Government' of the Republic of Algeria in the capital of the People's Republic of China. Both parties have the same conviction that the profound friendship between China and Algeria and between their peoples, forged in their common struggle against imperialism, will certainly be further consolidated and developed."

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3460:CHI:B]

B. Diplomatic Relations With Cuba: It was officially announced in Peking on September 29 that China and Cuba had decided to establish diplomatic relations.

The announcement said: "In view of the fact that both the Government of the Chinese People's Republic and the Revolutionary Government of the Cuban Republic have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between them, the two Governments have decided to exchange diplomatic representatives of ambassadorial rank within the shortest possible time, so as to develop the relations of friendship and co-operation already existing between the two fraternal peoples."

In a message of greetings to the Cuban Premier, Dr Fidel Castro on the occasion, the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, said: "In our common struggle against US imperialism, we have always supported and encouraged each other. The victories of the Chinese revolution and the Cuban revolution have broken down the artificial barriers created long ago by US imperialism between Cuba and China and between China and other Latin American countries, bringing our relations to a new stage of development.

"The Chinese Government and the Chinese people will extend every possible support and assistance to the Cuban people who are struggling for independence and freedom."

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3552:CHI:B]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Official Language Bill Passed In Assam; DLF Loan; Official Document On Portuguese Rule In Goa; Sub-Committee's Report On National Service Scheme; Food Prices; Price-Page Schedule For Newspapers.

A. Official Language Bill Passed In Assam: The Assam Legislative Assembly, on October 24, passed the Official Language Bill, making Assamese the sole official language of the State with provision for the use of different languages at the district level.

The Bill laid down that "English shall also continue to be in use at the Secretariat and in offices till replaced by Hindi".

In regard to district administration, the Bill said: "English shall be the language in the hill districts unless changed by the district councils, and Bengali shall be the language in Cachar unless changed by the Mahakuma Parishad (village panchayat bodies) and municipal bodies in their respective jurisdictions."

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The passing of the Bill was marked by a hartal and demonstration in Shillong. The hartal was called by the Khasi-Jaintia Hills district unit of the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference in protest against Assamese being declared the official language. About 20,000 tribals and Bengalis marched in procession through the streets of Shillong sounding a war-drum in protest against the Bill. All along the two-mile route of the procession, they chanted slogans proclaiming that they would not rest until they obtained a separate State.

In the Assembly, Congress members from Cachar and the hill districts withdrew from the House before it began detailed consideration of the Bill.

Speaking on behalf of Cachar Congress members, Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das of Karimganj, said they were unhappy that the Congress Assembly Party did not permit them to speak and vote on the Bill freely, though certain amendments to it as approved by the party, were likely to be adopted by a majority vote contrary to the desire and interests of the Cachar people.

Refering to the 1951 census figures and the States' Re-organization Commission's recommendations, he remarked that Assamese leaders, by their adamant stand to make Assamese the sole official language, could satisfy neither Cachar nor the hill people, and were therefore, sowing the seeds of disintegration.

The Assam Agriculture Minister, Mr. Moinul Haq Choudhury, who left the House after the question-hour, did not turn up again during the day's proceedings. Mr. Choudhury, who hailed from Cachar, had already submitted his resignation from the Cabinet.

Before leaving the House. Mr. W. A. Sangma, who recently resigned as Tribal Affairs Minister over the language issue, said that it was a "memorable day" when Assam Valley leaders were going to enact legislation which all non-Assamese people opposed. It would have far-reaching consequences and the partition of Assam was now inevitable.

He added that the hill people would now carry on their movement for a separate hill State, as they were convinced that it was the only solution to their problems.

Replying to the debate on the main provisions of the Bill, the Chief Minister, Mr. B. P. Chaliha, said that the members present had to convince those who had withdrawn from the House that by this Bill they would do no wrong to anybody in the State.

He said: "It is our least intention to impose Assamese on those who do not want it."

He made this statement while accepting a Congress Party amendment seeking to convert the Bill from a bilingual into a unilingual one.

Originally it was intended that Assamese and Hindi should be the State's official languages, on the basis of the formula suggested by the Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, during his stay in Shillong from October 6 to 8. But the formula was not accepted by the hill leaders, who demanded that Hindi should be declared the official language.

Thereafter, on October 15, the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee adopted a resolution to the effect that Assamese "should be used for all or any official purposes in the State of Assam."

The resolution also said that Assamese and English (till replaced by Hindi) and thereafter Assamese and Hindi should be used for all official purposes in the Secretariat and offices of the heads of departments.

In regard to administration at district level, it said that "Assamese shall be the language in the valley districts, Bengali in Cachar and the language of their choice in the hill districts".

An amendment based on this resolution was accepted by the Assembly, and the Bill, as passed by the House on October 24, thus made Assamese the sole official language of the State.

The following is the sequence of events culminating in the passing of the Official Language Bill by the Assembly:

On October 7 it was known that the Assam Government, after prolonged deliberations with various political parties and linguistic groups, had decided to have two official languages — Assamese and Hindi,—with English continuing to be the official language until replaced by Hindi. It was also decided that a Bill to this effect should be introduced in the Assembly on October 10.

The Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, who arrived in Shillong the previous day (October 6), helped the Assamese leaders to reach this decision.

A joint meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party and the Assam Pradesh Congress Executive held on October 7 generally approved of the proposal for two official languages.

The Council of Action of the Hill Leaders' Conference, however, did not agree to the proposal. They were of the opinion that if the present arrangement were to be changed, either English or Hindi should be made the official language. They were against Assamese being declared an official language with Hindi.

The Council of Action also directed the Minister for Tribal Affairs, Mr. N. W. A. Sangma to resign from the Cabinet. Mr. Sangma submitted his resignation to the Chief Minister, Mr. B. P. Chaliha, the same day (October 7).

Pandit G. B. Pant's News Conference:

Addressing a news conference in Shillong on October 8, the Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, said that the bilingual formula was "better than the original from the point of view of all concerned" and would "meet the wishes of all the people."

He said that the formula had taken into account the hill leaders' demand to have Hindi as the official language. But he felt that "the hill leaders had taken a negative attitude by rejecting the formula" which sought to give Assamese also the status of official language along with Hindi.

In reply to another question on the attitude of the hill leaders' Action Council, he said that they did not want Assamese to be mentioned at all even as one of the State official languages. But the Bill to be brought forward was for the purpose of declaring Assamese as the official language and "their demand was one which no Chief Minister can possibly accept".

He said that the Assam Valley leadership had made a concession by giving up its earlier demand for making only Assamese the official language.

Official Resignations:

The Government of Assam, in a *Gazette Extraordinary* issued on October 10, notified the acceptance of the resignations submitted by the Tribal Affairs Minister, Mr W. A. Sangma (Garo Hills), the Tribal Affairs Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Lalmawia (Mizo Hills), and by the Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. A. Thanglura (Mizo) who had sent in his resignation in April, 1960 on other grounds.

Mr. Thanglura was the chairman of the Action Council of the hill leaders.

Language Bill Introduced:

The same day (October 10), the Chief Minister, Mr. B. P. Chaliha, introduced the Assam Official Language Bill in the Assembly.

The main features of the Bill were: Assamese and English, and when English was replaced by Hindi, Assamese and Hindi would be the official languages for the State of Assam; the language for the Brahmaputra Valley districts would be Assamese; the language for the district of Cachar would be Bengali at the district level; the district and regional councils of the autonomous hill districts would have the option to select the language for the area under their respective jurisdictions; the use of English shall continue for all official purposes of the Secretariat and heads of departments of the State Government; and the rights of various linguistic groups in respect of the medium of instruction, granting of aid to educational and cultural institutions, and rights to appointments in the Assam public services shall not be affected on the ground of language.

Introducing the Bill, Mr. Chaliha said that the relationship between Assamese and the tribal languages was historical. This relationship would "continue to play its historical role for all time to come."

He deprecated the suggestion for dismemberment of the State and appealed to the people to think in terms of "unity, harmony and strength."

Regarding the advantages to be derived by the tribal people by having Hindi as the official language, he said that for the hill people it would be a great relief and advantage. They would be freed to a large extent from the "compulsion of learning too many languages."

Before the Speaker, Mr. M. M. Chaudhury, put to vote Mr. Chaliha's motion for leave to introduce the Bill, nine of the 15 members from the hill districts, led by the former Tribal Affairs Minister, Mr. W. A. Sangma, walked out of the House.

After the introduction of the Bill, Mr. Chaliha, called upon the members to decide the matter in that session itself. This was necessary, he said because delay would not only be undesirable but also harmful to the State.

The Bill, which sought to make the language spoken by most of the people the official language, would bring the administration and the people closer. At a time when Assam was undertaking vast development work, he said that it was necessary that the people participated in it. If they did not follow the language of the administration, they would not be able to participate. It was, therefore, necessary to make the language they spoke the language of the administration also.

The Assembly agreed on October 18, to take up for consideration the Official Language Bill by 54 votes to 17.

Winding up the debate, the Chief Minister, Mr. Chaliha, said that the hard reality of the situation had to be faced—there was "no agreed solution" to the problem and that diversity of public opinion in the State was "fully reflected" in the House.

Yet a decision on the matter could no longer be delayed. The Bill was based on the formula of two languages at State level. This was no ideal formula and he maintained an open mind on the question.

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The Government, he said, was giving thought to the amendments suggested by the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee (APCC) and others and would express its views when clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill was taken up.

He called upon members as representatives of the people to solve the issue in a spirit of accommodation and consideration, "leading the people to unity".

Three Cachar Congress members, Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda, Mr. Hem Chandra Chakravarty and Mr. Nanda Kishore Sinha, opposing the Bill in that form, pleaded for Bengali being given official status along with Assamese and Hindi.

Congress members from the Assam Valley as also Praja-Socialist and Communist members from the Opposition rejected the bilingual character of the Bill and said that Assamese should be the only official language.

Mr. Sangma, former Tribal Affairs Minister, while appreciating the feelings of the majority, said that the stage had now been reached when separation of the hills from Assam was the only course open to them and the sooner this was done the better it would be for all.

The Bill was passed by the Assembly on October 24.

Mr. Nehru's Views:

Addressing a news conference in New Delhi on October 21, the Prime Minister Mr. J. Nehru, said that the Central Government's view on the Assamese language was that it should be encouraged but it should not be forced down "the throats of people who are not Assamese".

He said that the Central Government had "strongly" advised the Assam Government at one stage that the consideration of the Assam Language Bill should be postponed and that it could be taken up when a large measure of agreement had been arrived at.

He added that the language controversy in Assam was very unfortunate. The approach to the language question on the part of some was narrow and ignored the feelings of others in the State.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta, *The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3540: INI: A]

B. DLF Loan: It was made known in Washington on October 19 that the US Government had approved a $25 million (Rs. 11.9 crores) loan to the Government of India for the import of capital equipment.

The loan came from the US Development Loan Fund (DLF) and would be used for procuring equipment to increase the productive capacity of small and medium-sized private industrial enterprises in the fields of metallurgy, electrical installations, machine tools, earth-moving equipment and chemicals. The loan is repayable in rupees.

The approval of a loan of this type marked a departure from the practice of DLF in recent months, during which it had given only project-type loans.

This would be the 22nd loan given to India by DLF and would bring the total amount of US economic assistance to India to $3,654 million (Rs. 1,739 crores).

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3569: INI: C]

C. Portuguese Rule In Goa—Official Document Published: In a 26-page document on Goa released in New Delhi on October 22, the Government of India challenged Portugal's refusal to give information on Goa to United Nations which every imperial Power was obliged to submit under the UN Charter.

Entitled "Goa and the Charter of UN", the document contained a strong indictment of Portuguese rule in Goa.

It stated that "Goa continues under colonial rule, while vast areas in the continents of Asia and Africa previously under colonial rule have achieved freedom."

It added: "There is no justification for discriminating between the aspirations and rights of one colonial people and another. In its aspiration for freedom and independence, all humanity is one and equal. If the former colonies of UK or USA have become independent, on what grounds can it be argued that Goa, Angola or Mozambique or any other dependent territory must not aspire to the destiny of Ghana or Nigeria?"

In spite of the new nomenclature of "provinces" given by Portugal to her colonies, it said that the colonial and dependent character of Goa in relation to Portugal continued.

It stated that in reply to repeated questions addressed to Portugal by the Secretary-General of UN on Goa, Portugal had in apparent simplicity replied to the effect that she did not administer territories which came under the category indicated by Article 73 of the UN Charter.

[Article 73 calls upon colonial countries to transmit specified information about their colonies "subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require."

The Portuguese delegate at United Nations, who argued that under his country's constitution the overseas territories governed by her were not colonies, had relied on this clause in the Article to justify his refusal to transmit the requisite information to the world body.]

The document said: "This statement indeed shamefacedly underlines the utter travesty of truth which the Government of Dr. Salazar has been led into in seeking to support their false and untenable position in relation to the colonies. The fact that United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands, whose cases were not unlike that of Portugal, had agreed to transmit to UN information relevant to Article 73 of the Charter, highlights Portugal's brazenness."

Quoting from important documents, it showed that any popular expression of opinion through representative organs was impossible in Goa, or for that matter, in the other Portuguese colonies where fundamental freedoms, as understood elsewhere in the democratic world, were non-existent.

Pointing out that Goa had only two members out of a total of 120 Deputies in the National Assembly which sat in Lisbon, it said that "while in Portugal, the representation is on a basis of 6 to 7 Deputies for every 50,000 inhabitants, Goa with a population of 6,30,000 is represented by two."

It drew attention to the constitutional discrimination between the people in Goa and "the Metropolitan Portuguese" and listed various political and administrative disabilities to which the Goans had been subjected.

Coming to cultural affinities of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu, with other Indians and to their Indian origin, it debunked the claim that they were formed of a fusion of Indian and Portuguese people of European stock as being a fantasy. In fact, in the official census figures for 1950, only 562 out of a population of 6,30,000 were classified as Eurasians and 517 as Europeans.

It said that "despite the 450 years of the so-called civilizing mission of the rulers of Portugal, the vast majority of Goans spoke Konkani, an Indian dialect common to the entire coast of West India from Bombay in the north to Mangalore in the south. Konkani was spoken by the Hindus, Christians and Muslims and it was a very small minority alone that spoke or understood Portuguese.

It added: "Strangely enough, the people who speak Portuguese are even less in percentage than those who speak English. Over the centuries, strong efforts have been made by the successive Viceroys and Governors-General of Goa to root out what were the Indian aspects of the life of the Goans. The use of the Indian language and Indian dress and the adoption of Indian customs were all forbidden.

"Even today, Konkani is unacceptable as an official language in the courts, administrative tribunals and in representations to the Governors-General. Paradoxically, however, there are 21,000 students in Marathi, Gujerati and English schools in these territories as against a bare 1,600 in the Portuguese Lyceum. Where then is the assimilation spoken of by the Portuguese?"

It also gave details of the nationalist movement in Goa, with particular reference to the satyagraha of 1955 and the liberation of the Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Administrator Appointed:

On October 17, Mr. K. G. Badlani, an IAS officer, took over as administrator of the former Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

He would be responsible to the panchayat which had asked for the loan of the services of an experienced officer from the Government of India in order to implement its development and administrative programmes.

(*The Hindustan Times*, *The Statesman* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3287: INI: A; 3508: PAK: A]

D. National Service Scheme—Sub-Committee's Report: The Sub-Committee of the working group of educationists, administrators and defence experts constituted by the Education Ministry to formulate a detailed programme of national service for boys and girls on the lines suggested by the National Service Committee, submitted its final report in New Delhi on October 18.

According to the report, the cost of the proposed Scheme, the feasibility of which was still under consideration, was estimated at Rs. 138 crores over a period of five years. Earlier estimates had placed the figure at Rs. 150 crores.

It estimated that recurring expenditure would come to Rs. 750 per annum, but taking into account the economic value of work done by a student under the programme, which might be about Rs. 150 per annum, the actual expenditure would be reduced to Rs. 600 per head per annum.

It envisaged that the number of eligible students for national service would come to about 2,67,330, which was expected to rise to 3,91,454 in 1965-66.

It said that it would be practical to phase the Scheme over a period of three or four years. Selection of students should be made according to age groups, the younger ones being taken up first,

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before the Scheme could cover all the eligible students.

It added that the duration of service should be at least nine months and the period might be divided into suitable terms with a small interval in between. The number of working days should be not less than 200. While labour and social service should be rendered for four hours every day, military training should be imparted for 1½ hours every alternate day. It said that for general education, three hours should be allotted every alternate day. Allocation of total time would thus be 800 hours for labour and social service, 150 hours for military training and 300 hours for general education.

The content of general education might be divided into three periods of 100 hours each. One such period should be devoted to the improvement of general knowledge, acquaintance with India's cultural heritage and programmes of social and economic planning. The second period should be utilized for improvement of communication skills in English and Indian languages. The third period should be allowed for reading prescribed books kept in a library and doing written work as a follow-up to lectures.

The Sub-Committee recommended that in addition to students passing higher secondary/pre-university stages, those passing the intermediate examination should also be covered by the National Service Scheme so that the Scheme might be uniformally enforced in the country.

It was of the view that no legislation might perhaps be necessary if the Scheme was considered as an extension of the secondary stage of education, as the State Boards of Secondary Education might have the necessary authority to enforce the regulation that no secondary education certificate would be given unless each boy or girl had rendered national service.

However, Central legislation would be possible under Article 23 of the Constitution which provides for the enlistment of citizens for public service, read with Entry 20 of the Concurrent List. If the main objective of the Scheme was defined to be educational, which fell within the State field, the only solution would be to have a resolution passed by State legislatures under Article 252 of the Constitution so as to enable Parliament to make the necessary law.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3203:INI:O]

E. Food Prices: Official circles in New Delhi stated on October 22 that the food position in 1960 was better than it was at this time in 1959, though they believed that the total production in 1960 might be lower.

Not only was the wheat supply position now comfortable, but there had also been a significant and continuing decline in the price of rice even in this traditionally lean season.

These trends, it was stated, indicated that contrary to earlier indications, the trade did not expect any major setback in production, specially of the coming paddy crop.

In spite of the damage done to standing kharif crops by drought and flood, the all-India price index for rice had fallen in two months from 115.6 to 110. The index at this time in 1959 was 112.8.

Moreover, the fall in rice prices had been continuous, unlike in 1959 when, after an initial decline, prices rose in October. This was attributed to easier market supplies and brighter crop prospects.

Even in drought-affected Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, rice prices had not risen markedly. In flood-affected Orissa, prices which rose in August, had since the beginning of September tended to drop.

In UP, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra, prices had either declined or shown steadiness.

In West Bengal and Bihar prices had gone down by Re 1 to Rs. 4 per maund in the last two months.

Wheat prices during 1960 had been lower than in 1959 in all the States except Bihar. In August and September, 1960 wheat prices, which had earlier registered some rise, showed a decline, unusual for that time of the year, in UP, Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat and Maharashtra.

Suspension of the levy in UP in August and the stoppage of procurement in Madhya Pradesh resulted in a considerable fall in prices in these States. In recent months, prices in several markets of UP and Madhya Pradesh had gone down by Re. 1 or more per maund. Moreover, arrivals of wheat in these States had shown considerable improvement, which was taken to indicate that a further fall in wheat prices was to be expected.

The general position with regard to wheat prices showed that during the three months August, September and October, there had been a decline in the index from 93.1 to 90. In the corresponding period during 1959 the index actually rose from 94.9 to 100.1.

The comfortable wheat position in 1960 was stated to be "in sympathy with the easing situation in regard to rice" as well as the expectation of large imports under the Indo-US PL 480 Agreement.

Agriculture Panel's Views:

The Planning Commission panel on agriculture, which met in New Delhi during the third week of October, came to the conclusion that the food targets indicated in the draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan were reasonable and capable of achievement, but that the physical and financial resources provided for the purpose were inadequate.

The panel expressed the view that for the targets set there was need for additional financial allocation for agriculture in the Plan, besides help to farmers with proper implements, credit and a price incentive scheme.

Special attention had to be devoted to measures to increase the yield, particularly of coarse grains. It was pointed out that while the average yield of grains like rice and maize had gone up, there was little improvement in foodgrains.

The importance of price incentives for increased agricultural production and of ensuring that consumer goods required by the cultivators were available at reasonable prices were also emphasized.

The panel felt that timely and adequate supply of credit to cultivators, as well as improved seeds, fertilizers and iron and steel for agricultural implements played an important part in increasing output. The maximum possible allocation was urged for minor irrigation as the quickest means of increasing agricultural output.

It suggested that tractors of small horse-power which could be used on small holdings be manufactured in the country; the use of diesel engines for lift irrigation in areas without electric power be encouraged and diesel oil used for agricultural purposes be exempted from excise duty and sales tax.

It felt that there should be quality control over the agricultural implements and tools placed on the market.

An expert committee to study the magnitude of the problem of soil erosion and to suggest ways of dealing with it was also recommended.

It also suggested increased allocation for cattle development programmes and manufacture of dairy equipment in the country.

Discussing the programme for fisheries, it urged the development of fishing harbours and berthing facilities for fishing boats and the provision of refrigerated rail cars and insulated road trucks for the transport of fish over long distances.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3582:INI:J]

F. Price-Page Schedule For Newspapers: The Government of India announced in a *Gazette Extraordinary* on October 24 an order enforcing a Price-Page Schedule for daily newspapers in the country from December 12, 1960.

The order would regulate the maximum number of pages to be printed by a newspaper for the price charged by it. To enable newspapers to make adjustments for varying the quota of news on different days, provision was made for additional pages up to six in a week.

The calculation of pages would be made over a 12-week period in order to facilitate adjustment of pages that might be necessary in relation to events.

The requirements of certain regional newspapers which were published only on six days in the week, of which one was a larger issue with a different price was also provided for.

In the case of the weekly edition of papers and also in regard to a specified number of special supplements during the year on important occasions, a larger number of pages was allowed.

In a Press Note issued the same day (October 24), the Government said that the order met to the maximum extent the current requirements of daily newspapers in the matter of pages.

After the Schedule had been in force for some time, it would be examined to see if any changes or modifications were needed in the light of experience gained and steps would be taken, if necessary, to extend the validity of the Act beyond September, 1961 when it was due to expire.

The maximum number of pages which a daily paper on six days in the week could give to its readers varied from six for a 3 nP. paper to 80 for a 20 nP. paper. Thus, a 16 nP. paper could give 64 plus 6 or 70 pages in six days and 14 pages on the seventh, which would be its weekly edition.

The order fulfilled one of the recommendations of the Press Commission in pursuance of which the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act was passed by Parliament in 1956. The Act provided that a Price-Page Schedule order would be made after consulting publishers of newspapers and associations of publishers.

According to the order, a daily newspaper on January 26 and August 15 every year and once every quarter could publish a supplement or special edition containing additional number of pages not exceeding six.

The Press Note said that two draft orders were issued on the subject on April 21 and August 21 inviting comments and suggestions. Replies were received from a number of daily newspapers as well as their associations. Discussions were also held with individual publishers and associations and the final order issued on October 24 had been made in the light of comments received.

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The following is the Schedule:

Dailies published on six days in a week:

Category Price in Naye Paise	Maximum number of pages in a week: Category A (432 sq. in. or less but not less than 330 sq. in.)	Category B (Less than 330 sq. in. but not less than 270 sq. in.)	Category C (Less than 270 sq. in. but not less than 230 sq. in.)
3 or less	6	8	10
4	12	16	20
5	15	20	25
6	18	24	30
7	24	32	40
8	28	37	46
9	32	42	53
10	38	51	63
11	42	56	70
12	48	64	80
13	52	69	87
14	56	75	93
15	60	80	100
16	64	85	107
17	68	91	113
18	72	93	120
19	76	101	127
20	80	107	133

Weekly editions of daily newspapers:

Category Price in Naye Paise	Maximum number of pages for weekly editions: Category A (432 sq. in. or less but not less than 330 sq. in.)	Category B (Less than 330 sq. in. but not less than 270 sq. in.)	Category C (Less than 270 sq. in. but not less than 230 sq. in.)
4 or less	2	3	4
5	3	4	5
6	4	5	7
7	5	7	8
8	6	8	10
9	7	9	12
10	8	11	13
11	9	12	15
12	10	13	17
13	11	15	18
14	12	16	20
15	13	17	22
16	14	19	23
17	15	20	25
18	16	21	27
19	17	23	28
20	18	24	30

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3595:INI:K]

G. **Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill Passed:** On October 15, the Kerala Legislative Assembly passed the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill, as amended in accordance with the directions of the President.

The Bill was also one of those passed by the previous Assembly, but was returned by the President for reconsideration.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, who wound up the discussions, said that he was glad that the Communist Opposition members had promised their support in implementing the Bill. He described the Bill as an attempt to help the landless tenants, the landless workers and the poor tenants.

He said: "We want to bring about conditions in which no tenant will have any reason to complain that his interests are not taken care of by this Government."

Kerala Agriculturists' Debt Relief (Amendment) Bill Passed:

The Kerala Legislative Assembly on October 20 passed the Kerala Agriculturists' Debt Relief (Amendment) Bill as amended in the light of the recommendations of the President.

This was also one of the Bills passed by the previous Assembly, which was returned by the President for re-consideration.

Under the Bill, as passed by the dissolved Assembly, debts exceeding Rs. 15,000 due to banking companies were exempt from the provisions of the Act. The most important of the amendments now made reduced the exemption limit of debts due to banking companies from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 1,500.

Mr. T. C. Narayanan Nambiar (Communist) who spoke during the consideration of the Bill, supported the amendments and said that the Bill as amended should be passed and Presidential assent obtained as soon as possible.

The Minister for Law and Revenue, Mr. K. Chandrasekharan, said that the Government would take all steps to avoid any delay in getting the President's assent.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3078:INI:H]

INDONESIA

A. **Parliament's Confidence Motion In President Sukarno:** The Gotong Rojong Parliament on September 22 adopted a resolution expressing full confidence in President Sukarno's efforts to deal with world problems.

The resolution primarily related to the departure of Dr. Sukarno to attend the UN General Assembly.

The following is the text of the resolution.

"Considering that the doctrine of Panch Shila forms the basis for the implementation of an active and independent foreign policy as a contribution to the achievement of world peace;

"That the Political Manifesto, as the guiding principle for the State policy has determined the broad lines and directives for the implementation of the foreign policy;

"The results of the Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in 1955, as summarized in the Dasa Sila;

"United Nations is the world body which has the exclusive task of working for the realization and maintenance of world peace;

"Considering also that the international political situation is lately showing tensions in particular after the failure of the 'Summit' Conference in Paris in May, 1960;

"That imperialism and colonialism have always constituted the basic obstacle for the creation of a new world order of peace;

"That the visit of H. E. President Sukarno to United Nations forms a manifestation of the contribution of the Indonesian people;

"Has deemed it necessary to express its opinion on the departure of President Sukarno to United Nations and hereby

"Has resolved to approve of and to give full support to President Sukarno's decision to attend the UN General Assembly session and to deliver a speech before that body of UN;

"To express full confidence in President Sukarno both as Head of State and Leader of the Revolution in his policy in facing world problems and in his endeavours to promote the national interest including West Irian at the forum of United Nations;

"To share responsibility and to accept all consequences of the policy to be adopted by the President;

"To send off the President on his departure to UN with a prayer that he and his group may always enjoy the blessings and protection of God Almighty so that he and his party may come back to Indonesia hale and healthy; and

"To express the hope that a situation of peace and tranquillity will prevail in the Indonesian State and among the Indonesian people during the absence of their great Leader."

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3587:IND:A]

B. **Directive To Publishers:** The Government on October 13 ordered the Press of the Republic to fall in line with its policies. The order was issued in the form of a letter to publishers from the First Minister and acting President, Dr. A. Djuanda.

It said that President Sukarno's Political Manifesto (which contained the theories of "guided democracy", "guided economy" and "Indonesian socialism") was now the policy of the State.

It added that it was the duty of the Press to "support and defend" this policy and to become the means of dissemination of the Political Manifesto for fighting imperialism, colonialism, liberalism, federalism and separatism.

It was also the duty of the Press to defend Indonesia's "active and independent" foreign policy and not to support foreign Power blocs.

It added: "It is the duty of the Press to foster the belief of the Indonesian people in the bases, objectives, programme and leadership of the Indonesian revolution.

"It is the duty of the Press to assist in maintaining order and security and political tranquillity.

"It is the duty of the Press to strengthen the consciousness of the Indonesian identity by dissociating itself from articles and pictures of a sensational and immoral character.

"In articles criticizing the situation or iplementation of Government policy, the criticism should be constructive in character and should uphold the Political Manifesto."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3598:IND:A]

IRAQ

A. **Neanderthal Skeletons Discovered:** It was announced in Washington on October 7 that US anthropologists had discovered three skeletons of pre-historic Neanderthal men and a burial site containing 26 other skeletons in a mountain cave in northern Iraq.

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The cave, still used today by shepherds, is near Shanidar, a village 250 miles north of Baghdad.

The new discovery is of major importance because of the number of skeletons involved and because it affords scientists a population series of comparative study of these cave men who lived some 50,000 years ago.

The discovery, made in the Summer of 1960, was announced by the US National Science Foundation, which had supported the work with a grant.

The anthropologists also found samples of date palm pollen and wild wheat, indicating that the Neanderthal people had developed a primitive farm economy. They also found a primitive village, suggesting that the pre-historic people alternated between cave-dwelling in the Winter and village-living in the Summer.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1687:IRQ:A]

JAPAN

A. Mr. Inejiro Asanuma Assassinated: The Socialist Party leader, Mr. Inerjiro Asanuma (63) was murdered on the afternoon of October 12 in Tokyo at an election rally by a youth named Tsuguya Yamaguchi, belonging to an ultra-nationalist organization.

The rally, sponsored by the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, featured speeches by the Social Democratic Party leader, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, Mr. Suehiro Nishio, and Mr. Asanuma on the subject of fair elections.

Mr. Nishio had finished speaking and Mr. Asanuma had just begun when the chairman called for order to stop noise. At that point, Yamaguchi rushed towards the platform and stabbed Mr. Asanuma twice in the chest. Mr. Asanuma staggered a few steps from the platform, clutching his chest, and mumbled a few words, then fell flat on his face in a pool of blood. He was immediately driven to hospital in a police car, but when doctors tried to administer oxygen they found him dead.

The assassin, who was immediately arrested, later told the police that he formerly belonged to an ultra-nationalist organization called "Aikokuto." (Great Japan Patriotic Society) dedicated to the restoration of Japan's pre-War power and the establishment of an authoritarian type of society. Later, he left that organization to join the All-Asian Anti-Communist League.

He said that he had plotted the assassination for three days unaided and that Mr. Asanuma was a traitor trying to sell his country to the communists.

His assassination was the third attempt on a Japanese politician in recent months. In June, 1960 a Socialist member, Mr. Jotaro Kawakami, was stabbed by an ultra-nationalist thug while receiving petitions outside the Parliament building at the height of the anti-Security Treaty demonstrations. In July, 1960 the then Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, was repeatedly stabbed in the thigh.

Following the assassination, the Autonomy Minister and the Chairman of the National Public Security Commission, Mr. Iwao Yamazaki, formally tendered his resignation to the Premier, Mr. Ikeda, assuming responsibility for the incident.

The Director of National Police, Mr. Kashiwamuva and the Director of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, Mr. Ogura, also resigned.

In a statement on the assassination, Mr. Ikeda declared that he had tried to adopt a conciliatory attitude since taking office, but he had resolved to "assume over-all leadership in politics so that the trend towards Japan's spiritual collapse can be halted".

He added that Mr. Asanuma's death had placed new obstacles in the path of Japanese democracy.

Mr. Asanuma was a key figure in the campaign against the Security Treaty with USA that led to the cancellation of Mr. Eisenhower's visit to Japan.

(*The Times*, London and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2629:CHI:B]

B. Agreement With Britain On War Claims: Representatives of the Governments of Japan and UK on October 7 in Tokyo signed an Agreement for the payment of £500,000 in settlement of British claims arising from the "China incident"—the period of fighting between China and Japan before the Pacific War began.

The claims arose from losses suffered between July 7, 1937 and December 8, 1941. The Agreement did not cover losses suffered during the Pacific War itself.

The signing of the Agreement marked the culmination of eight years of involved negotiations and was the first settlement of its kind concluded under the specific provisions of the San Francisco Peace Treaty stipulating Japan's obligations to foreign countries for claims arising before the Pacific War. Under Article 18 (a) of the Peace Treaty, Japan agreed to consider on their merits claims presented by the British Government for loss for damage to property or for personal injury or death which arose before the existence of a state of war.

British claims covering 439 cases originally amounted to about £1 million in accrued interest by 1960, while the Japanese Government expressed readiness to pay between £100,000 and £200,000 on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to substantiate British demands. The final compromise amount of £500,000 would be payable within three months.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3489:JAP:B]

LIBYA

A. New Cabinet: The Cabinet headed by Mr. Abdel Majid Koobar, resigned on October 16.

The King accepted the resignation and asked Mr. Mohammad Bin Othman, a former Finance Minister, to form a new Government.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3169:LIB:A]

NEPAL

A. Indian Rupee Ceases To Be Legal Tender in Khatmandu: According to an announcement by the Nepal Rashtra Bank in Khatmandu on October 17, the Indian rupee ceased to be legal tender in Khatmandu from that date.

Elsewhere in Nepal, the Indian rupee would continue to be legal currency for some more time.

In Khatmandu, nineteen money changers had been authorized by the Rashtra Bank to change Indian rupees into Nepalese currency. Free exchange by others had been prohibited.

The official exchange rate is Rs. 100 (Indian) to Rs. 160 (Nepalese).

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3294:NEP:C, 3451:NEP:B]

TURKEY

A. Reformist Directive For Turkey's Future—Aims Of Military Committee: The National Unity Committee, the supreme military body, on September 10 published a Directive issued to the Government, on which plans for Turkey's future would be based.

Copies of the Directive were handed to the Press, together with another document entitled "Fundamental views of the National Unity Committee on problems facing the country."

The Directive said that the aim of the national unity movement was to create an "impartial and virtuous administration" based on the reforms of Kemal Ataturk, which would find "solutions to short-term problems and establish the basis of long-term problems."

It made no mention of the General Elections.

[The Committee will hand over power to the new Government by Autumn, 1961 at the latest.]

The Directive contained a number of general propositions of a reformist character. The State would be organized on the basis of "rational methods and democratic legal order" and radical steps would be taken to improve the functioning and control of all State institutions.

Other subjects included in the Directive were:

Education: Emphasis would be given to the campaign to improve national education, the aim of which would be to "meet the needs of the country in a way fitting the developments in the modern age."

Agriculture: Steps would be taken to establish private ownership of land and the distribution of land to land-less compatriots.

Defence: The armed forces would be swiftly re-organized in accordance with the demands of modern warfare.

Foreign Policy: Turkey desired to live at peace with her neighbours and would support the struggles of peoples wishing to be free.

The Ankara correspondent of *The Times*, London, on September 11 despatched the following report on the Directive:

"Observers here (Ankara) are struck by the relative moderation of the Committee's Directive, compared with the more radical statements by some younger members of the National Unity Committee in recent months.

"Though little is known of what goes on inside the 38-member Committee, there have been reliable reports in the past few days of a struggle between the moderate wings (led by Lieutenant-General Cemal Madanoglu) and the more radical faction (headed by Colonel Alparslan Turkes). Gen. Cemal Gursel, who is Head of State, President of the National Unity Committee and Prime Minister, is thought to tend towards the moderates."

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3509:TUR:D]

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B. Staff Colonel Turkes Resigns: Staff Colonel Alparslan Turkes, a member of the National Unity Committee, on September 22 resigned from the key post of Secretary-General in the Prime Minister's office, which he had held since the Revolution.

He was succeeded by Mr. Hilmi Incesulu, Secretary-General in the Ministry of the Interior.

In a statement to the Press, Col. Turkes said that his resignation was part of the normalization process whereby posts held by Army officers in the first days of the Revolution were being handed back to the civil administration.

He continues to be a member of the National Unity Committee.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3544:TUR:A]

C. Oil Strike: Oil was discovered in the middle of September by the Turkse Shell Company in the Kayakoy district, 43 kilometres from Diyarbekir in south-east Turkey.

According to reports, oil flowed from a depth of about 6,230 feet and the Company was planning to continue drilling to a depth of 3,000 metres. At the first test, 22 barrels of oil had been obtained.

Mobil Company, which made a promising strike at Bulgurdag near Adana a month earlier, was said to be drilling a second well about half a mile from the first.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2367:TUR:B]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. Cabinet Re-shuffle: President G. A. Nasser on September 20 announced a re-shuffle in his Cabinet.

He appointed Col. Serraj as Chairman of the Syrian Region Cabinet. Col. Serraj was formerly Minister of the Interior.

The former Chairman of the Egyptian Region Cabinet, Dr. Nur El Din Tarraf, became the UAR Minister for Health.

Dr. Nureddin Khala, who had been the Syrian Premier for two months, was appointed Minister for Planning.

Most of the new appointments involved Syrian politicians, but did not alter the political balance between the two Regions. Five appointments were made necessary because of resignations over the previous 12 months.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3346:UAR:A]

B. Alleged Murder Of UAR Pilot In Jordan: The *Middle East News Agency* reported on October 8 that El Sherif Nasser, uncle of King Hussein of Jordan, had shot Fl-Lt. Adnan Madani of Syria after he had refused to sign a declaration to the effect that he was seeking political asylum in Jordan.

Madani landed in Jordan with his Russian-made MIG-17 fighter in the last week of September. A Jordan military spokesman said subsequently that he had sought political asylum and would address a news conference. On October 4, it was announced that he had committed suicide.

The Agency said that after being tortured under the supervision of El Sherif Nasser, "Madani was then handed over to another group of officers, who specialize in torture.

"After further torture, during which Madani kept up his resistance, El Sherif Nasser entered the room and seeing that Madani did not yield, drew his revolver, fired at Madani and walked out through another door".

Cairo Radio said that Madani had landed in Jordan territory for reasons which were outside his control.

It added that between September 29 and October 4, the UAR Embassy in Amman was denied access to Fl-Lt. Madani and was also refused a copy of the investigation report. A Jordanian medical report had clearly indicated that Fl-Lt. Madani had been subjected to torture before his death.

It added: "The purpose of his torture was to make him hold the news conference which the Jordan authorities announced in advance for their propaganda against UAR."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3556:JOR:A; 3590:UAR:A]

C. Suez Canal To be Widened And Deepened: A Press release from the UAR Embassy in New Delhi on September 29 gave details of the plan for widening and deepening the Suez Canal, which had just been completed. Work on the amended Eighth Project, as it is called, started in 1958.

The Chief Engineer of the Canal described the Project as the largest ever carried out for the improvement of the Canal since its digging 78 years ago.

The Project entailed the removal of 5,000,000 cubic metres of sand from above the surface of the water and clearing away 30,000,000 cubic metres of sand from the bed of the water-way.

The clearing of sand from the bed of the water-way had been carried out by three American companies at a cost of 180 milliems per cubic metre. The cost of this part of the Project amounted to about £(E)6,500,000.

The Suez Canal Company had previously carried out seven minor projects for the improvement of the Canal in 78 years at a total cost of £(E)20,500,000. It had also prepared a plan, the Eighth Project, for deepening the water-way to allow the passage of vessels of a draught of 36 feet and widening it from 1,200 metres to 1,500 metres to allow the passage of vessels with a tonnage of 38,000.

But, after nationalization of the water-way, the Company had found this plan to be deficient and amended it to allow the passage of vessels with a tonnage of 45,000.

The Chief Engineer of the Canal said that work on the first stage of the Nasser Plan, which aimed at making the water-way a two-way canal, had also started. The Nasser Plan was expected to be completed in 1963.

The first stage of the Plan would entail the removal of 6,000,000 cubic metres of sand from the surface and the clearing away of 69,000,000 cubic metres of sand from the bed of the Canal.

(*UAR Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3088:UAR:A]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. National Congress Of Viet-Nam Workers' Party: The third National Congress of the Viet-Nam Workers' Party met in Hanoi from September 5 to 10, with 576 delegates participating.

The Congress was opened by President Ho Chi Minh, who was later re-elected Chairman of the Party.

A major feature of the Congress was the presentation of the political report on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party by Mr. Then Le Duan.

The report spoke of the "continued domination of South Viet-Nam by US imperialism" and called for a concerted effort to "achieve a broad national unity embracing all national and democratic forces, all forces opposed to US imperialism and Ngo Dinh Diem (President of South Viet-Nam)." It said that the "achievement of re-unification of Viet-Nam was an immediate common goal."

It called for the socialist transformation of agriculture, commerce and industry. The First Five-Year Plan (1961-65), it said, anticipated that the total value of industrial output would increase by 148 per cent as compared with the increase in 1960 and the value of agricultural output by 61 per cent.

On foreign policy, it said that the Party and the Government would continue to strengthen the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. It called for strict implementation of the Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and supported the latest Soviet disarmament proposals and the Chinese suggestion for creating a nuclear arms-free zone in the Pacific. It added that North Viet-Nam wanted to pursue a policy of non-interference and mutual respect for the independence and sovereignty of other nations.

It said: "We welcome the present policy of peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Cambodia and will further strengthen our friendly relations with Cambodia.

"We support the struggle of the Laotian people for the realization of a peaceful and neutral policy and national concord and we wish to establish lasting and stable friendly relations with the Kingdom of Laos.

"We are ready to establish friendly relations with all other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

On socialist ideology, it said: "Our Party aims at strengthening proletarian ideology on the basis of systematic education in Marxism-Leninism....and the continued elimination of feudalist and all other non-proletarian ideologies. That is the direction of the long-term ideological work within our Party. In performing our ideological work in different stages, we must base ourselves on the immediate political tasks, on the state of mind of Party cadres and members and on the requirements of revolution at each stage.

"In combination with ideological education and struggle, we must oppose the manifestation of dogmatism and give special attention to the prevention of any appearance of revisionism and regard it as the main danger to the present revolutionary movement. We must resolutely defend the political line and programme of the Party and defend and enhance the leading role of the Party."

Observers interpreted the Party's ideological programme as steering a cautious path between the Russian and the Chinese positions.

Delegations of communist parties from several countries attended the Congress. It was said that the ideological conflict between the Soviet Union and China was

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reflected in the speeches of the leaders of the delegations. While the leader of the Soviet delegation, Mr. N. Mukhitdinov, urged support for Mr. N. Khruschev's disarmament proposals, the Chinese delegation emphasized that the communists must not be deceived by the "zigzags of bourgeois tactics."

(*Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3468:VND:A]

VIET-NAM (RVN)

A. UK-USSR Correspondence On US Military Advisers in Viet-Nam The Soviet Government on August 25 made public its exchange of correspondence with the United Kingdom concerning the status and number of US military advisers in the Republic of Viet-Nam.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said the same day (August 25) that a Note had been received from the Soviet Government on this subject on May 30. The contents of the Note were not made public.

The purpose of the Soviet Note, according to British sources, was to raise the question of the increase in the number of US military advisers stationed in South Viet-Nam. It proposed that Britain and Russia, as co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China, should take action to limit the increase.

Such a suggestion, it was pointed out in London, ignored completely the existence of the International Truce Supervisory Commission for Viet-Nam which was set up specifically to deal with matters of this kind. In fact, the question of increasing the number of advisers had already been referred to the Commission by the Government of South Viet-Nam. In these circumstances, it would be obviously inappropriate to adopt the procedure suggested by the Soviet Government.

(*British Information Service*)

[Prev. ref. 3410:VND:A]

B. Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem On Subversive Activity: The President, Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem, in an address to the National Assembly in Saigon on October 3 said that the problem of "communist terrorism" in the Viet-Namese Republic was becoming more and more serious.

He said: "Internal subversive activity, is more intensive every day because of the infiltration of men and equipment across the frontier."

[The countries which share the frontier with South Viet-Nam are Laos, Cambodia and North Viet-Nam.]

Referring to the suggestion that military expenditure in the country could be reduced to the benefit of the economic sector, he said that this was a tactically dangerous idea when applied to countries such as Viet-Nam which was in direct contact with the communist world.

This remark was interpreted by observers as a reference to proposals that the emphasis of American aid should be shifted from military support towards agriculture and industry.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2798:RVN:B]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: UN General Assembly Postpones Question Of Chinese Representation—Question Of Independence For Colonies Placed On Agenda; IMF, IFC And World Bank Annual Meetings; Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference; IAEA General Conference; "Pioneer VI" Fails To Go Into Orbit.

A. UN General Assembly Postpones Question Of Chinese Representation: On September 28, the UN Steering Committee put off for another year the question of Chinese representation in UN.

The Committee turned down a Soviet proposal to include the question of China's representation on the UN Assembly's agenda.

It upheld by 12 votes to seven with one abstention, a US proposal that the Assembly decline for the duration of the session to admit any move to seat representatives of Peking and oust the Kuomintang Chinese.

The US delegate, Mr. James Wadsworth, proposed that the Assembly reject the request of the Soviet Union for inclusion of the Chinese representation question.

He said that what USA objected to in the case of People's China was her record of flouting the Charter and holding it in contempt.

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Valerian Zorin said that there was "an urgent need" to include this question in the agenda of the Assembly.

Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon) said that failure to consider this issue would leave 600 million people unrepresented at UN.

Sir Patrick Dean (Britain) said that substantive debate of this issue at this Assembly could produce no possible good "and it would be wrong to jeopardize what hopes there may be of positive achievements during the session".

Voting against the US draft resolution were Iraq, Ceylon, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Sudan. Libya abstained.

Japan, Italy, Haiti, France, Costa Rica, China, Canada, Pakistan, Panama, Britain, USA and Venezuela voted for the resolution.

Mr. N. Khruschev addressed the General Assembly on October 1 on the issue of Chinese representation.

He told the Assembly that until Communist China took her "legitimate seat in United Nations, no conditions can be created for genuine negotiations and for the solution of the disarmament question."

He added: "Indeed, if an agreement was reached on disarmament, will such an agreement be valid without China? After all even if a Disarmament Agreement was negotiated, the United States would declare that it cannot be implemented because of China's non-participation, while it is the United States herself that is blocking in every possible way the participation of the Chinese People's Republic in United Nations."

He said that there could be no disarmament without China and there could not be "any normal work of United Nations without China."

The "provocative plans of creating two Chinas"—a nationalist regime and a communist one—were doomed to failure and said: "The sooner certain political leaders in the United States understand this, the better it will be for the cause of world peace."

He said: "This Organization is in need of such a great nation, such a great country as the Chinese People's Republic being represented in United Nations and taking an active part in its work."

It was the "legitimate right" of the Chinese communists to seize Taiwan (Formosa). If it had been left to the Soviet Government it would long ago have "cast to hell" Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Taiwan Islands would long ago have belonged to the Chinese People's Republic.

The US delegate, Mr. J. Wadsworth, said that his country's attitude to the question of China was not based on any conflict between State systems or slogans. He denied that the American approach was negative.

He said that on the other hand, USA took into account the various actions of the Peking Government which had offended UN principles and the conscience of mankind. He described the Chinese Government as aggressive and unfit to be admitted to United Nations. The Chinese communists, he said, had made incursions into the territories of sovereign Asian countries.

The Indonesian delegate said that, as in the past, his country wanted the question of Chinese representation to be included in the agenda.

The entire Soviet delegation walked out as the Kuomintang delegate rose to reply to the charges made by Mr. Khruschev against the Kuomintang regime.

When the debate was resumed on October 6, Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon) recommended that in the case of China, the crimes of the past should not be allowed to dominate the present and future. As for the argument that this was a "controversial question," he noted that the items on Hungary and Tibet were also controversial but these were on the agenda.

The Chief delegates of Byelo-Russia, Poland, the Ukraine and Rumania advanced arguments in favour of communist China's admission to UN.

On October 8, the Cuban delegate supported inscription of the item on the Assembly's agenda, while Australia, USA and Philippines opposed it.

The Assembly was discussing a Steering Committee recommendation that no attempt be permitted for the duration of the session either to seat the Peking Government or to remove the Kuomintang regime.

Dr. Raul Roa (Cuba) pledged Cuba's vote against the Steering Committee's recommendation, and in favour of full discussion of the issue of Chinese representation.

Sir Garfield Berwick (Australia), said that he had felt obliged to intervene in the debate because of the "outburst last Saturday (October1) by the delegate of the Soviet Union".

He said: "I got the impression from the Soviet delegate that they might secede from this body unless something was done to admit communist China.

"How can this Assembly contemplate considering this question while under such a threat....this organ exists for the very purpose of denying success to threats of force of any kind. It is unthinkable that we would with self-respect yield to such pressure at this time".

The same day (October 8) USA won a diplomatic victory when the Assembly, by 42 votes to 34, with 22 abstentions, agreed to shelve for an-

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other year the question of Chinese representation in UN.

The margin was slimmer than expected in the closest vote on the issue in the 10 years that USA had successfully asked the Assembly to take no action on the demand to oust Kuomintang China and seat People's China.

Earlier the General Assembly voted down Russia's demand for a debate on the Chinese representation question. Voting was 38 to 34, with 26 abstentions.

Notable defectors from the Western alignment—headed by USA, Britain and France—in the voting were Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, Ireland, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal and Sweden.

The US delegate, Mr. James Wadsworth, in a statement issued after the vote, said:

"The Assembly has decided for the 10th consecutive year not to place on its agenda the question of Chinese representation. It has again agreed not to consider proposals to unseat Kuomintang China and to seat People's China.

"This shows that the US policy to keep communist China out of UN, in the light of communist China's aggressive and war-like behaviour, continues to have the support of the majority of the world community. This is despite the heavy pressures put on many States to vote the other way.

"We welcome the fact that UN has rebuffed communist China's continued campaign to shoot her way into it."

Earlier, the Assembly rejected a Nepalese amendment seeking to reverse the Steering Committee's recommendation. Thirty-eight countries voted against it, with 26 abstentions. One member was absent.

India, Indonesia and Burma voted for the amendment.

The other nations which voted for it were: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelo-Russia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, the Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Republic, the Yemen and Yugoslavia.

The nations which voted against it were: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Kuomintang China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, the Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, South Africa, the United Kingdom, USA, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The abstentions were: Austria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Malagasy, Gabon, Iceland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Laos, Libya, Madagascar, Niger, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia and Upper Volta. Thirty-four delegations voted that the question should be fully discussed in the General Assembly. Cuba, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Ethiopia voted this year for the question of People's Chinese membership being considered, in addition to those who had voted for the same proposal in 1959.

There were only 42 delegations, instead of 44 in 1959, supporting USA in her opposition to placing the question on the agenda. Malaya and Laos, which had voted in support of the US position in 1959, abstained this year.

In 1959, nine countries had abstained and this year the number increased to 22.

Cuba and Ethiopia abandoned their position of abstention to vote this year in favour of discussing the question. Nine of the African States of the French Community abstained, as also Cyprus. Mali was expected to vote in favour of discussion of China's admission, but Senegal's vote came as a surprise. Observers thought Senegal was trying not to create any new difficulties with Mali, and therefore voted as Mali did.

Among other African countries formerly French which abstained from the vote, some at least were known to be actually in favour of discussing the Chinese question. But their abstention during one of their first opportunities to vote at UN was thought to be a gesture of support to the US stand. Had they voted in favour of placing the Chinese question on the agenda, the required simple majority would have been won and the subject would have been fully discussed for the first time.

Speaking on a point of order after the President of the Assembly, Mr. F. H. Boland had suggested that the Assembly might go on to a vote, Mr. Krishna Menon (India) said that the Steering Committee's competence was limited to the procedural organization of the agenda.

In the present case it was taking a political decision, in which it was out of order. The Committee was a "creature of the Assembly" and it had no right to over-ride the Assembly. It was not empowered to say that a State should or should not be admitted. It was only entitled to say whether a question might or might not be included in the agenda.

Mr. Boland replied that he did not think it fair to give any ruling which would suggest that the procedure followed previously had been wrong. He proposed to proceed in accordance with what had been followed at previous sessions.

Indo-American Exchanges:

The proceedings became bitter when the US delegate, Mr. James Wadsworth, and Mr. Krishna Menon (India) clashed in what was described as the worst Indo-American exchange in the Assembly during the session.

What provoked Mr. Menon was apparently Mr. Wadsworth's advice to him to "study American history a bit more extensively" and the suggestion that "Mr. Menon may wish to re-write history."

Mr. Wadsworth was objecting to Mr. Menon's comparison in an earlier speech between the American revolution and the Chinese communist revolution.

Mr. Menon had asked Mr. Wadsworth to read the American Declaration of Independence and find out what it said about the right of people to overthrow a Government with which they were dissatisfied.

The United States, he asserted, "has at no time been an advocate of the concept of legitimacy, whether it was a question of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or Frederick Barbarosa."

He added: "Out of courtesy to my friend Mr. Wadsworth, I will not go into later conflicts which sought to establish the authority of Government over the whole of this continent and will only refer to purchases of Alaska, Florida, Louisiana and Rhode Island where there was no question of force by one side against the other.

"If you object to revolutionary Governments, then you simply argue against the whole idea of progress." He recalled that there were in the Assembly many States like those of Latin America which were the "products of revolution."

He said: "I was rather pained to hear Mr. Wadsworth of all people speaking of recoiling from this (idea of China's admission) because it came from a friendly country. My country is, friendly to his, but we have never excluded from our friendship adherence to facts. We have never construed friendship as meaning conformity. We have never meant by friendship exclusion of frankness where it is required."

He said that in this particular case there was no reflection on USA and he was only citing historical examples to show that they could not argue in the Assembly "that some country, some State or some Government is not admissible because its regime was established by revolution."

Mr. N. Khruschev's Comment:

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Khruschev, in a statement issued from his Glen Cove residence on October 8 said that the close margin by which the question of communist China's membership in UN was defeated indicated that USA was not winning but losing the 'cold war.'

He said: "The most important thing is not the way that the voting turned out. It is not because we are so worried about China—if they expel us we would not cry over the matter — but we are taking part in these discussions because we want to expose the stand of those who oppose the admission of China.

"The time will come when all these obstacles that are being erected will tumble down like a house of cards."

Question Of Independence For Colonies Placed On Agenda:

On October 13, the General Assembly accepted a Soviet proposal that the question of independence for all colonial people be discussed at a plenary session of the Assembly without prior reference to the Political Committee.

But it rejected another Soviet proposal that the U-2 and RB-47 plane incidents be also discussed by the Assembly. Instead, the Assembly decided that this question should be referred to the Political Committee.

The vote on the first proposal — the issue of independence for all colonial peoples—came after an appeal by President Sekou Toure of Guinea to the East and West to drown their political, economic and other 'cold war' differences to vote for discussion of the item in a plenary session of the General Assembly.

He urged the Assembly to give unanimous approval to the recognition of independence for the colonial peoples by adopting the Soviet resolution.

He said: "In regard to so noble a problem no division is possible."

The Indian delegate, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, supported the Soviet proposal that the declaration granting independence to colonial countries be discussed in the Assembly.

He said that the time had come for a declaration of faith by the Assembly. India, he said, did not subscribe to the view that the matters referred to the Committees were not important. However, this particular item lent itself to discussion directly by the plenary session because it was in the nature of a general declaration not involving many details.

Earlier, on October 13, the General Assembly adjourned in uproar, while discussing the Soviet proposal to debate in plenary session Mr. Khruschev's draft declaration of independence for all colonial peoples.

The President of the Assembly, Mr. F. Boland, broke his gavel in a vain attempt to stop the Rumanian delegate, Mr. Eduard Mezincescu, from speaking.

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The uproar ended when Mr. Boland, abruptly adjourned the Assembly, as Mr. Mezincescu shouted at the top of his voice: "I can only hope that the Irish people enjoy the same measure of freedom that the Rumanian people do."

Mr. Mezincescu had gone to the rostrum to protest against the US delegate, Mr. Francis Wilcox's statement that "there are a number of States in Eastern Europe which do not have complete independence."

There was also a scene involving Mr. Khruschev which occurred when a Philippines delegate, Senor Lorenzo Smumulong, made the charge that the countries of Eastern Europe had been deprived of their "civil and political rights and have been swallowed up by the Soviet Union."

Mr. Khruschev protested against the unequal attitude to representatives of countries present at the Assembly.

He asked why, when the Congolese delegate had spoken, the President had stopped him, saying that the Assembly was discussing procedure, and now that "this jerk, this stooge of American imperialism"—the Philippines delegate—was touching on non-procedural questions, the President was sympathizing and not stopping him.

He asked: "Is that justice?"

He said that it was impossible "in our time to cover up with prayers the nakedness of colonial plunder".

The nations on which the colonialists were trying to graft their civilization knew that such a grafting cost the lives of their brethren.

He added: "The mask should be resolutely torn off these colonialists and the real face of those who brought disease, poverty, famine and death to the enslaved countries should be exposed."

He said that if UN failed to adopt proposals aimed at the elimination of the colonial regime, the peoples of the colonial countries would have no alternative but to "take to arms".

He said: "If they are deprived of the right to independent existence, to the choice of political and social systems of their liking, to the building up of life on their land as they wish, they will win this right in the struggle.

"I have already said—and I repeat it again—the Soviet people are on the side of those who fight for their liberation from the colonial yoke for their freedom and independence".

He repeated his criticism of the UN Secretary-General Mr. Hammarskjoeld, declaring that in the Congo, he had done everything possible in favour of the colonialists. He claimed that Mr. Hammarskjoeld had disorganized by his actions the normal functioning of the legitimate Government and deprived it of the means of transportation and communication.

He added: "The imperialist colonialists have found Col. Joseph Mobutu, supplied him and other scum-traitors of the Congolese people with money and had bribed the army, so as to rely on it to continue colonial plunder.

"Relying on the will of their people and on the lawfully-elected Parliament, the Government of the Congo, headed by Mr. Lumumba, exerted all its efforts to defend independence and the integrity of the country."

He said that the final collapse of the "rotten colonial regime" was only a matter of time. He appealed to all States to agree on steps aimed at the elimination of colonial Governments "so that this natural and irreversible historic process should develop in conditions of the maintenance of peace and world security."

Addressing himself directly to the delegations of the new nations of Africa and Asia, he said that "the colonialists" pretended to be "magnanimous Christians" who even permitted themselves to condemn oppression and colonialism.

He declared: "All this was being done to win you to their side so that you, representatives of the countries which were colonial, should today support the colonialists themselves".

It was a bid by the colonialists for help "in their struggle for the preservation of the colonial system while in the countries which have won political independence they seek to create such conditions as to enable the colonialists to continue robbing the peoples of those countries by taking advantage of their backward economy."

He recalled that Mr. Harold Macmillan had "quite recently used all his eloquence to depict British benevolence towards colonial peoples".

He added: "But see what the British Press reports on the actual state of affairs in the colonies. Kenya, Rhodesia and other colonies are seething. The colonialists have had to send re-inforcements to Rhodesia. What are these re-inforcements? Is it, perhaps, bread, medicine, doctors and teachers that they are sending?

"No. it is not. It is troops, machine-guns, shells and ammunition that are being sent as re-inforcements. Send us more ammunition—that is what the colonialist benefactors demand".

He said: "Scores of people and nations have already shaken off the ignominious colonial yoke. The time has come for the complete and final liberation of all the peoples from colonial oppression. This question now has become especially urgent and acute.

"The General Assembly should be duly aware of the fact that if most urgent measures are not taken colonialism can still cause much suffering and take a heavy toll of millions of human lives and give rise to armed conflicts and wars, thus endangering peace and security not only in some areas of the globe but the world over."

He urged the delegates of the new nations to "remember that the destiny of your brothers of the African continent depends to a large extent upon you. It is with your hands that the colonialists want to do this dirty deed—to prevent the adoption of the declaration on the liberation of all the colonial peoples. It is with your hands that they want to go on tightening the noose around the necks of the colonial peoples, strangling those peoples.

"That is why the Soviet Government calls on you to express your will, to show that you can defend not only the interests of your people and your States but that, having won independence, you also remember those who are still suffering under colonial bondage".

He said that the discussion of the problem at plenary meetings of the Assembly with the participation of the Heads of Government and Foreign Ministers would "make it most authoritative and ensure the most favourable conditions for its successful solution within the frame-work of UN."

The British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, who followed Mr. Khruschev to the rostrum, said his Government recognized that the Soviet item dealt with a subject of "great interest" to all member-States.

He declared: "The transition of colonial peoples to the status of sovereign independence is one of the most important developments in this period of history—one with which my Government is deeply and urgently concerned.

"Indeed, I can say there is probably no other Government represented here more concerned with this problem than the UK." For this reason, he said, Britain supported the idea of discussing the Soviet proposal, but she believed that the matter should first be discussed in committee and not immediately by a plenary session of the Assembly.

He said he hoped that the discussion proposed by the Soviet Union would be "responsible and constructive" and that the "vital principles involved will be discussed in a way which pays regard to the desire of all peoples of the world to achieve peace and prosperity and individual freedom.

"Unfortunately, an examination of the item submitted by the Soviet Union and the speech to which we have just listened must, I am afraid, dispel this hope."

He said it was obvious from the terms of that speech and the Soviet memorandum on the subject that "the Soviet Union is not interested in any examination of the true nature of this problem".

He added: "The memorandum is cast, I regret to say, in terms all too clearly designed for propaganda purposes. It contains no word of the constructive work of those Powers administering dependent territories in bringing stable independence to many new nations in Africa and Asia or of the various circumstances in the States concerned.

"By all means let us have a debate on this, but we believe the Assembly would be wise to allot this item first to a committee".

Mr. Dobrivoje Vidic (Yugoslavia) said that he felt a general discussion of the Soviet proposal in plenary sessions of the Assembly, instead of in the main Political Committee, would be "useful at the present juncture."

Mr. Vaclav David (Czechoslovakia) took a similar position.

Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana) also supported the Soviet proposal.

Speaking under the right of reply, Mr. Ormsby-Gore (UK) said that some of the speeches had indicated that perhaps he had not made Britain's position sufficiently clear.

Of course, Britain regarded the issue as a "very important matter", but he did not subscribe to the view that important matters were not referred to committees. If the Assembly decided in favour of discussion in the plenary session first, Britain would take part in the discussion and make constructive contributions to it.

The US delegate, Mr. Francis O. Wilcox said: "USA is against colonialism and we are against it wherever it occurs."

Referring to East European countries, he said that the conduct of the Rumanian and Soviet delegations was "a clear indication that the Soviet satellite system is the weakest spot in the Soviet anatomy. They have demonstrated once again this afternoon that they cannot stand to hear the truth."

"In recent years unfortunately, there has been no opportunity for the clearly expressed will of the people to assert itself. The Governments there are captive Governments, propped up in position by Soviet power. This is colonialism if ever I saw it."

The Assembly approved by show of hands the Soviet proposal that the question of independence of colonies be discussed in plenary session.

(The New York Times, The Times, London, USIS and UK High Commission, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3603: AOA: A]

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B. IMF, IFC And World Bank Annual Meetings: The annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) began in Washington on September 25. The meetings of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) began on September 26.

Finance Ministers, heads of central banks and other officials of the Fund's 68 member-States attended the meeting of IMF as well as the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation.

IMF Annual Report:

The IMF in its annual Report said that trade was increasing, inflation was waning and depleted foreign exchange reserves were being built up.

[IMF was created in 1944 to establish stable relations between the currencies of nations in international trade].

The Report said that the financial year ended April, 1960 showed a continued upswing in world industrial activity and an increase in world trade.

Industrial production in 1959 was 10 per cent higher than in 1958, and the value of world trade had increased by 6 per cent in the same period.

It praised the Governments which had taken strong measures to fight inflation as production approached the limits of capacity.

It noted that the "freeing of trade from the shackles of the post-War period had led to increasing competition." This had made itself felt more and more in the pricing of goods and the promptness with which orders could be met.

It said: "Except in the first half of the 1950's, there was increasing evidence that countries in Europe and elsewhere, whose economies had been greatly disrupted by the War were regaining competitive strength in relation to USA. This tendency was overshadowed for a time, however, by the boom conditions and the special political and exchange difficulties of the years 1956 and 1957. As these difficulties were overcome, the Western European industrial countries and Japan were able to earn large payment surpluses."

The prices of some industrial raw materials had recovered part of the loss suffered in the 1957-58 recession, but foodstuff prices on the whole had tended to weaken even further.

It said that this downward trend presented serious problems for under-developed countries whose foreign exchange receipts, for the most part, came from the export of these products. But, it commented that in 1959 the less-developed countries had in fact increased their reserves for the first time since 1956.

It called on the two rival trading groups in Western Europe—the six-nation Common Market and the British-led seven-nation European Free Trade Association—to pay full attention "to the importance of reducing trade barriers to provide greater opportunities for an expansion of world trade, not only in industrial but also in primary products".

World Bank Annual Report:

The World Bank in its annual Report published on September 27 recorded several important events during the year: the cumulative total of Bank lending passed $5,000,000,000; the total reserves of the Bank grew to more than $500,000,000; the Bank's subscribed capital was more than doubled to $19,308,000,000; and good progress was made in bringing into being a new affiliate of the Bank, the International Development Association (IDA).

The Report expressed the opinion that 1960 marked the beginning of a period of change in international economic relationships, largely because of a heightened international awareness of the financial requirements of the less-developed countries of the world.

During the year, it said, steps were taken towards the establishment of IDA, which would have initial resources equivalent to $1,000 million and would be able to provide development finance to the less-developed areas of the world on terms more flexible than those of the Bank's own loans. It indicated the likelihood that IDA would be ready to begin operations in the Autumn of 1960.

An Agreement between India and Pakistan governing the use of the waters of the Indus basin was reported, as also the success in obtaining from friendly Governments offers of financial aid sufficient to meet the estimated costs of the public works necessary to carry out the Agreement.

Reference was also made to other actions taken to assist economic growth in India and Pakistan, partly by additional Bank lending and partly by efforts to educate world opinion in the problems of the sub-continent by means of a mission consisting of three internationally known bankers who visited India and Pakistan at the suggestion of the World Bank President, Mr. Eugene Black.

The year's lending totalled $659 million, the regional distribution being as follows:

Asia and the Middle East	$ 273 million
Africa ...	$ 183 million
Latin America ...	$ 134 million
Europe ...	$ 69 million

Transportation was the principal purpose of Bank-lending in 1959-60, accounting for $245 million. Included were an oil pipe-line for the new Sahara oil-field, a loan for the Suez Canal, another for the first road express-way in Japan and loans for transportation improvement in India, Pakistan and the Belgian Congo. Electric power loans were in second place at $208 million. Loans for industry aggregated $146 million, the largest being a loan of $66 million for iron-mining in Mauretania.

More was lent for agriculture than for some years past, the total being almost $60 million. African agriculture accounted for more than half the total.

The year was an active one for the technical assistance activities of the Bank, particularly in a new role, that of an Executing Agency for projects of the UN Special Fund. A survey of the electric power needs and potential of Argentina was completed for the Special Fund during the fiscal year and the Bank also accepted responsibility for executing the following Special Fund projects: the Niger River Dam survey for Nigeria, a study of Georgetown Harbour in British Guiana, a comprehensive survey of transportation needs in Argentina, a mineral survey in Surinam and a survey of siltation at the port of Bangkok in Thailand.

Membership of the Bank remained at 68 during the year.

Mr. D. H. Jawad's Address:

A protest over the reduction in petroleum prices was raised on September 27 before the annual assembly of IMF and the World Bank by Iraq's Finance Minister, Mr. Dirak Hashim Jawad.

He said that some of the leading developed countries modified their economic policies "without taking into consideration their effect on the economies of less-developed countries."

He added: "An outstanding example of this is the reduction in oil prices which had been decided upon without the least regard for the interests of the countries concerned."

He also asked that the World Bank reduce interest rates on loans to less-developed nations.

Mr. Morarji Desai:

The Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, told the joint meeting of the World Bank and IMF on September 27 that the problem of aid to under-developed countries had become more urgent, more dangerous and a good deal more complex than was the case at the end of the War.

Since the inception of the World Bank, requirements of the under-developed countries on the whole had changed substantially in character and aptitude.

He stressed the importance of the signing of the Canal Waters Treaty by Pakistan and India and said that it was the most outstanding achievement of the World Bank during 1960.

He made the following suggestions to increase international efforts in favour of the under-developed countries:

(1) There should be a sound scheme of economic aid for long-term development covering the entire economy; (2) There should be a general preparedness to commit aid in terms of economy as a whole; (3) A developing country ought to be put in a position to plan its future development sensibly by advance commitment of aid over a number of years; and (4) Lending countries should try to maximize the value of every allocation of aid they made by enabling the borrower to buy on competitive terms.

Mr. W. A. B. Iliff:

Addressing the meeting, the Vice-President of the World Bank, Mr. W. A. B. Iliff said that the Bank must stop depending mainly on US contributions.

He said that five years ago, the US contribution of $635,000,000 was larger than all other usable contributions from other member-States put together, but at present, the international character of the Bank's finances was entirely established.

He told the meeting that even without the US contribution, the Bank had more than $1,000,000,000 available for loans. More than half of the Bank's consolidated debt, which exceeded $2,000,000,000, was held outside USA. The Bank had borrowed money on the capital market in Belgium, Canada, West Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Britain as well as in USA. During the last three years, West Germany had been the major source for loans.

He drew special attention to the problems set by "new countries" which had recently acquired independence. The new countries presented a new source of problems to United Nations, to the World Bank and to other international agencies.

He said: "Collectively we have not yet managed to fashion an adequate response." He also referred to the borrowing problems which confronted newly independent nations with development programmes.

Once a country embarked on a development programme in earnest, that country could with great rapidity reach the point where its ability to borrow foreign capital on conventional terms was very limited in comparison with the amount it could effectively employ. That was cer-

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tainly the case with India and Pakistan. It might already be the case with other countries also. If the tempo of progress in the under-developed world was not to be dangerously retarded, some other forms of development financing must be made available on a substantial scale.

He expressed satisfaction over the fact that IDA had begun financial operations. But, he said that the resources of the new organization were "very modest compared with the needs of the under-developed world."

He mentioned the efforts which had been made for some time by a group of Governments to provide large-scale developmental assistance to India. They were holding informal discussions with the Bank to exchange information about assistance programmes and intentions and to achieve some co-ordination of effort. A meeting had been held in Paris to give preliminary consideration to India's Third Five-Year Plan and to her estimation of the foreign exchange assistance which the Plan would require. Further meetings would probably be held next Spring.

A similar consortium would meet in Washington to review assistance to Pakistan in the light of Pakistan's development plans. A few other countries had approached the Bank with a view to holding meetings of the same sort.

He added, however, that the system of consortium was not "a device whose application can be made universal. The need is not just for finance, but for efficient and effective development programmes."

Mr. M. Shoaib:

The Pakistan Finance Minister, Mr. Mohammed Shoaib, expressed deep appreciation of the World Bank's role in settling the Indus canal waters question.

He said that the year just ended could be declared "highly successful on the strength of the Indus basin settlement alone. In fact, the Bank has registered progress in all its normal operations."

He asked whether the Bank had to continue its one per cent commission charge, with total reserves in excess of 500 million dollars. Foreign loans available to his country were not sufficiently long-term. He added: "We, therefore, hope that loans extended to us in the future will be on a more liberal basis, with respect to both interest rates and maturities."

He reported that in the past two years there had been a marked improvement in the economic climate in Pakistan and a marked revival of investor confidence. Inflationary pressures had been brought under control and a degree of internal financial stability had been achieved.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd:

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, announced on September 28 that in the next few days, Britain would be paying a further £20,000,000 to IMF, leaving only about £30,000,000 outstanding.

In August, 1960, Britain repaid £25,000,000 to the Fund, and still had a useful addition to her reserves. He said that it was very unusual for sterling at this time of the year to be strong enough to allow such actions.

He warned against the possibility of "competitive deflation" unless both surplus and deficit countries took the necessary actions.

He said that a country with an excess of reserves could run a persistent and substantial overall deficit, but "a persistent and powerful one-way movement of reserves indicates a state of disequilibrium in international payments which requires corrective action."

The growth of reserves in many countries, he said, had taken the form not only of gold but also of an increase in the short-term liabilities of USA and UK.

He stated: "The size and persistence of this flow points to something in the nature of a fundamental disequilibrium which must ultimately be corrected in one way or another."

A country in persistent deficit would be bound sooner or later to take corrective action. Conversely, a continuous inflow of reserves into a country which already had enough internal and external resources would tend to produce an expansion of credit.

He added: "But if these pressures are not allowed to have their effect, there is a danger of countries trying to solve their payments problems by competitive deflation with all the world-wide stagnation and unemployment it would involve. We must not assume that it is a temporary problem which will solve itself."

Mr. R. Anderson:

The US Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Robert Anderson declared that 'the outlook for economic activity in this country is favourable, both for the near future and for many years ahead".

He also promised policies which would "maintain the dollar at its existing gold parity as a sound and reliable currency". Total output and income had advanced to all-time peaks, and businessmen could now make plans and calculate costs on the basis of a reasonably stable dollar.

Turning to the US balance of payments, he mentioned a very sharp increase in exports this year—but there was an overall payments deficit of something like $3,000,000. A reasonable equilibrium in the balance of payments had not been achieved. He said: "As we advance towards it, our aim is to merit continued confidence at home and abroad."

He added, however, that the economies and monetary policies of all nations were inter-dependent and USA hoped that the European Common Market and the European Free Trade Area and other countries and groups would pursue liberal and commercial policies regarding imports.

He suggested that industrial countries with large surpluses should consider reducing internal taxes on commodities imported from the less-developed countries.

Mr. M. Yamagiwa:

The Governor of the Bank of Japan and alternate Governor of Japan at the Fund's meeting, Mr. Mawamichi Yamagiwa spoke of the international practices of discrimination against Japan and said that such discriminatory treatment was discouraging to "our efforts towards freer trade and payments".

He hoped that the Fund would be able to advance the liberalization of trade and payments in its true sense through close co-operation and mutual collaboration with GATT "without falling to the ground between two stools by technical considerations of legal jurisdictions".

M W. Baumgartner:

The French Finance Minister, M. Wilfred Baumgartner, said that the monetary policy of members of IMF must "make allowance as far as possible for the world situation".

Monetary policy should not accentuate the divergent movements of capital now 'worrying' certain countries. The rising world resources were not presently an obstacle to economic expansion and social progress.

Mr. Robert L. Garner:

Speaking at the meeting of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) on September 29, Mr. Robert L. Garner, President of IFC, asked the member-States for authority to broaden the scope of aid to private enterprise in developing nations.

He said that the authority was necessary for the institution to carry out its purposes efficiently.

[IFC, as an affiliate of the Bank and the Fund, is the only international financial agency established solely for the purpose of stimulating economic growth by lending to productive private enterprise together with private capital investment.]

Mr. Garner's proposal would amend the IFC Charter to enable it to make capital stock purchases in private enterprises. Final action on the scheme was expected to be deferred for some months.

Mr. Per Jacobsson:

The Managing Director of IMF, Mr. Per Jacobsson, said that the world financial institution would continue to devote close attention to trade restrictions and resulting problems.

Speaking at the closing session of the meetings of the Fund and the World Bank, he also promised that world-wide commodity price fluctuations would be kept under study.

He said that he wished to give these assurances to the Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai who had earlier expressed his concern about the low prices India was receiving for exports of her commodities.

He also voiced confidence about exchange rates and about the avoidance of deflation. He attached great importance to the declarations by certain of the larger countries indicating that there was no intention to alter the existing exchange rates.

Looking back upon the period of post-War adjustments, he said: "It is not surprising that exchange rates have been subjected from time to time to a certain amount of buffeting; but I think we can now feel confident that in the new environment of greater price stability the present exchange structure will continue to gain in strength."

Speaking on the possibility of deflation, he said: "It seems to me that the present situation is characterized by greater stability in the level of prices, rather than by any apparent deflationary tendencies."

Election Of Officers:

On September 30, Mr. Sunthorn Hongladarom, Governor for Thailand on the World Bank, was elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Bank. Mr. Morarji Desai, Governor for India, was elected Vice-Chairman.

Both would hold office until the close of the next annual meetings in September, 1961.

In the past year, the chairmanship was held by Australia, with Pakistan and Mexico as joint Vice-Chairmen.

Mr. Luis Machado (Cuba) was re-elected Director of the World Bank.

He represents on the Bank's Board of Directors the interests of Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

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The Governors also decided to hold next year's conference in Vienna.

On the 13-nation Board of the Monetary Fund, Iceland, Argentina and Venezuela were elected to replace Finland, Chile and Mexico, respectively.

Morocco and Bolivia were elected to replace Malaya and Argentina on the Board of the World Bank, which also has 13 members.

At the election of Executive Directors of the Bank and IMF a change was made in the countries which automatically appointed Directors. Because of her increased quota, West Germany replaced Kuomintang China as one of the five countries which automatically had Directors on the Bank and the Fund. The list now comprised USA, UK, France, India and West Germany.

Mr. Morarji Desai's Address To National Press Club:

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the National Press Club in Washington on September 27, Mr. Morarji Desai said that India required $1,000,000,000 annually in external aid during the next 10 years. After that she would be able to develop satisfactorily on her own.

He said that India had achieved enough momentum in her efforts at economic development to make this possible.

He added: "What happens to India and to the Indian experiment in planning for prosperity in freedom assumes a pivotal significance.

"There is no such thing as prosperity in isolation either for USA or for India. Without a growing and prospering Africa, or Latin America, or the rest of Asia, the development of India cannot be sustained for long.

"For it is only as our neighbours and partners in poverty all over the world that we can expand our markets and supplement our own resources by much needed imports."

He said that during the first ten years of planned development in India, national income as a whole and agricultural production had increased by about 40 per cent, at a compound rate of about 3.5 per cent per year.

The rate of population growth of about two per cent annually had offset to a considerable degree the 3.5 per cent increase in gross income and for this reason the Indian Government had set a target of five per cent increase in gross income yearly as the basic objective of the Third Five-Cear Plan which would begin in April, 1961.

He said that the strategy of development in India was to increase savings even more and strengthen exports in relation to imports over the next decade. At the end of this period, he predicted that the country would be able to "develop satisfactorily on her own without any extraordinary form of external assistance."

He said: "Whether we shall succeed or not will depend largely on our own efforts; and here I can only say that we know the measure of our problems and the stakes involved and we are determined to do our best. But, in part, our success will also depend on the availability of external assistance in the interim period."

He added: "It is not for me to say why USA or any other country should help India to the extent necessary.

"A beginning has already been made in setting India on her feet—by the generosity of her friends and even more by the toil and the sweat of her own people. A strengthening of the effort already begun, with a clear will and reason, is all that we need. And I have every hope that this need will not remain unrecognized."

(*The New York Times, The Hindu*, Madras and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2965:AOA:A]

C. Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference: The Commonwealth Finance Ministers began their annual Conference in London on September 20. It was presided over by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. Representatives of 11 Commonwealth countries, including the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, took part in the Conference.

Normally, discussions at the Conference covered sterling area balance of payments and general world trade. But this year's Conference also discussed the Commonwealth's attitude to a possible closer association between the two rival trade groups in Europe—the six-nation European Common Market (ECM) or the "Inner Six" and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) of what are known as the "Outer Seven".

Addressing the opening session on September 20, the Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai asked the Conference to consider whether there might be some way of easing the balance of payments position of developing countries through some kind of joint operation by the industrially advanced countries.

It was reported that Mr. Desai's suggestion for international co-operation in aiding countries like India which had launched big economic development schemes and consequently required large imports of capital goods, had evoked keen interest in the Conference.

After a review of the economic situation, the Conference took up the discussion of the problem of economic split in Europe between the "Inner Six" and the "Outer Seven."

The main speaker on the subject was the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Edward Heath, who looked after foreign affairs in the British House of Commons with special responsibilities for European affairs.

His speech was directed specifically to exploring the likely attitudes and susceptibilities of the Commonwealth countries to a hypothetical reconciliation between the "Six" and the "Seven". He was understood to have explained that no actual negotiations were taking place to bring the "Six" and "Seven" together but that only certain studies were being made, particularly after Mr. H. Macmillan's meeting with the West German Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer in August, 1960.

The Finance Minister of New Zealand, Mr. A. H. Nordmeyer reflecting the Australian attitude, also strongly reacted against any integration of the "Six" and "Seven", which would affect New Zealand's food exports to Britain or Europe.

The Indian reaction expressed by Mr. Desai was that India would have to consider how her exports of primary products would be affected when something more concrete emerged.

In the absence of any firm proposals for an integration of the "Six" and "Seven", particularly on the questions of likely tariffs and quantitative restrictions or how the African territories associated with the "Six" or Britain would be fitted in, it was difficult to take any definite attitudes.

At the end of the discussion, it was decided that the Commonwealth Governments would continue the exploration of their respective positions in the light of future development, but nothing concrete was expected to arise for some months.

Mr. Edward Heath re-affirmed the UK Government's view that in any kind of negotiations between the six-nation Common Market and the "Outer Seven" European Free Trade Association, the effect on the Commonwealth should be the first of the four points to be considered.

He said that any negotiations must be looked at (1) in relation to their effect on the Commonwealth; (2) in relation to Britain's own agriculture; (3) in relation to the "Outer Seven" of which Britain was a member; and (4) in the light of the position with regard to political institutions. It was made clear that any negotiations that might take place would be governed by the four points—unchanged since set forth by Mr. Lloyd, then Foreign Secretary, in a parliamentary speech in July, 1960.

The New Zealand Finance Minister, Mr. A. H. Nordmeyer, was of the view that the position would have to be looked at more closely from his country's point of view. Commonwealth preferences (the mutual trading concessions made by members of the Commonwealth family), he said, were very important to New Zealand and to all of them and he would like to think about the answers to the kind of questions that had been posed.

In his summing up of the discussion, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd said that the change of the terms of trade in favour of highly industrialized countries was not welcomed by UK which did not want to see a diminution in the purchasing power of overseas markets. The question, he said, was how the trend could be corrected.

On the subject of "hot money" (short-term money attracted to countries with a high rate of interest) he said he found it hard to say how much of the reserves was "hot money" that would go out again and how much would stay because sterling was strong.

Aid To African Countries:

The Conference, which ended on September 21, announced a special Plan to assist African countries.

Conference sources said that Canada gave the plan a good start with a promise of $10,500,000 (about Rs. 5.25 crores) spread over three years beginning in April, 1961, to go largely towards technical assistance.

The Plan, called the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) would be of particular importance to African nations in the Commonwealth which had recently attained or were approaching independence.

Communique:

The following *communique* was issued at the conclusion of the Conference:

"The Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council met at Ministerial level on September 20 and 21 for one of their periodic discussions of economic and financial matters.

"The Council first reviewed the world economic situation and the outlook for the sterling area. Reports were given by individual Ministers on the prospects for the economies of their countries.

"The Council discussed the economic problems in relation to Commonwealth trade and investment arising from the creation of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association.

"United Kingdom Ministers expressed their concern at the possibility of growing economic division in Europe. They gave an account of the recent discussions in which they had been engaged, making clear that no negotiations between the two groups had yet begun.

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"They stated, however, that the United Kingdom Government would be prepared to examine and discuss economic unity in Western Europe. It was accepted that in any negotiations that took place, the essential interests of Commonwealth countries would be safeguarded and full account taken of the continuing importance of intra-Commonwealth trade.

"The Council was informed of the progress of the plan for setting up the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development as a successor to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

"The Council had a general discussion on development questions and took note of the views expressed on behalf of a number of Commonwealth Governments in regard to the nature of development assistance required.

"As requested by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in their communique on May 13, 1960 the Council examined the question of co-operative action among members of the Commonwealth in assisting Commonwealth countries (including dependent territories) in Africa.

"They noted that Commonwealth countries, along with others, were already providing aid bilaterally and were also making substantial resources available through existing international organizations. In order to focus attention on this effort and to help further in meeting the very great need for assistance in raising the standards of life in the less-developed Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Council proposed to initiate a Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP).

"It was expected that most Commonwealth countries would provide assistance mainly in the form of technical assistance of various kinds, including the provision of experts, training facilities or equipment or of the sharing of experience gained in dealing with development problems.

"Assistance would be given bilaterally and by increased support of existing international organizations and contact would be maintained with those organizations and with other Governments which were active in this field. The Council agreed that it would review annually the progress made.

"The Commonwealth Prime Ministers had also asked the Council to consider the question of exchanges between Commonwealth countries of persons with specialized skills and experience.

"The Council decided that the best way to foster such exchanges would be for Commonwealth Governments to improve bilateral arrangements between them by all means in their power and that appropriate arrangements should be devised, where they did not already exist, for the filling of executive as well as advisory posts of a technical and specialized nature in Commonwealth countries which had recently achieved independence."

Mr. Morarji Desai's Comment:

The Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai told newsmen in London on September 23 that the climate in UK for aid to India's Five-Year Plans was "quite good".

On India's efforts to increase her exports, he said that export promotion was difficult when so many countries were competing. He added: "We are varying our methods and we hope our exports will increase."

India, he said, could help African countries with technical assistance and personnel under the special Commonwealth Plan to assist African countries. But she had no money to lend, nor foreign exchange to offer.

A despatch from London to *The Times of India*, Bombay on September 22 said:

"The two-day meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers has ended in sharp and embarrassing disagreement over new British moves for a link with the European Common Market.

"The British Government very much wanted the other Commonwealth Governments to endorse publicly the need for a new initiative by UK to end the present economic division in Western Europe.

"This led to a last-minute 'blow-up' over the wording of the final communique. An angry Canadian official later commented: 'The British tried to make the Finance Ministers sign a blank cheque and they just weren't willing to do it.'

"The trouble arose over an innocuous-looking, but misleading phrase in the draft communique which stated that the Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth 'recognized the need' for Britain to explore the possibilities of closer association with Western Europe. The Canadian Finance Minister demanded its deletion since it clearly ran counter to the views expressed by some of the Commonwealth delegations.

"The Finance Ministers of Australia, New Zealand, India, Malaya and Ceylon also felt that it did not correctly represent the views they had expressed on the subject. Some of them had cautioned Britain that if the Commonwealth preference system was going to be watered down to facilitate the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market in one form or another, it might eventually weaken the whole concept of the Commonwealth.

"The Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Ministers expressed themselves with such vehemence that some British officials reacted with considerable irritation as though a formidable, new obstacle had been placed in the way of a rapprochement between the UK and the European Common Market Powers.

"But in the end, the offending phrase was deleted and the communique merely noted that the Finance Ministers had 'recognized the importance of political and economic unity in Western Europe.'

"Similarly, the Ministers neatly bypassed the question of further economic aid to Africa by merely agreeing upon what some of them later described as a paper plan for 'special Commonwealth African assistance.'

"The so-called Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) is not intended to raise capital or even attempt to co-ordinate the existing Commonwealth aid programmes in Africa. It will merely serve as an agenda item for an annual review of the African aid situation and generally help co-ordinate ideas when the Commonwealth Finance Ministers meet from time to time."

(*The Times*, London, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2957:AOA:B]

D. IAEA General Conference: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which began its fourth General Conference in Vienna on September 20, elected Prof. Gueorgui Nadjakov (Bulgaria) as its President.

The heads of delegations from India and seven other countries were elected Vice-Presidents, while Ghana was unanimously elected as a new member of the Agency.

On September 21, the Conference ratified the Credentials Committee's decision not to unseat the Formosan delegation or to discuss China's candidature.

It also ratified the Committee's decision not to discuss the Hungarian delegation's credentials.

Both decisions were in response to US motions tabled in the Credentials Committee. The vote against examining Hungary's credentials did not prevent the Hungarian delegation's sitting at the Conference.

On September 21, USA offered to place four of her reactors under the safeguards inspection system which was discussed at the Conference.

Mr John McCone, Chairman of the US Atomic Energy Commission and the chief US delegate to the Conference, made this offer as USA and France gave their views on the most pressing question at the Conference: the adoption of a nuclear safety manual for handling fissionable material and the setting up of an inspection and control system to guarantee peaceful uses of materials supplied by the Agency.

He lent full US support to the control system drawn up by the Agency's Board of Governors and submitted to the plenary assembly for approval.

He announced that if the system was approved, USA would offer for inspection four reactors—two for research, located in Brookhaven, (New York), the test reactor at the Argonne National Laboratory, near Chicago, and a nuclear plant being built at Piqua (Ohio). USA also offered the Agency $50,000 worth of special nuclear material for possible use in a new research reactor under construction in Finland.

He said that his country had offered the same amount to the Agency at the previous Conference.

He read to the 71 delegates at the Conference a message from President Eisenhower, which said: "In three short years the Agency has become the prime international organization in the nuclear field. I can see it as a unique forum where technical skills and resources are pooled for the benefit of mankind."

He then outlined his country's recommendations for 1961, which included technical assistance from the Agency to countries with atomic facilities in operation or in a well advanced stage of planning, support of research everywhere, improved exchanges of unclassified information, exchange of mature scientists and engineers and specialized training courses in health physics.

He stressed the problem of safe and proper disposal of radio-active wastes and said: "We must not engage in practices which will contaminate our lands, our fresh water, rivers and seas."

Indian Proposal:

The Indian delegation, led by Dr. H. J. Bhabha attempted on September 26 to reconcile the views of the Western and Eastern Powers on the proposed system of safeguards against military use of fissionable materials provided by IAEA.

The delegation was seeking a compromise solution to the question of international control and inspection.

The Soviet Union and other Eastern countries had opposed the draft on safeguards submitted to the Agency's administrative and Legal Commission by the Board of Governors.

The Western Powers, the Philippines, Pakistan and several Latin American countries stressed the urgent need for such safeguards.

India opposed the draft insofar as she felt it contained a threat of interference in the internal affairs of under-developed

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countries, which, in her view were the only countries which might request the Agency to provide them with technical aid, fissionable materials and atomic research installations which they would need.

The Indian Ambassador to Austria, Mr. Arthur Lall, who was also the Deputy leader of the Indian delegation to the IAEA Conference, on September 27 asked certain Western delegations whether they would accept a compromise solution to this problem. However, the result of the move did not appear to be very encouraging.

The Soviet permanent delegate to the Agency, Mr. V. Molotov, in a speech on September 28 gave a more favourable welcome to the Indian proposal which called for inspection by the Agency only after deliveries of fissionable material such as plutonium and enriched uranium 235 which may be used in the production of nuclear weapons.

Another Indian proposal said that IAEA control should be carried out only on deliveries to States which already possessed industrial installations for the production of nuclear arms.

Circles close to the Western delegations said that they were against the Indian proposals because, if adopted, they would make it impossible to universalize IAEA control of all contracts on atomic material and installations deliveries.

Safeguards System:

On September 28, the Administrative and Legal Committee of the Conference approved a set of safeguards worked out by the Agency and submitted for approval by the Board of Governors.

The vote was 43 in favour, 14 against, with five abstentions.

Voting had been preceded by heated discussion during which the representatives of India, the Soviet Union, the Eastern European countries and the United Arab Republic had severely criticized the safeguards standards and practices under discussion.

The Indian delegate, Dr. H. J. Bhabha, had introduced another draft resolution submitted jointly by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India and Indonesia, suggesting a radically loosened form of safeguards. This draft was not voted on after the safeguards submitted by the Board of Governors had been approved. A motion by Dr. Bhabha that his resolution be voted on first was defeated with 18 votes in favour, 39 against and five abstentions.

Dr. Bhabha pointed out that the resolution moved by him on behalf of India and the other four countries spoke for 800 million people—"the overwhelming majority of the people concerned".

He said that the draft safeguards submitted by the Board were sponsored by 15 countries, including USA and Britain, which did not represent as many people. He added: "I suppose the sponsors of the Board's safeguards system may be able to muster up a majority, but if you vote against our resolution, you will be doing the Agency a disservice".

The Committee also approved by 46 votes to eight, with eight abstentions, an amendment submitted by Austria, Sweden and Switzerland, which accepted the principles set down in the Board of Governors' safeguards but stressed the importance which these countries attached to the principles of non-discrimination in applying the inspection procedures called for in the draft.

The safeguards system consisted of two main parts:

(1) Health and safety measures; and
(2) Prevention of misuse for military purposes of fissionable material supplied by the Agency.

It also provided for the appointment of Inspectors, whose task would be to control research and power reactors built with Agency support.

The system further laid down that countries receiving Agency help should submit to an audit of their plutonium stocks—a by-product of the nuclear process.

Practically, the system was based on the system already in use under various bilateral agreements such as those signed by USA with 44 different countries.

On September 30, the Conference adopted by a large majority the safeguards system.

Voting on the resolution, as presented by the Administrative and Legal Committee was 40 in favour, 17 against, with two abstentions.

After the voting, the Indian delegation challenged the result, claiming that they themselves had counted and noted 18 votes against the resolution. The vote was then repeated by roll-call which ended with 43 in favour, 19 against and two abstentions.

On October 1, the Conference rejected a move by Poland to pass a resolution on the question of complete and general disarmament and on an atomic weapons test ban by a vote of 41 to 16, with three abstentions.

The Conference adopted, after a long debate, a resolution proposed by five Western countries, stating that the adoption of a resolution on these problems, as proposed by Poland, was not desirable since they "are still being actively studied in a more appropriate manner in other international meetings."

Among those supporting the Western resolution were India, Indonesia, Burma, the United Arab Republic, Ghana, Morocco, Afghanistan and Colombia.

The Conference, by a unanimous vote, accepted the new African States of Senegal and Mali, bringing its membership to 75. Representatives of France, USA, the Soviet Union, India, Tunisia, Portugal and Ghana spoke in support of their candidature before the vote was taken.

Conference Ends:

The Conference ended on October 1.

A survey of the decisions taken by the Conference showed that it had done a good deal of constructive work, mainly in the field of technical decisions.

It adopted a code of guarantees, including a system of inspection designed to ensure that raw material and equipment supplies to various countries by IAEA would be used for peaceful purposes only. The final text drawn up on this question was elastic enough to allow considerable leeway for its application by the IAEA Board of Governors.

Ten member-States announced their willingness to accept the IAEA system of guarantees and inspection for certain nuclear installations. They said that the system could also be applied to the bilateral agreements they had reached on nuclear supplies.

The Conference called for greater representation of Africa on the IAEA Council of Governors, and voted a resolution to this effect presented by Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq, Morocco, UAR, Tunisia and the Union of South Africa.

Election Of Office-Bearers:

On September 30, the General Conference elected Argentina, Iraq, El Salvador, Thailand and West Germany as new members of the IAEA Council of Governors.

Fifty-four votes were cast for Iraq as representative of Africa and the Middle East and 49 for Thailand to represent East Asia and the Pacific area.

[The Council of Governors comprises 33 members, five of whom (Britain, Canada, France, the Soviet Union and USA) are permanent members. Another 8 are chosen annually by the Council and 10 are elected by the General Conference for a two-year term. Five elected members are replaced every year.]

On October 3, Mr. Allan Douglas McKnight, Executive Commissioner of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, was unanimously elected Chairman of the IAEA Board of Governors.

Prof. Gueorgui Nadjakov (Bulgaria), and Dr. Carlos Graef Fernandez (Mexico) were elected Vice-Chairmen.

The Board also appointed a Scientific Advisory Committee whose members were: Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission; Sir John Cockcroft, (Britain), Prof. Vasily S. Emelyanov (Russia), Dr. Bertrand Goldschmied (France), Prof. W. B. Lewis (Canada), Dr. I. I. Rabi (United States) and Mr. Ikjoblor Luis Cintra Do Prado (Brazil).

(*The New York Times*, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. 3549:AOA:F]

E. British Labour Party Support Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament: The annual Conference of the British Labour Party, which began at Scarborough on October 5 rejected the defence policy of its leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell and voted for unilateral renunciation of nuclear weapons.

But, Mr. Gaitskell delivered a blunt warning that he and the Labour members he led in Parliament would fight the decision by all the means in their power.

He said: "There are some of us who will fight and fight again to save the Party they love. They will fight and fight and fight again to bring back sanity and honesty and dignity so that our Party with its great past may retain its glory and greatness."

He made it clear that choosing or disposing of the leader of the Party was not the business of the Conference but of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

He added: "I would not wish for one day to remain a leader who had lost the confidence of his colleagues—in Parliament".

There was a noisy scene with cries of "Shame" when he suggested that the issue at stake was possibly not defence at all but his own leadership of the party.

He said: "There are ways of getting rid of a man you do not agree with, but it would be wrong to get rid of a man by supporting a policy you do not wholeheartedly believe in".

Condemning the proposal that Britain should "go it alone" in unilaterally renouncing nuclear defence, he said: "What sort of people do you think we are? Do you think we can simply accept a decision of this kind and become, overnight, pacifists, neutralists and fellow-travellers?"

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His main line of argument was that there remained a wide area of agreement between the unilateralists—the partisans of unilateral disarmament for Britain—and other opponents inside the Labour Party.

He listed a series of points on which, he said they agreed, including the need for general disarmament, military disengagement in Central Europe, participation of People's China in disarmament talks and a ban on Britain's resumption of nuclear tests.

He added: "But, if you are a unilateralist on principle, you are driven to become a neutralist. You are driven to become one of those who wish us to withdraw from NATO".

He declared that the unilateralists must follow the "cowardly and hypocritical course of saying: 'We do not want the nuclear weapons, but, for God's sake, Americans protect us'".

At the end of his dramatic speech, his supporters sang "For he's a jolly good fellow". But it did not save the official policy—pledging loyalty to NATO based on an American nuclear deterrent—from defeat. The huge block votes of the trade unions—based on their membership figures—ensured that.

First, voting was on a motion by the Amalgamated Engineering Union, demanding "the unilateral renunciation of the testing, manufacture, stock-piling and basing of all nuclear weapons". This was carried by 3,303,000 votes against 2,896,000.

Then came a resolution sponsored by Mr. Gaitskell's biggest adversary, Mr. Frank Cousins, the trade union leader, which rejected any defence policy based on the threat of the use of strategic or tactical nuclear weapons. It was carried by 3,282,000 votes against 3,239,000—a majority of only 43,000.

A pro-Gaitskell resolution from the Woodworkers' Union endorsing official policy was defeated by 3,331,000 votes against 2,999,000.

Finally, the Executive's own resolution asking for endorsement of its policy was defeated by 3,339,000 votes against 3,042,000.

There was no voting on another resolution opposing nuclear arming of West Germany, which was sent back to the Executive for further consideration.

Mr. Gaitskell's hard-hitting oration left the Conference convinced that he had no intention of knuckling under to the unilateralists or playing into their hands by any panic decision to resign his post as leader. His uncompromising words foreshadowed something like open war between the Parliamentary Party and the non-Parliamentary unilateralists, led by Mr. Cousins.

His official policy was supported by all but a few of the 250 Labour members of Parliament. It also had the backing of the Party's National Executive Committee and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress.

Issue Of Nationalization:

On October 6, Mr. Gaitskell scored a tactical victory on the question of nationalization.

By 4,153,000 votes to 2,310,000, the Conference recognized as a valuable statement of aims his proposal to water down the concept of wholesale nationalization as embodied in Clause 4 of the Party's Constitution.

[Clause 4 of the Constitution calls for the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange.]

The vote was on a motion to refer the matter back to the Party's National Executive for further consideration. This would have meant rejection of Mr. Gaitskell's proposal.

After the Party's defeat in the general parliamentary elections in October, 1959, Mr. Gaitskell had tried to get Clause 4 changed. He contended that it created a false image of the Party by suggesting that it wanted to nationalize everything. But his proposal had met with such a storm of opposition, not only from the Left but the Right-wing of the Party, that the National Executive had dropped it.

In the debate on October 6, Mr. Gaitskell said that with nationalization one had to proceed gradually.

He added: "We must think in terms of a programme of extending public ownership that seems relevant to the electorate for the very simple reason that if it does not, they won't elect you to power".

Mr. Cousins said: "It has been said you cannot have socialism simply on the basis of nationalization. But the truth is that you cannot have it without".

Mr. R. Crossman Elected Chairman Of National Executive:

On October 5, Mr. Richard Crossman (52), a prominent Labour member of Parliament, author and journalist, was elected Chairman of the Labour Party's National Executive Committee.

Mr. Harold Wilson, the Opposition's chief spokesman on economic matters, was elected Vice-Chairman.

(*The Times*, London, and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2919:AOA:C]

F. Atom-Powered Aircraft-Carrier Launched In USA: According to the US Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, USA's first atom-powered aircraft carrier, *Enterprise*, launched at Newport (Virginia) on September 24 would be the most versatile of all weapons systems.

In an address on the launching of the Enterprise, Admiral Burke said that the vessel's eight nuclear reactors would enable it to cruise 20 times around the world at high speed without refuelling.

He declared that the Enterprise was the largest ship "ever built, of any kind, by any nation" and that it would carry the "most powerful nuclear plant ever constructed anywhere in the world".

He added that a full squadron of planes could be operated from the new carrier—more than what could be handled by the Forrestal class of carriers.

He said that the new carrier could carry "the fight to the enemy, project our military power across the sea and help to preserve our vital sea lifelines which join our efforts with the rest of the free world".

The carrier would have a new controlled aircraft landing system, the latest radar and a system of electronic computers that would enable the ship's commander to co-ordinate all of the vessel's complex activities at high speed and efficiency.

The vessel is 1,100 feet long, with a displacement of 75,000 tons and cost about $435,000,000.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2813:AOA:K]

G. "Pioneer VI" Fails To Go Into Lunar Orbit: The United States on September 25 failed in an attempt to put a *Pioneer VI* satellite into orbit round the Moon.

The US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) announced in Washington the failure of the Moon-probe a little over an hour after the Atlas-Able carrier-rocket was launched from Cape Canaveral (Florida).

NASA said that the failure was due to the malfunctioning of one of the upper stages of the carrier-rocket.

Unlike the Russian **Lunik III**, which took rough television pictures of the far side of the Moon in October, 1959, the new US instrument-packed 387-lb. satellite carried no picture-scanning device. But it was planned to go much closer to the moon and an orbit varying from 1,400 to 2,500 miles above the lunar surface was hoped for. Achieving lunar orbit, would depend largely on the hydrazine reverse thrust engine which had never been tested in flight before.

Pioneer VI was mounted atop a three-stage **Atlas-Able** rocket combination weighing over 260,000 lbs. It was made of an aluminium alloy and from its surface jutted four solar cell paddle-wheels to power its batteries for radio transmissions.

The principal objectives of launching **Pioneer VI** were to make a more thorough investigation of the environment between the Earth and the Moon and to develop a technology for controlling and steering a space-craft from the Earth.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3319:AOA:G; 3548:AOA:D]

H. Heavy Nuclear Particles Discovered: The Soviet news agency, *Tass*, reported on September 27 that a group of scientists from the Joint Nuclear Research Institute at Drubna, near Moscow, had obtained for the first time heavy particles of *xi-minus* hyperons by using their powerful proton synchrotron.

Headed by Mr. Wang Kang Chang (China), the group of specialists included the Soviet scientists, Mr. Mikhail Solovyev and Mr. Yevgeniya Kladnitskaya, Mr. Ting Ta Chao (China), Mr. Kim Hi In (Korea), Mr. Nguyen Din Ty (Viet-Nam DR) and Mr. Alexandr Mihul (Rumania).

They studied 102,000 photographs of traces of nuclear reactions and the results of the experiments were processed by means of an electronic computing machine.

The **xi-minus** hyperons—heavy, negatively-charged nuclear particles—are formed on the collision of high energy particles if at least one of them is a nucleon (proton or neutron).

They were detected in cosmic radiation for the first time by British scientists eight years ago.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3320:AOA:K]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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BURMA

A. Joint Oil Venture: The acquisition by the Burmese Government of the majority interest in the Burma Oil Company (1954) Limited was formalized on October 25. (For background please see page 3579).

The following are the salient points of the Agreement, signed by representatives of the Government and the Burma Oil Company (1954) Ltd. under which the State-acquired 51 per cent interest in the Joint Oil Venture (JOV):

The Government agreed not to exercise for a period of 15 years its right under the JOV Agreement of 1954 to acquire from the oil companies further shares in the issued capital of the BOC (1954) Limited;

To intensify the search for new sources of oil in Burma, between K250 and K300 lakhs would be spent yearly in 1961, 1962 and 1963;

The terms and conditions of service of the Burmese staff at present employed would remain unchanged;

The London office of the Burma Oil Company (Burma Trading) Limited would continue as agents of the Company for certain purposes under a new Agreement for ten years;

Further, the Company would continue a policy of accelerated Burmanization.

The Burmese and British partners, declared their intention to conduct the affairs of the Company in such a way that a reasonable return on the shareholders' investment would be earned.

It was the 'caretaker' regime, headed by General Ne Win, which initiated the proposal that the Government should acquire 51 per cent of the shares in the BOC (1954) Limited. The Pyidaungsu Government pursued the matter further and the new Agreement was supplemental to and modified in certain respects the 1954 JOV Agreement.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3579:BUR:A]

B. Rice Agreement With China: It was officially announced in Rangoon on October 24 that under an Agreement signed with China, China would buy from Burma 300,000 to 400,000 long tons of rice (1961 crop).

The Agreement was the outcome of talks between the Chinese trade mission, headed by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Lei Jen-ming, which arrived in Rangoon on October 15, and the Burmese Trade Development Minister, U Thwin and senior officials of the State Agricultural Marketing Board.

A communique issued after the signing of the Agreement did not mention the price China would pay for the rice, but it was believed to be £33 per ton.

Burma would import from China in 1961 such commodities as she required and China was able to supply so as to balance the trade between the two countries.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2941:INI:C]

CEYLON

A. Bill On Schools' Take-over Passed: The House of Representatives on October 28 passed an official Bill vesting in the Government control and management of over 2,000 Government-aided schools.

Voting on the Bill was 63 in favour and 17 against.

The chief opponents of the Bill were representatives of the Catholic community which ran a large number of private schools with State aid, the United National Party, the Federal Party and the former Prime Minister, Mr. Wijeyananda Dahanayake.

The opposition, including Left-wing parties, combined to press for the inclusion of schools run on the plantations within the purview of the Bill, but an amendment suggesting this was rejected by 53 votes to 33.

The only opposition dissenting voice was that of Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratne, representing the extremist Sinhalese National Liberation Front. He said that as schools on the plantations were largely used by children for State-less Indian-origin workers, their inclusion in the take-over would affect the solution of the problem of citizenship of these workers.

The Education Minister, Mr. Badiruddin Mahmud, said that he would see if State schools could be specifically mentioned in the next piece of legislation on the take-over he proposed to bring before the House in January, 1961. In the meanwhile, he said he would be glad to receive deputations of trade unions on the matter and convey their views to the Cabinet.

Earlier, on October 23, a deputation of Catholic bishops led by the Archbishop of Colombo, the Most Reverend Dr. Thomas Cooray, met the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike regarding the Bill.

Mrs. Bandaranaike was reported to have assured the bishops that full provision would be made for religious instruction in all schools under the proposed national system of education.

At the same time, she expressed regret that her Government could not meet the demand of the bishops to retain the schools run by them under the church management, except as provided for in the Bill.

The Bill excluded from its purview over 900 schools on the tea and rubber estates and voluntary institutions such as schools for the deaf and the blind.

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3567:CEY:A]

B. The Times Of Ceylon On Take-Over: Immediately below this cross-head on page 3580 there was a printing error. The paragraph as corrected should read as follows:

"The Times of Ceylon said in a leading article on September 22 that the statements which Mr. F. R. D. Bandaranaike had made at his London news conference were 'necessary to give an act of brusque intolerance a democratic veneer, especially considering the errand on which he has gone to Britain.' This is a reference to the possibility that Mr. Bandaranaike may try to raise a loan for Ceylon in Britain."

The error is sincerely regretted.

—Editor.

CHINA

A. Aid Agreements With North Korea: Representatives of the Governments of China and North Korea in Peking on October 13 signed Agreements on the granting of loans by China to North Korea and on Chinese supply of equipment and technical aid.

The Agreements were signed after talks between the visiting Korean Government economic delegation and the Chinese Government on the "further strengthening of mutual economic aid and co-operation" between the two countries.

The Vice-Premier, Mr. Li Hsien-nien, signed the Agreements for China and the North Korean Vice-Premier, Mr. Li Joo Yun, signed for his country.

The Premier Mr. Chou En-lai, and the Vice-Premier Mr. Ho Lung, were present at the signing ceremony.

Under the two Agreements, the Chinese Government would between 1961 and 1964, grant a long-term loan of 420 million roubles to the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic (North Korea) and would help the latter to build industrial plants for the manufacture of rubber tyres and radio communications equipment and a number of light industry enterprises producing consumer goods. China would also provide North Korea with cotton textile equipment and radio equipment.

An official statement issued on the talks said:

"The success of the talks between the Government economic delegations of China and Korea is an indication of further development and consolidation of the unbreakable and lofty friendship between the peoples of the two countries, which is cemented in blood. It is a new contribution by the Governments and the people of the two countries to the great unity and strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union."

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 2431:CHI:A]

B. Panchen Lama Condemns Inscription Of Tibet On UN Agenda: The acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, the Panchen Lama, said at Nanchang in Central China on October 22 that the inscription of the Tibet question on the UN

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General Assembly agenda was an "imperialist plot for interference in China's internal affairs."

He said: "Tibet has put an end to the old dark age once and for all. It has entered a new age of brightness, happiness and prosperous development.

"But, unwilling to acknowledge their shameful defeat, the imperialist and foreign reactionaries, under the manipulation of US imperialism, have gone so far as to include a so-called 'Tibet question' in the agenda of the UN General Assembly in a conspiracy to interfere again in the internal affairs of our country.

"Here we give a solemn warning to the imperialists, who are aggressive by nature, that all their conspiracies are like lifting a rock merely to crush their own feet. We will not be affected in any way.

"Tibet forever belongs to the People's Republic of China. All arrangements made and measures taken in regard to Tibet by our country and our Government are our internal affairs in which no foreign intervention can be tolerated."

He said that under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Chairman, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, "the people of various nationalities in our country have established entirely new relations in the common cause of building the socialist Motherland—relations of close, fraternal unity, mutual help and co-operation to ensure their common development and progress. We must at all times guard the unity of the Motherland and the unity among the people of various fraternal nationalities as we guard our own lives."

He added: "Tibet is an integral part of the territory of our country."

He said that after the victory of the struggle to put down the rebellion in Tibet, "a momentous movement for democratic reform had quickly developed throughout the Region at the urgent request of the working people in Tibet.

"The cruellest, darkest, most reactionary and brutal feudal serf system in Tibet has been eliminated. The million former serfs have been liberated, received land, houses, draught animals and farm implements and live as their own masters.

"The success of the democratic reform has greatly increased the class consciousness of the working people and their enthusiasm in production. After the completion of land distribution last year, a mass movement to increase farm production began and spread to large rural areas. More than 90 per cent of the peasant households have joined mutual-aid teams. The methods of cultivation have been improved."

This year, he declared, Tibet had garnered the biggest harvest in her history.

He said: "All this shows that only under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, through democratic reform and by firmly taking the road of socialism are the Tibetan people able to free themselves completely from the wretched position of poverty and backwardness and win a fine and happy, new life."

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3592:INI:A]

GUINEA

A. Aid Agreement With USA: *The New York Times* reported on October 31 that USA and the African Republic of Guinea had signed a technical and economic aid Agreement one month ago, but it had not been announced at Guinea's request.

It said that the Agreement had been signed in Conakry (Guinea) on September 30, after a year of difficult negotiations.

Guinea, at first, had refused to accept the US Congress' stipulation that recipients of US aid had to account for the way it was spent. Finally, however, the Guinean President, Mr. Sekou Toure, agreed to the condition.

The exact total value of the aid was not revealed, but the US International Co-operation Administration had reportedly granted 150 scholarships to Guinean students and negotiated a million-dollar loan to provide Guinea with American surplus powdered milk and other food supplies.

Guinea already had commercial ties with the communist bloc and had received $35 million worth of credits from the Soviet Union and $25 million from China.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3622:MON:A]

INDONESIA

A. Cotton-Processing Agreement With India: It was announced in Djakarta on October 27 that India and Indonesia had signed an Agreement for the processing by India of $1,500 million worth of raw cotton which Indonesia was due to receive from USA under a Surplus Agricultural Commodity Agreement.

The Agreement was signed at the Foreign Office by the Indian Ambassador, Dr. J. N. Khosla, and the Secretary-General of the Foreign Office, Mr. Suwito Kusumowidagdo.

Under the Agreement, 11,000 bales of cotton would be processed and delivered to Indonesia by March, 1961 by the Indian State Trading Corporation.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3412:IND:D]

B. First East German Consul Appointed: The first Consul-General of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Kart Vier, assumed charge in Djakarta on October 5.

Agreement to exchange Consuls-General between Indonesia and East Germany was reached in Djakarta in August, 1960 when a German Democratic Republic delegation visited Indonesia to attend her Independence Day celebrations.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

C. Soviet Gift Of Hospital And Polyclinic: An Agreement was signed in Djakarta on October 14 on the construction of a hospital with 200 beds and a polyclinic attached to the hospital, in Djakarta, by Soviet organizations.

The hospital and the polyclinic would be a gift to the Indonesian people from the Soviet Government.

A joint communique issued in Djakarta said that talks on the construction of the hospital which culminated in the signing of the Agreement were carried out in accordance with the joint Soviet-Indonesian statement signed on February 23, 1960, in Bogor, by the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, and the Indonesian President, Dr. Sukarno.

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3230:IND:B; 3231:IND:B]

IRAN

A. US Pledge Of Financial Help: A *communique* setting forth a US pledge of financial aid for Iran was issued in Tehran on October 16 on the conclusion of the week-long negotiations in Tehran between Iranian Government officials and the American Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr. Martin.

The communique said that USA firmly intended to help Iran face "certain financial obligations arising from her second Five-Year Economic Development Plan" and would study ways of favouring the application of the Third Five-Year Plan, due to start late in 1962.

Mr. Martin arrived in Tehran after the Iranian Government had promised the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that it would apply a policy of economic austerity to deal with its balance of payments deficit.

In exchange for this promise, IMF granted Iran a stabilization credit of $35,000,000 and recommended that USA extend a credit of $80,000,000 to Iran between now and 1962 to help the Third Five-Year Plan.

(*Tehran Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2648:IRN:A; 3111:AOA:A]

JAPAN

A. Government's Policy Statement: In his first policy statement to the Diet since his nomination as Prime Minister on July 18, 1960, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, on October 22 strongly committed his Government to the US Mutual Security Treaty and to close co-operation with the 'free world', more particularly with the nations of Western Europe.

He said that the recent trend which had appeared in Japan in advocacy of neutralism, had ignored the fact that "Japan's national strength has an enormous bearing upon the East-West power balance" and had also failed to realise that "our country considers its co-operation with free countries as the primary basis of national prosperity and economic development."

He added that Japan had been able to maintain peace and security with the smallest defence costs in the world. Her economy had "achieved a phenomenal expansion of 17 per cent" during the last fiscal year and was endowed with a "surprisingly deep-rooted power for growth", while prices in Japan had shown the highest degree of stability in the world.

He promised to formulate a comprehensive financial and economic policy anticipating an annual growth of 9 per cent on the average during the next three years, which would lead the country onwards to a doubled annual income in 10 years. Technological education would be expanded and Japan would start creating techniques of her own. Primary industries would be developed and modernized, living standards would rise and the social security system would be replenished.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Zentaro Kosaka, told the Diet in a foreign policy statement that Japan could not take a neutral stand but would co-operate with the 'free nations.'

He stressed the need for promoting friendly relations with the West European

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countries from the political and economic view-point.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3479:JAP:A]

JORDAN

A. Wheat Grant By USA: Representatives of Jordan and USA on October 15 signed an Agreement in Amman under which USA would send 65,000 tons of wheat to help relieve Jordan's three-year-old drought.

(*Amman Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3467:JOR:A]

B. Communications Between Jordan And Iraq Resumed: It was announced in Amman on October 20 that land, air, radio and telephone communications between Jordan and Iraq had been resumed after more than two years' suspension following the Iraqi Revolution on July 14, 1958.

Jordan's Minister of Communications, Mr. Anwar Nashashibi, announced that he had opened the telephone service by exchanging greetings with the Iraqi Minister of Communications, Mr. Hussein Talbani.

The two Ministers assured each other that all arrangements had been made for the resumption of transport and communication services.

(*Amman Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2180:IRQ:A]

KOREA (North)

A. Demand For Participation In UN Debate On Korea: Pyongyang Radio broadcast on October 23 the text of a letter sent by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pak Sung Chul, to the President of the UN General Assembly, Mr. Frederick H. Boland on October 22.

The letter read:

"For the past 13 years, United Nations has been forced by the United States to repeat such frivolity as mechanically passing through the illegal resolutions of no practical significance by means of unlawfully placing on its agenda the Korean question which should be settled by the Korean people themselves and holding discussions on the question without the participation of the delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned. Since the Korean question has been placed again on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly for discussion, the delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the party concerned must participate.

"This is the due right and legitimate demand of North Korea."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3588:KRN:A]

LEBANON

A. Budget For 1961: According to information available on October 14, the Lebanese Cabinet had approved the draft Budget for 1961 to be debated in the Chamber of Deputies.

Income and expenditure were balanced at £(Lebanese)267,500,000, an increase of £L45,200,000 over 1960.

A higher revenue was foreseen from customs dues, and from direct and indirect taxes, enough to make up for the increased expenditure and for an anticipated fall in miscellaneous revenue, which included Government revenue from pipe-line fees.

Under the Budget, direct taxation would rise from £L58,200,000 to £L78,800,000, customs dues from £L77,200,000 to £L100,000,000 and other indirect taxes from £L39,700,000 to £L50,900,00.

Revenue from oil transit would decrease from £L23,700,000 to £L13,200,000.

[£L6.16 t : £1]

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2725:LEB:A]

MALAYA

A. RAF Installations Handed Over: The transfer of Royal Air Force installations in Kuala Lumpur to the Royal Malayan Air Force was formally completed on October 25.

The transfer was a gift formally made on behalf of UK by the High Commissioner in Malaya, Sir Geofroy Tory, to the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Tun Abdul Razak.

All RAF men and aircraft stationed astride the approach to the airport had been gradually moved south to Singapore or north to Butterworth, opposite Penang, and from the Kuala Lumpur airfield, Malaya would build up her two-year-old Air Force.

Britain had used the airfield as an operational base since 1948 when the war against the insurgents had begun. She had also used it since 1941 until the Japanese took over.

In time, Kuala Lumpur would have a separate civilian airport and the existing airport would then become a military installation.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2126:MAL:B]

MONGOLIA (Outer)

A. New Soviet Envoy: *Tass* formally announced on September 28 that Mr. V. Molotov had been relieved of his post as Soviet Ambassador to Mongolia in view of his appointment as Soviet Resident Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna.

The First Secretary of the Tula Regional Committee of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, Mr. Alexei Khvorostukhin, was named successor to Mr. Molotov as Ambassador to Mongolia.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3414:MON:B]

PAKISTAN

A. Aid For Second Five-Year Plan—Five-Nation Conference In Washington: Five major capital-exporting nations — Britain, Canada, West Germany, Japan and USA—met at the World Bank Headquarters in Washington on October 6 to discuss the possibilities of helping Pakistan to achieve the goals of her $4,000,000,000 Second Five-Year Plan.

As the two-day Conference opened, World Bank officials said that there was general recognition that Pakistan must be aided in reaching the "take-off" stage for sustained, self-generating growth as soon as possible.

Pakistan launched her Second Five-Year Plan on July 1, 1960 and the meeting in Washington was called to undertake a preliminary discussion of financial aid to that country.

Besides the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the French and Italian Governments sent observers to the Conference.

The World Bank in a statement said it was not expected that any definite conclusions regarding external assistance for the Plan would be reached at the Conference.

Mr. M. Shoaib's Address To Far East-America Council of Commerce And Industry:

The Pakistan Finance Minister, Mr. Mohammad Shoaib, in an address to the Far East-America Council of Commerce and Industry in New York on October 5 said that his country had established a climate favourable to foreign investment and urged American businessmen to explore the opportunities there.

He said: "We are anxious that private foreign investment contribute to the economic development of Pakistan."

He said that there had been a marked expansion in investment activity in the past two years "as the result of the rebirth of confidence in the future of our economy".

He added: "The rate of industrial growth in Pakistan compares favourably with the achievement of many other developing countries. The credit for this extraordinary achievement goes largely to private enterprise".

Pakistan valued such investment not only for the capital, but also for the technical know-how and managerial skill which it brought and which the country still greatly needed.

He declared: "Any investment made by American private enterprise in my country will not only have the benefit of substantial tax concessions, but will also enjoy the right to remit profits freely and to repatriate the invested capital."

He said that Pakistan would continue to emphasize maximum self-help in her economic development, because she believed this was essential to earn the support of her friends.

"But", he added, "we cannot progress with the vital task of economic development without a full measure of financial assistance from our allies, particularly the United States."

The Pakistan Ambassador to USA, Mr. Aziz Ahmed, earlier told the Council that at the core of the Five-Year Plan was the minimum demand that Pakistan's economy should grow at a rate faster than the population.

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He said: "Our strategic objective is to catapult Pakistan into the 'take-off stage' for sustained, self-generating growth as speedily as possible so that we will no longer have to depend on foreign aid for survival as a free nation."

He said that by attaining self-generating growth, Pakistan would substantially bolster the concept of free enterprise in Asia.

He added: "Indeed, by under-scoring reliance on private initiative and sensible fiscal policies, Pakistan has literally become the largest show-case of private enterprise in the under-developed Afro-Asian world.

"This is in sharp contrast to the discouragement of private enterprise elsewhere in this region by Government controls and doctrinnaire philosophies."

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3431:PAK:A]

B. **Traffic Offenders In Karachi To Be Tried:** The Inspector-General of Police, Mr. M. Farid Khan, announced in Karachi on October 19 that traffic offences in the city which "upset good order and public safety" would hereafter be tried under the Martial Law regulations, which provide for a maximum punishment of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

This drastic step had been taken, he said, in view of the increase in road accidents involving loss of life and injuries to many.

He said that there was complete disregard for traffic rules and mere suspension of driving licences or fines did not have any effect. In addition to heavy imprisonment, licences of drivers guilty of breaking traffic rules would be cancelled and their vehicles confiscated.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2793:PAK:D]

C. **Prince Aly Khan's Will:** Prince Aly Khan's will was published in London on September 13 according to which he left in England an estate valued at £189,621 gross (£135,178 net).

He left £100,000 and a house in Chantilly (France) to Madame Simone Bodin (known under the name of Bettina).

The will directed that the estate should be governed by Shia Muslim laws and "my personal law."

He named Pakistan as his country of domicile and origin.

The other clauses of the will were:

A sum of £5,000 to Mrs. Sybilla Szezeniowska of New York and £20,000 to Marek Szezeniowska when he became 21;

A sum of £10,000 to Mrs. Germaine Vuillier of Marly-Laville, France;

A sum of £5,000 to Mrs. Nellie Smithwick of Gilltown, Ireland;

A sum of £2,000 to Robert Muller of Neuilly, France;

A sum of £1,000 to "Tutti", a former servant and three months' salary to all employees with more than five years' seniority in his stables in France and Ireland;

The rest to his daughter, Yasmin, born of his marriage to the American film star, Rita Hayworth.

(*The Pakistan Times*, Lahore)

[Prev. ref. 3359:PAK:F]

SINGAPORE

A. **Indonesian Fact-Finding Mission's Visit:** An Indonesian fact-finding mission, headed by the Deputy Director for International Economic Relations, Mr. Achmad Ponsen, visited Singapore from September 26 to October 4.

The mission had discussions with Singapore officials on a wide range of subjects.

A joint *communique* issued on October 4 said that during the discussions, the two sides had approved an "agreed record" to be presented to their respective Governments for further consideration.

It said: "It is the intention of the Singapore Government, with the agreement of the Indonesian Government, to follow up these developments with a Singapore fact-finding mission to Indonesia. With the return of the Singapore fact-finding mission and submission of its report to the Singapore Government, it is hoped that the stage will be set for negotiations to bring about an Agreement which will place relations between Singapore and Indonesia on a mutually satisfactory basis."

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3194:IND:B]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: UN General Assembly Rejects Soviet Proposal For Disarmament Debate In Plenary Sessions; UN Pledging Conference; British Conservative Party's Annual Conference; East-West Youth Congress; Nigeria Becomes Independent.

A. **Disarmament Debate In Plenary Sessions—UN General Assembly Rejects Soviet Proposal:** On October 11, the UN General Assembly rejected by 54 votes to 13 with 31 abstentions a Soviet proposal to have disarmament debates in the plenary sessions instead of in the Political Committee.

By 62 votes to 12 with 24 abstentions, the Assembly accepted the proposal that disarmament debates should take place in the First Committee (the Political Committee) of the Assembly as usual.

Presenting his proposal that the question of disarmament should be discussed in the plenary session of the General Assembly, the Soviet Prime Minister, Nikita Khruschev, said:

"Under present conditions, the disarmament problem is the most cardinal one; the ensuring of durable peace depends on its solution. No other question, no matter how important, can be compared with this question, on which depends whether there will be another world war or not. War can be excluded only if agreement on disarmament is reached between States and only if disarmament is carried out under the strictest international control so that no State can secretly revive armament and threaten other States again.

"The basic duty of United Nations is to ensure peace and to reach agreement on disarmament and destruction of armaments under strict international control is one of the basic problems of the cause of safeguarding peace. All of us should realize it well, for the destinies of peace and the peoples are at stake.

"The road now suggested by the General Committee has already been tried for many years. So many years have been spent on the disarmament problem in various commissions and committees, but how much has been done in these committees for the practical solution of this problem?

"Little, very little, one might even say that nothing has been done at all. Therefore, the Soviet Government hopes that all States will, at last, realize the responsibility devolving on them and the importance of the disarmament problem and discuss this problem at the plenary session of the General Assembly.

"If the disarmament problem is to be put off as it has been done so far, there is a danger that events will be developing in the same direction as was the case in the time of the League of Nations before World War II. This was described with great conviction at the present session by the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru. There is a danger of United Nations moving in the same rut in which the cart of the League of Nations was dragging along in matters of disarmament.

"Therefore we must exert special efforts to pull out the wheels from this deep rut and to take the way which would ensure agreement on disarmament.

"It is difficult to convince people who long for peace and, consequently, for solution of all questions ensuring peace that the General Assembly has no time to discuss such an important issue as that of general and complete disarmament. You will remember how much time was spent on discussing the question whether it was worth while to keep the Chiang Kai-shek puppet in United Nations, although it is crystal clear to all sober-minded people that the legitimate rights of People's China, whose Government represents all Chinese people, should have been restored long ago.

"Now, in view of the Presidential election campaign (in the United States) such a situation has taken shape in USA when the Government of that country is apparently unwilling to assume any new and important commitments. Yet without the constructive participation of USA no agreement on disarmament can be reached at the General Assembly.

"An emergency session of the General Assembly could be convened some time in March or April, 1961 and a proposal could be addressed to all the States that they send the Heads of State or Government to lead their delegations.

"I would like to repeat that it would be desirable to call this session in Europe, for instance in Geneva, since the majority of the UN member-countries geographically gravitate to Europe. This session also could be held in Moscow or Leningrad. In that case we for our part would do everything to create appropriate conditions for the normal work of the General Assembly's session and for all delegates who would come to this session.

"If for some reason it will be impossible to discuss the disarmament problem in its full volume and to reach agreement at this session, at least on the main principles, in such a case the Soviet Government deems it necessary to convene an extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly with only one item on its agenda—general and complete disarmament.

"I call upon you, delegates, fully to realize the responsibility resting with UN in settling such an important problem as disarmament. The peoples of the whole world expect UN to pave the way, at long last, to the solution of such an urgent

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and vital task as general and complete disarmament."

Western delegates opposed Mr. Khruschev's plan for an emergency session of the UN General Assembly in Geneva, Moscow or Leningrad, in March or April, 1961.

The US delegate, Mr. James Wadsworth, said that the Soviet idea was intended to turn what should be a serious discussion into a "table-thumping spectacle."

He said that USA had been ready ever since June 27, when the Geneva disarmament talks broke up, to resume negotiations, and added: "We are ready to go back today, elections or no elections."

He added: "There is no magic in a plenary session. There is no magic in a special session of the General Assembly. There is only the question of the will and desire of the parties to negotiate honestly and equitably in the interests of the lives of us all. That will and desire will be truly tested not in speeches from this rostrum, but in real negotiations.

"There had been a further opportunity this past Summer when the Disarmament Commission was convened. Then, the Soviet Union had threatened not to take part in the Commission's work.

"Now, Mr Khruschev wants a plenary discussion. There is only one conclusion to be drawn. When there is an opportunity to make speeches and propose grandiose schemes, the Soviet Union is for it. But when there is an opportunity to negotiate in detail, the Soviet Union walks away from it.

"USA was ready to return to the 10-member Geneva Committee despite the Soviet walk-out from that body. We are ready. Let the Soviet Union respond".

USA he said, had always recognized the deep and proper concern of all UN members "in this important subject."

Fifteen years ago, USA, then the sole possessor of atomic power, had offered to turn it over to international control, only to have the idea rejected by the Soviet Union, "with such tragic consequences."

He said that USA was ready to discuss the question of disarmament now.

The Soviet proposal that disarmament be debated in a plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly was also opposed by the British delegate, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore.

He emphasized that this important and complicated subject should be fully discussed in the First Committee (Political Committee) and the result of the deliberations then brought forward to a plenary session.

He told the Assembly that it was ridiculous to suggest—as Mr. Khruschev had done—that discussing the disarmament question in committee would be downgrading its importance. This was an entirely new conception of UN committee work. "It is quite alien to the Assembly, and the United Kingdom entirely rejects it."

While agreeing with Mr. Khruschev that disarmament was now "the question of questions" at this Assembly, he said it did not follow that the best way of handling it was at a full plenary meeting with Heads of Government in attendance.

He added: "I can say there is probably no other Government represented here more concerned with this problem than the United Kingdom." For this reason, Britain supported the idea of discussing the Soviet proposal, but she believed that the matter should first be discussed in committee.

The Canadian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Howard Green, said that his country was anxious to carry out a thorough study of the disarmament question.

However, he said that for the moment the problem was to start up the whole machinery of negotiations once more, either through resuming the disarmament negotiations which had been broken off, or by beginning other discussions within a different frame-work.

He said that the atmosphere of the Political Committee was more propitious for preliminary debates and serious exchanges of views than the General Assembly, which was adapted to a whole series of speeches.

He added that the 10-Nation Disarmament Committee which had met in Geneva had made serious progress. He deplored the fact that the Soviet Union had walked out of this Conference at the very moment when the West was preparing to submit new proposals. He re-iterated the earlier Canadian suggestion that the Disarmament Committee should resume its work again under a "neutral" chairman.

Delegates of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Albania and the Ukraine supported the Soviet proposal.

Ghana's Resident Representative Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, said he would abstain when the question of debating disarmament in the plenary Assembly was put to a vote.

He said: "We have been constrained to come to this forum to speak on behalf of millions of peoples hoping against hope that this Assembly would pave the way for talks on general and complete disarmament.

"But now the very forum where disarmament should be discussed has assumed gigantic proportions."

He said he would not object to the disarmament discussion taking place in committee first. His only wish was that the talks started.

Replying to the debate on his proposal, Mr. Khruschev noted the views of Western spokesmen that the Soviet Union wanted to raise the question of disarmament at a plenary session of the Assembly for propaganda purposes. But, he said, they themselves were past-masters at propagating their views.

He said: "To us there is no argument on this question; we want to discuss this question in the forum where it would be possible to find an early solution of this burning problem.

"You may ask me: Why do we insist on discussion of this problem at a plenary session of the General Assembly and refuse to go to the Committee? The explanation is very simple. We had been in the Committee before. Begging your pardon for the rough comparison; we know this stable well enough. We know well what it smells of and we have attained no results in the Committee."

Referring to the Five-Nation Disarmament Committee in which were represented USA, UK, the Soviet Union, Canada and France, he said that discussions in the Committee had dragged on with no tangible result.

He added: "America had her best representative in the Five-Nation Committee—Mr. Harold Stassen. But, finally he walked out from this Committee, or rather he was compelled to walk out because he disagreed with the position which was imposed on him in defending the view-point of the former US Secretary of State, Mr. J. F. Dulles.

"We saw that the only thing they were doing seriously in the Committee was drinking tea or coffee, as their preference might be.

"We still have some patience left and still have the last hope that perhaps the General Assembly at its plenary meetings would help to reach agreement on disarmament and would finally safeguard mankind from war. I repeat, gentlemen, if war does break out, it will break out all over the planet. Many do not conceive what a future war would be. I have a concrete idea of such a war. The Soviet Union is not afraid of war! If war is imposed upon us, we shall fight for our country and we shall triumph, cost what it may.

"But it must be borne in mind that there will be untold losses in such a war and you, sitting here, will be responsible. It is true, what can we expect from some of those sitting here. History will not forgive them! I emphasize: We deem it necessary to discuss the problem of disarmament at the General Assembly, at its plenary meetings.

"You regard the struggle for disarmament as propaganda, but as regards the permanent questions of Hungary and Tibet, as Comrade Rapacki, Poland's Foreign Minister, aptly said here, do you sow the seeds of peace and mutual understanding? No, you seize upon questions with which you want to put countries at loggerheads.

"You will not intimidate us, the people of the socialist world! Ours is a prospering economy, our technology is on the upgrade, ours is a closely-knit people. You want to impose on us competition in the arms race? This we do not want, but we are not afraid of it. We shall beat you! In our country, rockets are produced on assembly line basis. Recently I visited a plant and saw rockets coming from it as sausages from an automatic machine. Rocket after rocket is coming off our factory lines.

"Some gentlemen will start chattering now that Khruschev is threatening someone. No, Khruschev is not threatening, but making a realistic prediction. If you fail to understand realities, if you fail to create conditions for agreement on disarmament, things will become more complicated because if there is no disarmament, this means that there will be an arms race. And any arms race will in the final run lead to a military show-down. If war starts, many of those who are sitting here will be found missing.

"So far, not all peoples of Asia and Africa who recently cast off the colonial yoke are yet aware of their strength and still follow in the wake of their former colonialist hangmen. Today this is so, but tomorrow it will not be true; this will not continue, the peoples will rise, muster their strength and want to be the real masters of the situation. Remember, gentlemen, this will happen in the near future.

"It is your right to vote for a debate on this issue in the First Committee. We have nothing against the First Committee, nothing. I do not even know where it is better and where it is worse; would it be better in the First Committee or the Assembly. But we saw that we had once tried it out in the First Committee and nothing came out of it. Therefore, for the happiness of the peoples we would like to discuss this question at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

"If you drive us again into the same Committee, we reserve the right to take part in the proceedings of the Committee or not to take part. If we see that this Committee is a screen to fool the people, that lip service is paid to disarmament while in fact nothing is done as was the case in the past, we shall quit this Committee. We shall not provide a screen, we shall not fool the working people of the whole world.

"The Canadian, US and UK representatives have spoken here. They presented themselves, so to speak, as righteous

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men. They are the colonialists who are wealthy because the colonies are poor, because the colonialists plundered the colonies. And here they pretend to be 'saints'. But honest persons see the real faces of these representatives.

"Yes, we walked out of the Five-Nation Committee. Why did we walk out? Because you, gentlemen, transformed this Committee into a stable. You have introduced in it such an evil smell that an honest person couldn't breathe in it and we walked out. We need fresh air as honest men and loyal sons of our toiling people. We walked out and shall not go there.

"If disarmament is discussed in the First Committee, we shall at first take part in this business. We shall see how discussion will be organized there.

"Perhaps it will be necessary to take a decision to broaden the 10-Nation Committee. Incidentally, we have suggested such a Committee of representatives of 15 States. We are ready to participate in this Committee on the condition that representatives of neutral countries are introduced into it as we have suggested.

"This Committee will be able to work successfully if the General Assembly decides that all countries must assume an obligation to disarm, to destroy armaments under international control.

"What international control is necessary? I repeat, if a decision is taken on general and complete disarmament, on the destruction of armaments, we shall accept any control. Select the most zealous of those who detest communism and socialism, we shall believe even them and let them draft control proposals. The more penetrating and extensive international control over disarmament will be, the better it will fulfil the hopes of the peoples that no country could secretly rearm and threaten any of her neighbours with another war.

"We are not afraid of control, but control over disarmament, control when a decision on disarmament has been taken. Hence, disarmament must be effected under control.

"And what did Mr. Macmillan suggest from this rostrum? When talking with me he said: 'Mr. Khruschev, you are in a hurry, such a matter cannot be settled rapidly.' He said: 'Let us meet, set up a Political Committee; let us set up a Scientific Committee.'

"And this Scientific Committee will decide the best way to kill the flea—whether to pull out its legs or wrench off its head? This, of course, is a 'scientific problem', gentlemen, but only to those who do not want disarmament. This is why I told Mr. Macmillan: 'You want to entice us into dark and airless labyrinths inhabited only by bats which are afraid of light. You want us to participate there in elaborating scientific problems on the ways to reach disarmament. And they say that this would take five or ten years.'

"Should we wait five or ten years, then we can say definitely that we shall not reach agreement on disarmament?

"At the present time actually only three States have nuclear weapons and a fourth has already started atomic tests, but I am convinced that in five or ten years there will be several dozen such States. And then it will be even more difficult to reach agreement.

"Already now, rockets and missiles, can be delivered to any point on the globe and incidentally we can land our spaceships at any point. And what will it be five or ten years hence? Gentlemen, you must imagine this in practical terms. Therefore, if you really want peace,—and not all who are present here want it, but the majority probably does and it is this majority that I am addressing—raise your voice in favour of disarmament and you will have the gratitude of mankind. But if you follow the representatives of imperialist, monopoly capitalists who have spoken here, if you follow the military North Atlantic bloc, the people will curse you; they will curse you because they have entrusted you with the holy of holies—peace—and you have deceived the hope of the peoples, you have failed to reach agreement on disarmament and led humanity into war."

After the vote on the Soviet proposal, Mr. Khruschev told newsmen: "Evidently, we will now have to compete in the manufacture of arms.

"USA can certainly celebrate a victory—they have put off once again a decision on disarmament and raised the possibility of war.

"This is not a victory for the forces of peace, but a victory for the forces of war, and every honest man will be very discouraged by this. Evidently, USA, Britain, France and Canada don't want disarmament, and certain other countries have not yet come to an understanding of the possible consequences that this can lead to. This is certainly very sad."

Speaking to a different set of newsmen outside his Park Avenue headquarters, he said that the Soviet Union would continue to struggle unremittingly for peace and added that he hoped all the people would wake up before it was too late.

Told that the picture he drew was a sombre one and asked if he saw any ray of hope, he replied: "Not at this Assembly."

Mr. N. Khruschev Tables New Resolution On Disarmament:

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev on October 13 tabled a resolution in the General Assembly on disarmament. He proposed that an international control organization to ensure disarmament should be set up within UN, with the participation of all member-States.

Introducing the resolution, he said that it was indispensable to change the present structure of United Nations in regard to the Secretary-General's post, to include representatives of the communist, Western and neutral groups. He also called for a change in the set-up of the Security Council.

He said that if there were delays, the Soviet Union would refuse to take part in the work of the Political Committee and the Disarmament Committee.

The following are the main points of the Soviet resolution:

(1) Disarmament should include the liquidation of all armed forces and all armaments, the dismantling of all foreign bases, a ban on nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons, as well as on rockets, the destruction of all means of transporting these weapons and a halt to all spending for military purposes;

(2) Disarmament should be carried out in pre-determined stages, and its application to nuclear and conventional weapons should be so balanced that no State or group of States would be able to draw military advantages from the measures, and the security of all States would be assured;

(3) It should be executed from beginning to end under international control. The volume of the control must be proportional to the volume and the nature of the measures to be carried out during each stage;

(4) An international control organization should be established within UN with the participation of all the members;

(5) An international police force to which UN members should be obliged to furnish troops on demand from their vestigial police forces, should maintain international order.

In order to assure the judicious use of the international police force, and exclude the possibility of its use in the interests of a particular State or group of States, it would be essential to modify the structure of the Secretariat and the Security Council of UN so that three groups of States—Socialist, Western and neutralist—were represented on both on an equal footing.

Britain-USA-Italy Resolution On Disarmament:

On October 14, Britain, USA and Italy proposed six guiding principles of disarmament in a draft resolution circulated to the General Assembly.

Britain separately circulated a draft resolution calling for the convening of a meeting of experts to "examine means of verifying measures of disarmament".

The six guiding principles were:

(1) Disarmament should be carried out progressively with measures to be completed as rapidly as possible within specified periods of time;

(2) Transition from one stage to the next should be initiated when the measures in the preceding stage had been satisfactorily implemented, provided that effective verification was continuing and that any additional verification arrangements required for measures in the next stage had been agreed and were ready to operate effectively;

(3) Nuclear and conventional measures of disarmament must be so balanced that no country or group of countries would obtain, at any stage, a significant military advantage and that equal security for all would be maintained and thus international confidence progressively increased;

(4) Compliance with all disarmament obligations must be effectively verified throughout by an international disarmament organization within the frame-work of UN to ensure that compliance with these obligations was verified from their entry into force; such verification should include capability to ascertain not only that reductions of armed forces and armaments in agreed amounts took place, but also that retained armed forces and armaments did not exceed agreed levels at any stage;

(5) Provisions in respect of international control and verification should form an integral part of any Agreement on disarmament;

(6) General and complete disarmament must start with those measures which were capable of early implementation under effective international control and are compatible with the third principle.

The resolution urged that negotiations should be "resumed as soon as possible on the basis of this resolution."

The British resolution on the convening of a meeting of experts recommended that "technical experts—scientific, military and administrative—be appointed with the minimum of delay."

This technical group should be instructed to submit a progress report to the UN Disarmament Commission within six months. The Commission consists of all the 99 members of UN.

The report should be on the system of inspection and control—their capabilities and limitations—which would be effective and fair to all concerned in relation to the seven specific disarmament measures.

East German Memorandum On Disarmament:

In a memorandum submitted to the General Assembly, the Government of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) said: "The solution of the question

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of disarmament is the most important task at present confronting all peoples and all Governments. It would prevent the possibility of new wars and make peace secure for all time.

"Two world wars have had their origins on German soil. This lays upon the German people and the Governments of the two German States the responsibility of making particularly great efforts to make peace secure and to prevent a war. The Potsdam Agreement, agreed upon by the Soviet Union, USA, Britain and France, imposed the pledge to extirpate militarism and revanchism, so that other peoples shall never again be threatened from Germany.

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic is guided by the principle that a suitable contribution of the German States must be that they begin without delay with general and complete disarmament in Germany.

"In view of the total militarization and atomic armament which is going on in West Germany, it is urgently necessary to swiftly carry out disarmament measures in Germany. The West German Federal Government is crudely infringing the principle laid down by the States of the anti-Hitler coalition at the end of the Second World War for the formation of a new demilitarized and peace-loving Germany. It refuses to recognise the results of the Second World War. It makes territorial claims on many European countries and rejects the policy of peaceful co-existence.

"The Hitlerite Generals who are once again in command in West Germany have presented a memorandum containing a programme for the all-in re-militarization of West Germany. This programme calls for the forcible recruitment of the entire male population capable of bearing arms, the unlimited equipment of the Wehrmacht with nuclear and rocket weapons and the most modern jet planes, a powerful navy unlimited in tonnage and armament, and finally the moving forward of the Wehrmacht, and the extension of its communications in the member-States of NATO far outside the frontiers of the Federal Republic. The Generals' memorandum, which was drafted and published with the full agreement of the West German Government, proves that they are taking a course towards rocket and atomic warfare. This armament policy is accompanied by a steadily increasing campaign of hatred propaganda on the part of the revanchist organizations in West Germany. Ministers of the West German Government are speakers at all important rallies in this hatred campaign and thus show that revanchism has become State policy in West Germany. Atomic armament and revanchism, however, are completely contrary not only to the Potsdam Agreement and the UN Charter, but also to the unconditional surrender which was signed by the Supreme Command of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht, to which belong the Generals who today form the Leadership Staff of the West German Wehrmacht.

"The comprehensive armament measures of the West German Federal Government and the increasing war propaganda, have created in West Germany a potential war focus which can become extremely dangerous. This focus of war threatens the peace of the German people, the peace of the peoples of Europe and the peace of the world.

"In the interests of the maintenance of peace, the speediest disarmament measures are therefore necessary in Germany. Such measures would make possible the neutrality of the two German States and thus prevent the outbreak of wars in Europe. General and complete disarmament would correspond particularly well with the national interests of the German people. Even the beginning of the first practical measures for disarmament would remove the main obstacles which at present prevent an understanding between the two German States on their re-unification."

The memorandum contained a three-stage plan of disarmament in Germany.

Under it, both German States should renounce the use of force against each other and against third parties, in declarations valid in international law.

Both German States should agree on an arms "stop" and renounce atomic armament.

A Peace Treaty should be concluded with both German States and West Berlin should be converted into a demilitarized Free City.

Mr. Khruschev Leaves For Home:

Mr. Khruschev left New York for home on the night of October 13 in a Soviet airliner.

Before leaving, he repeated his proposal for a change in the structure of UN and said that the Soviet Union would not agree to disarmament unless there was assurance that the necessary international police force was in reliable hands.

In a statement, he expressed satisfaction over the General Assembly's approval of the Soviet proposal for a full discussion of the colonial question in plenary session of the Assembly.

He added that if the delegates had shown the same determination in regard to the disarmament programme and awareness of the danger of nuclear war, UN would have taken an important step towards disarmament. He, however, said that the climate was such as to inspire a hope that major problems would be solved.

He said: "I have received many letters and telegrams from Americans. In these letters and telegrams, as well as during personal meetings, Americans have assured me of their good feelings towards our people and our country and I sincerely responded to them.

"Of course, there were vicious people, so-called picketers—hired individuals. But I am well aware of the fact that these dregs of society do not represent the American people.

"I believe that the cool relations between our two countries have arisen as a result of reckless actions on the part of the authorities of USA, which have directed two aeroplanes over the territories of the Soviet Union, but this will be overcome.

"A time will come when the peoples and the Governments of our countries will live not only in peace but in friendship."

Mr. J. Nehru On Television:

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. J. Nehru was interviewed in New York on October 8 by all major television net-works in USA on matters of current interest.

Answering questions, he welcomed the proposal made the previous day (October 7) by the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev for a top-level special session of the UN General Assembly early in 1961 to discuss disarmament.

He said he was convinced that Mr. Khruschev wanted disarmament, which, he said, was an urgent issue.

He urged diffusion of the UN Secretary-General's powers by the appointment of Deputy Secretaries-General or something of the kind.

He indicated that he would have been satisfied even with a casual gesture in response to the non-aligned Powers' resolution, which was subsequently withdrawn, urging renewal of contacts between President Eisenhower and Mr. Khruschev.

He deplored the rather crude 'cold war' pressures that he found in UN and said that it would be a good thing if at important international talks, non-aligned Powers were also represented.

He said that India would back any proposal for setting forth a principle that all remaining colonies in the world were entitled to independence. The practical measures to give effect to it might take one, two or three years. That was a matter of detail.

He said, however, that the application of the word "colonialism" to the Soviet Union was not correct.

He said on disarmament: "We have had discussions on disarmament through officials for a long time. That did not get us very far. To break the deadlock, it is desirable for the Heads of Government to meet. Any proposal to postpone its consideration or to adopt any policy which automatically put it off would be viewed with great suspicion. If it is possible, it will be a good thing to have a special session of the General Assembly, or of the Disarmament Commission, which is the same thing.

"I am quite convinced that Mr. Khruschev wants disarmament. He does not want war. He wants disarmament, whatever his reasons may be. I think it is correct to say that he has a feeling of frustration that this matter does not go forward. Some people are obstructing it."

To a question whether he was convinced that the Western Powers wanted disarmament, he replied: "Yes, but—how shall I put it?—they want it, and yet there is suspicion and fear of it; their wanting a thing and yet not knowing how to do it without getting entangled in difficulties. At the back of all this is fear and suspicion."

He predicted that the concept of nation-States would become outmoded and said that because of developments in technology and space travel, "if we survive and there are no wars, the nation-State will go out of date".

He called for steps to be taken now to remove the "rigid conditions and huge barriers" in East-West relations in order to pave the way for a resumption of top-level talks between the two blocs. He added: "It is not really difficult to go further if the mental approach is good."

Asked about the reported ideological dispute between Moscow and Peking over the possibility of war between the capitalist and communist countries, he said: "My sympathies are obviously against those who view war as being inevitable. If it is inevitable, then that inevitability leads to another inevitable thing, that is, complete disaster. If so, what exactly does one work for? Life becomes pointless."

He was asked about "Soviet colonialism in Cuba" and replied that he did not know exactly what was happening in Cuba, except that the Soviet Union, no doubt, would like to increase her influence there. But the Soviet Union was not going to profit economically from Cuba.

He said: "Broadly speaking, their economic structure is such that they cannot profit in that way. Political profit they may gain in the larger context of the 'cold war'. That is possible. You might say that in some East European countries they gain some economic profit too; even so, it is not in the normal way of exploitation by colonial countries.

"You will be completely right in saying (there is Soviet) desire to pull these countries into its own political sphere. That would be correct."

Asked about Western colonialism, he said that the political phase of empire was over, but the economic part still continued in many ways. But it was an

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obviously receding thing. Even so there were still Portuguese colonies in Africa where one might as well be living in the 17th century. There colonialism was in its worst form.

On the Congo, he said that UN had to deal with some legal entity there. "The only legal thing there is the Parliament. This Parliament appointed the President and the Prime Minister. If a third party comes and tries to stage a coup d'etat I do not see how UN can deal with him, look at him or have anything to do with him.

"It should be the function of UN to deal with Parliament, however bad it is. Its decision may not be a very happy one, but that can be the only right course.

"If odd elements are brought together by persuasion, by pressure, they will fall apart to-morrow if something else happens. Therefore, till a new election is held—and you can certainly have new elections—the present Parliament must be encouraged to meet and bring pressure on its own leaders to come to terms or do something."

He added: "It is an absurd situation when one hears suddenly of some university or high school students being asked to form a Government. That is quite unique in history."

An alternative to acting through Parliament in Congo, he said, would be for UN "itself to be the governing power for the time being and become a trustee. That will be a dangerous thing. Certainly no African country, even the most conservative, will put up with that.

"UN may be an advisory power, but the only present legal basis is the constitution which was made by Belgium. General Elections were held and Parliament was formed. Let new elections take place, let Parliament change its leaders. But meanwhile I do not see any other way." He emphasized that Parliament could not be by-passed.

He said: "Katanga is represented in the Central Parliament and the matter should be dealt with there. Any attitude UN can take other than that of dealing with the Central Parliament would be wrong, because UN has gone there at the request of the Central Government, not Katanga."

He confirmed that it was due to public feeling in India against Chinese aggression that this year India had decided not to sponsor but only support, any move for seating People's China.

He said India was convinced that it was necessary from the world's point of view and from UN's point of view that People's China should represent China at UN. He did not see how questions like disarmament or any really major problem could be solved without China coming in.

However, it was true that "owing to the border incidents there has been a good deal of resentment in Indian popular sentiment. Popular sentiment does not say 'do not have People's Government in United Nations.' But it does say 'why should you always be the first person to say this. You can support it when it comes, certainly, but you need not put your nose out too much."

He left New York on October 9 by air for home *via* London and Bonn.

He told newsmen in London on October 10 that the previous week's referendum in South Africa on the formation of a Republic had had a far-reaching effect on the Commonwealth. Presumably this aspect would be considered at the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

He expressed the view that conditions in Africa would make it difficult to continue the policy of apartheid there.

He was asked about the five-Power resolution calling for renewal of contacts between the US President and the Soviet Prime Minister and said that no one had asked for a meeting between the two. The words used were "to renew contacts". The main purpose of the resolution was not a meeting between the two statesmen, but to secure a relaxation of the very rigid attitude that had been taken up so that at some future time the two Governments could deal with each other in a normal way. Otherwise, the whole question of disarmament would be held up.

Answering another question, he said he was sure that the vote would be in favour of admitting the Chinese People's Republic next time the question of Chinese representation came up before UN.

On October 10, Mr. Nehru had an hour's talk at the airport in Bonn with the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer.

Dr. Adenauer described the talks, which were held at his suggestion, as really good and perhaps also fruitful.

A little while later, Mr. Nehru told newsmen at the airport that the subject of his talks with Dr. Adenauer, namely peace, involved disarmament. He said: "It involves nothing being done which injures peace or which adds to the existing tensions between nations".

He returned to New Delhi on October 11.

Multi-Power Resolution On Easing Tensions Adopted:

The UN General Assembly on October 17 unanimously adopted the resolution moved by India and 27 other countries, calling on States to endeavour their utmost to ease tensions and promote world peace.

Both the Soviet Union and USA supported the resolution.

The Israeli delegate, Mr. Michael Comay, announced earlier that his offer of sponsorship had been spurned.

He blamed this on "political expediency". Among the sponsors were six Arab members, which do not recognize Israel.

The leader of the Indian delegation, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, in his speech introducing the resolution declared that in spite of the crisis of confidence, UN had survived. It was now for its members to assist it towards greater strength through tolerance and co-operation.

He said that he had no desire to apportion blame or responsibility for what had happened in the past, but wanted positive support from all members for the resolution so that the world should know that irrespective of all differences the world Organization was united in its aims of harmony, tolerance and the creation of machinery for strengthening its own functions.

When the resolution was introduced in the morning session it was co-sponsored by 19 nations.

Later, it was announced that Guinea, Somalia, Sudan, Libya, the Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Yemen were among the nine new co-sponsors.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Valerian Zorin promised his country's support for the draft.

He said that the Soviet delegation valued the sponsors' efforts to "discharge the tensions in international relations".

The Soviet Union, he said, was a "consistent champion of reducing international tensions". She had always advocated constructive negotiations for the solution of international questions.

She had submitted concrete proposals and made every effort to achieve the convening of a 'Summit' Conference. Unfortunately, this had been wrecked by the "provocative actions of USA."

He urged the Political Committee to proceed without delay to consideration of Mr. Khruschev's proposal for general and complete disarmament, "the adoption of which would indeed break the deadlock in the negotiations of this most important question of our time".

He repeated the Soviet demand that UN should give no State or group of States "a privileged position to the detriment of other countries' interests and rights". To that end, Mr. Khruschev had suggested that the Secretary-General be supplanted by a veto-bearing executive triumvirate representing East, West and neutral groups.

He said that the draft resolution was a step in the right direction.

He added: "The unanimous approval of this resolution will create the premises which are necessary for the Committees and the General Assembly to take practical decisions on most important international problems on whose realization depends the maintenance and consolidation of universal peace".

The US delegate, Mr. James Wadsworth, said that the Charter of UN obliged member-States to refrain both from the use of force and the threat to use it in their international relations.

He called for the early resumption of disarmament negotiations, and said that USA was ready for it at any time.

He expressed regret that the Soviet delegate had tried to turn "this initiative for peace into another move for 'cold war' propaganda by USSR".

He said that he would continue to support the initiative and would refrain from replying to Mr. Zorin in kind, in the belief that "our example may help".

Mr. Z. A. Bhutto (Pakistan) said that international tensions were aggravated when there was a dispute between any two Powers. Peace was indivisible and lasting peace could only be achieved if the causes of friction were removed in all theatres of the world, not just in those theatres in which the Great Powers were concerned.

Ninety-one of the 99 delegations were present when the voting took place.

(*The New York Times, Tass* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3624:AOA:A]

B. Tibet, Hungary And Algeria Placed On Agenda Of UN General Assembly: Referring to a proposal by Malaya and Thailand to include in the UN General Assembly's agenda an item on China's action in Tibet, the Soviet delegate to UN, Mr. Valerian Zorin, said in the UN Steering Committee on September 22 that charges of suppression of the Tibetan people were fabricated and what had occurred in Tibet was a reactionary mutiny.

He urged that the Steering Committee reject the proposal.

After hearing other members, the Committee, however, voted by 11 in favour, four aganist and five abstentions, to inscribe the item on the Assembly agenda.

Sir Patrick Dean (Britain) said that

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the question continued to be a matter of grave concern to the British Government.

There had also been reports of "continued, violent and cruel suppression." It must be a matter of regret that the Chinese Government had not responded to the Assembly's resolution last year.

The US delegate, Mr. James Wadsworth, said that in recent years the moral influence of the Assembly had been increasingly brought to bear in cases where human rights were denied. Tibet was "one of the most grievous examples of this denial and one where the Assembly must bring in its influence."

Mr. Jotisi Devakul (Thailand) said that he was co-sponsoring the request for another Assembly debate on Tibet because the situation in that country was "getting worse."

Dato Nik Ahmed Kamil (Malaya) outlined the events leading up to the debate at the last Assembly session. The Tibetan question, he declared, represented "an unmistakable case of large-scale and systematic violation of fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people."

The situation remained a source of grave concern. The recent findings of the Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet of the International Commission of Jurists, gave rise to the inescapable conclusion that systematic oppressive measures were still being continued.

He said that it was morally and humanly impossible for UN to "remain impotent" and turn the other way when the fate of a people was at stake.

On October 10, the Assembly placed the items of the situation in Tibet, Hungary and Algeria on its agenda.

(*The Times*, London and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3592:INI:A]

C. UN Pledging Conference: The Pledging Conference of United Nations met in New York on October 13.

Mr. El Mehdi Ben Aboud (Morocco) was elected President of the Conference.

In all more than $80,000,000 was pledged by 40 Governments at the Conference. This included $40,000,000 offered by USA on a 40 per cent matching basis. This meant that other countries must pledge $60,000,000 if the full US pledge was to be paid.

Israel opened the pledges with an offer of $64,000 for the UN Technical Assistance Programme in 1961 and $70,000 to the Special Fund for helping under-developed areas.

Monaco pledged a total of $3,125 to the two funds.

Other pledges included:

Pakistan—$129,998 to the Special Fund and $170,000 for Technical Assistance; India—$1,700,000 and $750,000; Austria—$260,000 and $17,000; United Kingdom—$5,000,000 and $3,000,000; West Germany—a total of $5,300,000 for the two programmes; Canada—$2,350,000 and $2,150,000; France—$5,292,000 and $9,170,000 new francs; Soviet Union—4,000,000 and 8,000,000 roubles; Burma—$20,000 and $40,000; China — $20,000 to each programme; Sudan—$30,000 and $32,000; Japan—150 per cent more than pledged in 1959, with the exact amounts and breakdown to be announced later; Australia—$600,000 to the Technical Programme; Indonesia—1,125,000 rupiahs and 2,250,000 rupiahs; Morocco—$30,000 and $15,000; Lebanon—$30,476 and $20,317; Ceylon—$10,000 and $25,000; Laos—$20,000 each; Turkey—2,000,000 Turkish pounds and 2,400,000 Turkish pounds.

In announcing India's pledge, Mr. C. S. Jha said that his country's contribution ($1,700,000 to the Special Fund and $750,000 for Technical Assistance) might appear to be rather small, but viewed against the background of India's own insatiable needs for her great programmes and plans for economic development, it could be regarded as a substantial contribution.

He added that India greatly appreciated the work done under both these programmes.

Earlier, the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, said that the General Assembly's goal of $100,000,000 to aid under-developed countries was too modest.

He asked the member-States to heed the proposal of the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Mr. J.M.A.H. Luns, for a goal of $125,000,000.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3548:AOA:E]

D. British Conservative Party's Annual Conference: The annual Conference of the British Conservative Party opened at Scarborough on October 12.

The Conference unanimously approved a motion which said that Britain's contribution to the nuclear power of the West should not be diminished.

The Defence Secretary, Mr. Harold Watkinson, told the Conference that Britain intended to maintain her nuclear weapons for this purpose.

He said that if Britain abandoned them, it would be harder, not easier, to help maintain peace. Britain would have to take shelter behind USA and her voice would be of little significance.

He said: "Conservatives feel just as deeply about a nuclear war as those who parade their consciences in public. But by abandoning nuclear weapons Britain could not avoid the effects of a nuclear war, or influence any other nation in her policy towards such weapons".

He said that the problem was how best to keep the peace until disarmament could be attained. The Labour Party, saddled with continuing internal strife, had nothing to offer the nation but a policy of doubt and disunity in defence.

He added: "What is dangerous about last week's events in Scarborough (Labour Party's annual Conference) is the utter irrelevance of so much of the argument to the real facts of defence. To reject the responsibilities which we bear as the world's third nuclear Power would be to weaken the joint efforts without any gain in other directions.

"We intend to maintain both a tactical and strategic nuclear capacity as our independent contribution to the nuclear strength of the West.

"For the future, our plans are made to continue an independent nuclear contribution throughout the 1960s. These plans take account of recent advances in missile technology, which means that in a few years, we shall be too much in the missile front-line to rely on a fixed-site deterrent.

"Our further plans are now in preparation. Let us hope that progress in disarmament may yet make them unnecessary".

The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Iain Macleod, said that the British Government was prepared to challenge the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Roy Welensky, on the issue of Federation in Central Africa.

Sir Roy Welensky had rejected the Monckton Commission's right to make any recommendations on the dissolution of the Federation or secession of the component territories.

Mr. Macleod said that the British Cabinet was ready to discuss the secession proposal and other recommendations in the Monckton Commission's report with the five Governments concerned in the Federal Review Conference which they hoped to convene in a few weeks.

This was said to be in direct contradiction to the attitude taken by Sir Roy Welensky.

Declaring that the big question posed in Africa was whether legitimate rights could be protected and legitimate aspirations fulfilled, he said: "The answer we give is yes and the answer Lord Monckton's Commission gives is yes."

He gave the pledge that Britain would carry out her duty to all the peoples concerned in the Rhodesia-Nyasaland territories vigorously, steadfastly and without fear.

He said that the Government's duty in Africa was four-fold: The first was to all peoples who lived in these territories, so that they might strive to build a society in which men should have their full rights, politically, educationally and socially, because they were citizens and not because they were members of any particular race, community, religion, or tribe. Secondly, they had a special duty to those of their own blood who had made their homes in these territories and had made a contribution to the past. They also had a special duty to those who served abroad and in particular, to those in the Overseas Civil Service. Finally, they owed a duty and held a responsibility to the native minorities in the Federation—a fact which was often forgotten. There were warrior, pastoral, primitive and advanced tribes often crowded together in one territory. Many of them might be helpless if Britain's protecting hand was withdrawn too soon.

The Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Edward Heath, in his address to the Conference on October 13 said that the events of the past 15 years had posed for Britain the problem of her relationship—as a nation and as a member of the Commonwealth—with the other countries of Europe.

In his view, this was one of the most important problems still to be settled in the post-War world.

He said: "If we are part of the vigorously expanding and united Western Europe, our power to help the Commonwealth politically, economically and militarily can be maintained. If we are outside, however, there is the risk that our economic position relatively, and perhaps absolutely, will decline; our power to help the Commonwealth would then decrease. This is why there has been general agreement that for us to become isolated economically from this dynamic group in Europe would be harmful to the Commonwealth's real interest."

The Conference then passed a resolution urging the Government to take positive steps to bring "Inner Six" and "Outer Seven" (the two trading blocs in Europe) into closer economic co-operation.

In a pre-vote debate, several delegates accused the Government of temporizing

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and proposed Britain's immediate entry into the European Common Market, which comprises France, Italy, West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg.

[Britain is a member of the looser-knit European Free Trade Area comprising Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal.]

Earl Home's Address:

The British Foreign Secretary, Earl Home, told the Conference on October 13 that peace was the great aim of British foreign policy.

He said: "People will go to the limits to gain peace—to the limits and not beyond. We may be a nation of shopkeepers, but on the national counter, freedom has never been, and never will be, for sale."

As far as national defence and security were concerned, people had their values right. They knew the lesson of history was that weakness invited the aggressor. So long as the world was a dangerous place, people would not allow the British Government deliberately to arm its forces with weapons inferior to those possessed by potential enemies.

He said: "People know full well the risks in the nuclear age. They prefer to live with those risks rather than bow down before an alien's foot."

He said they could not afford an economic division of Europe which would almost certainly lead to its political division.

Regarding the value of the association with USA he commented: "Wherever USA and the United Kingdom can act together, we double the impact of our policies upon the future of the 'free world'." American presence in Europe was a decisive factor in keeping the peace of the world. Britain's foreign policy must give vitality to every aspect of her strength.

He said that he wanted to discuss a fallacy which he believed to be "current and common". It was that Britain should look on her relations with Russia in terms of short-term policies alternating rapidly between toughness and conciliation.

He added: "That is wrong for one reason. Communist strategy is constant. Their aim is to overthrow the way of life which free men have chosen for themselves and to substitute their own. Their tactics are to undermine, to harry, to probe weaknesses everywhere and if necessary, backing up their probes with power."

In directing their efforts to the Congo, he said that the Russians had been utterly careless of the future of Africans and intended only to extend their influence into the new continent.

He added: "I am glad to say that, for the time being, they have been thwarted in that ambition, but it will need great vigilance to prevent them renewing that effort. So long as the communists act on the doctrine of Stalin, with force as a legitimate instrument of foreign policy, then communism must be militarily contained. We must be constant and determined in defence of the principles in which we believe and give ground nowhere."

He contended that two conditions should govern disarmament. The first was that a balance must be kept so that neither East nor West had an advantage over the other and there must be a balance in both nuclear and conventional weapons. Secondly, there must be inspection.

He said: "The Russians do not like the word 'inspection', but there should be verification to see that actual disarmament does take place.

"We must get back into conference. In spite of setbacks, we must persevere in disarmament. Today, we are keeping the peace by a balance of terror, because that is what life is. We must work towards keeping the peace by reason, because that is what life ought to be."

He emphasized that United Nations was no more and no less than what its authors chose to make it. They must, first of all, prevent the Russians from paralyzing it, and must buttress its authority in any way that was open.

He said: "If United Nations is to fulfil its true role in the world as an international Organization to keep the peace, it must give justice not only to small but also to large nations, which carry a great responsibility in the world."

Resolution On Foreign Policy:

The Conference then passed a resolution on foreign policy.

The resolution said: "This Conference, in endorsing the policy of the Government in the field of foreign affairs, recognizes the vital importance to peace of the closest co-operation in the relationship between the British Commonwealth and the Western allies, and applauds with pride the leadership shown by the Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, in his efforts to secure relief of world tensions by just and peaceful negotiation."

The Conference also accepted an addendum to the resolution, which stated: "And supports the Government in its realistic efforts to ensure maintenance of international law and order through the United Nations Organization."

Mr. H. Macmillan's Address:

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, in his address to the Conference on October 15, set forth Britain's policy towards the Soviet bloc.

He said: "We should be absolutely firm. We should not surrender. But we should try to damp down controversy.

"Nobody can doubt our earnest and honest desire for peace. But by peace we do not mean surrender to force; we mean peace with justice.

"We should try to encourage in every way we can a general amelioration of relations or, in the current cliche, a reduction of tensions.

"I believe that it is not only in the interests of Great Britain and the West, but in the interests of the world as a whole. For, after all, however far away it may be, we must look to the end.

"And how will the struggle end? It can end in only one of two ways. The first way, force, is no direct solution in the modern nuclear world. It does not end argument except in the sense that it ends the people who are arguing. It ends in mutual destruction.

"The second way is by negotiation leading, perhaps, to a gradual transformation of the situation. Given peace and time, we must believe in our ultimate success. For we believe that our way of life is better materially, morally and spiritually, and that, with peace and growing contacts between the two concepts, the faith that we hold must triumph.

"Mr. Khruschev thinks his way of life is better and that, given peaceful co-existence—perhaps of his own definition—it is bound to succeed without war. Mr. Mao Tse-tung and Mr. Chou En-lai do not agree with this view. They think it can be resolved by armed conflict. I lean, myself, towards the Russian as opposed to the Chinese view, but if we only think negotiation, peaceful co-existence and lowering of tensions feasible and right, how can we make progress? I must confess that the collapse of the May 'Summit' Conference was a grievous disappointment to me. I had worked hard enough for it, and it was a tragedy to see this dream melt away in an afternoon.

"Of course, the situation has substantially worsened since May. It would be foolish to deny it. It has been worsened by a new outburst of controversy, and by the use of the UN Assembly for propaganda purposes. It has worsened because negotiations have, in fact, been broken off. Nevertheless, our purpose must be to try to get back to the mood of last Spring. Negotiations on Germany and Berlin will have to be resumed."

Referring to the talks he had with Mr. Khruschev, he said: "I told him that the problems of Berlin and Germany must be handled in a way that does justice to the reasonable desires of the German people through negotiation and not by force. It is a potentially dangerous problem from the point of view of East and West alike. If we can have a 'Summit' for this as well as other purposes, and if my two partners, the Presidents of the United States and of France, agree, I am all for it. I have said so both privately and publicly. Indeed, all three Western Powers said it in their Joint Statement in Paris last May."

On disarmament, he said that progress had been disappointingly slow. He added: "The trouble is that discussions never get to grips. Plan succeeds plan, committee follows committee, but these conferences never seem able to cut the cackle and get to the rockets and whenever a Committee starts to go fairly well so far, the Russians have walked out of it. Our position is clear and simple. We do not want just to argue about disarmament. We want the nations to disarm. The broad problem of disarmament is discussed year by year by the Assembly in committee. That is right, for the whole body of United Nations has a continuing interest in this problem, which affects them all. But this discussion by nearly a hundred nations can only be in the most general terms.

"I think we must distinguish between principles and practical details. Principles can and ought to, be discussed and agreed in a group representing diverse interests and areas of the world. But when it comes to practical methods, these must be examined by people who know something about the arms in question, and how effective control of them can be achieved. Such a group must be small, efficient and experienced.

"The Soviets appeared either to reject or not to understand my proposal, but I will continue to do my best to make it clear to them. At any rate, I feel sure that if we are to make progress on disarmament, practical discussions of technical details must go hand-in-hand with broad discussions of principles.

"The Russians say they want general agreement on disarmament and that only after that agreement has been reached will they discuss control. They accuse us of saying that we want control but no disarmament. Of course, that is not our position. We want simultaneous disarmament and control, the two to go together at all stages. I do not despair. Surely disarmament, if it can be achieved, must be of equal interest to the Russian people as to us.

"In spite of the disappointments that we have had and the failure up to now to persuade the Soviets to accept our sincere proposals, we shall persevere."

Speaking of changes at home and abroad, he said: "The older ones among us have seen in our life-time startling changes. These changes are continuing at a tremendous pace. We have seen the Empire being transformed into a Commonwealth of free and independent nations. I cannot tell you how moving it was to me and how helpful, to find in United Nations so many leaders of Commonwealth countries and to profit by their experience and friendship.

"In Africa, British initiative has brought with it all the civilizing influences. In addition to establishing peace and order, it has developed industry, agriculture, transport and power. In certain areas—notably Kenya and the Rhodesias—many

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British people have settled. They have made these countries their permanent home and they have done so with the encouragement of successive British Governments. We have, therefore, obligations not merely of interest but of honour.

"But the very success of the pioneers has brought with it corresponding problems. With education and development there has grown new ambition and new political consciousness among the African people. We have, therefore, in the words of the resolution you carried on October 12, to see that in the march to self-government and legitimate rights are protected as well as legitimate aspirations fulfilled."

Referring to the Monckton Commission's report, he said: "The purpose of the Monckton Commission was to help us not to destroy, but to confirm and develop, the federal association between the three territories of Central Africa.

"The remarkable and outstanding feature of the report is the nearly unanimous acceptance of the need for such a federation and the tragedy that would be involved in its collapse.

"Not enough attention has been given to what is the main feature of the Monckton Commission report. The Government, therefore, will approach the review with the earnest hope that the Conference will find an agreed basis for continuance of a federal structure and with determination to carry out to the full our responsibilities and our pledges towards men of all races."

Discussing the neutral countries, he said that they were neutral "in the sense of not wishing to be involved in a clash between the Great Powers. They have an important part to play in the world and we have an important duty towards them. Yet, of course, by a strange paradox, this neutrality would be gravely threatened if it were not for the power of the West.

"I ask myself: how far would it be possible to sustain a neutral position in the world if it were not for NATO, S-EATO, CENTO and, above all, the Western determination and authority. Had NATO (which I was glad to have the chance of defending in the UN Assembly) not come into being, or were it now to be abandoned by USA, Canada, Britain, or France, what would be left of freedom and national independence?"

He added: "All developed countries have a moral obligation towards their less fortunate neighbours. Britain has a special duty, which she is manfully performing. It is a duty to Commonwealth countries which, although now independent, still require investment of money and men on a massive scale. Indeed, one of our main concerns in the management of our own economy is to guide it so as to be able to carry out these duties."

[The Monckton Commission's report published on October 11 said that the Rhodesian Federation "cannot in our view be maintained in its present form". The report has caused controversy with its suggestion that the British Government should declare its intention of permitting any of the Federation's territories to secede under certain conditions in the future. These territories are the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia.]

(*The Times*, London and *UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2354:AOA:C, 2881:AOA:A]

E. East-West Youth Congress: The following details of the East-West Youth Congress held in Copenhagen in the Summer of 1960, were released by UNESCO on October 7:

"About 450 young persons from Eastern and Western countries recently had a chance of exchanging opinions on the problems of East-West understanding during a fortnight's stay in Denmark, where they attended a Congress sponsored by the World Friendship Federation. There were delegates from India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, the Arab countries and Africa south of the Sahara, USA and Canada, and many European countries, including Yugoslavia and Hungary.

"Prominent among European groups taking part were the members of the French 'Friends of UNESCO' clubs from 23 towns all over France. Their trip was organized by the French National Commission for UNESCO which, with National Commissions in Spain and Federal Germany, drew up a special pre-Congress programme for the young delegates.

"For the first 10 days the participants, whose ages ranged from 16 to 24 years, lived in the homes of Danish families in and around Copenhagen where they were able to get to know something about every-day life in the host country. During this period, they divided up into groups studying various aspects of Danish life: architecture, arts and crafts, agriculture, education, politics, industry, social welfare, etc.

"At the Congress itself, held during the last three days of their stay, participants were able to compare and comment on their impressions and experiences. Each morning they listened to lectures by speakers who were authorities on various aspects of East-West relations. They also heard reports prepared by study groups on the results of their investigations during the first ten days.

"Discussions revealed many misconceptions held about everyday life in each other's countries. The Japanese delegates, for instance, recounted the statement they had read that in Japan the rickshaw was the usual means of transport. In fact, they explained, this had not been true for the past 40 years and many Japanese today have never seen a rickshaw, except in a museum.

"On the last day of the Congress, the delegates spoke of educational problems in their own countries and made suggestions on how understanding between the East and West might be improved through exchanges of films, radio and TV programmes, publications and by the improvement of school text-books."

(*UNESCO*)

[Prev. ref. 2922:AOA:Q]

F. Training Of Spacemen For First Space Flight: The Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, Mr. Vladimir Timakov, told a news correspondent in Moscow on September 28 that "there are no more problems connected with space flights that cannot be solved by contemporary science."

Giving details of the training of future space travellers, he said that space flights could be controlled and there would be two sets of all instruments and three or even four important sets of apparatus.

A space flight candidate, he said, would be slightly below average height and slim because of limited space in the sealed cabin and because every ounce was important in space.

The space candidates' working programme covered about a month, during which he would study botany, medicine and electronics, geography and radio.

Special instruments would indicate how he felt at a temperature of 100 degrees below zero at an altitude of about 165,000 feet while wearing a special space suit.

Mr. Timakov believed that jet plane pilots made the best candidates, because extremely high demands, would be made on the candidates' nervous system and pills had been developed by Soviet chemists which were very effective against any irregularities of the nervous system.

Certain hours of each day during the working programme would be given over to sports, such as weight-lifting, volley-ball, gymnastic, swimming and tennis.

The candidate would also study the most important instruments to be installed in the space-ship. He would have an excellently developed muscular system, quick reaction, will-power and endurance and would be able to accustom himself "to most complicated conditions and be able to take quick decisions".

(*Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3537:AOA:A]

G. Nigeria Becomes Independent: Nigeria, the most populous country in the African continent, became independent on October 1 at a ceremony in the Federal capital, Lagos, when the Union Jack was lowered and the Nigerian green and white flag was raised.

Preceding the raising of the Nigerian flag, there was a spectacular tattoo attended by Princess Alexandra who represented her cousin, Queen Elizabeth II. She handed over to the Nigerian Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, documents establishing the sovereignty of the newly independent State of Nigeria.

A message from Queen Elizabeth said:

"As you assume the heavy responsibility of independence, I send my good wishes for a great and noble future. It is with special pleasure that I welcome you to our Commonwealth family of nations.

"I am confident Nigeria will play a worthy part in the councils of the nations, and remaining true to the high ideals of friendship and co-operation which are so manifest today and will make a positive contribution to the peace and prosperity of mankind."

In her own speech on handing the documents to Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Princess Alexandra said that it was a source of great satisfaction to the people of Britain that they had contributed to the cultural and material progress which had brought Nigeria to nationhood.

Alhaji Sir Abubakar, after accepting the constitutional instruments from the Princess, said: "This great country of Nigeria, which has now emerged without bitterness or bloodshed, finds that she must at once be ready to deal with grave international issues".

It had originally seemed, he said, that Nigeria would move with quiet dignity to her place on the world stage, but "recent events have changed the scene beyond recognition so that we find ourselves today being tested to the utmost.

"We are called upon immediately to show that our claims to responsible self-government are well-founded and having been accepted as an independent State, we must at once play an active part in maintaining the peace of the world and in preserving civilization. I promise you we shall not fail for want of determination."

He added: "We come to this task better equipped than many. For this I pay tribute to the manner in which successive British Governments have gradually transferred the burden of responsibility to our shoulders.

"The assistance and unfailing encouragement which we have received from each Secretary of State for the Colonies and his intense personal interest in our development has immeasurably lightened that burden.

"All our friends in the Colonial Office must today be proud of their handiwork and in the knowledge that they have

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helped lay the foundations of lasting friendship between our two nations."

Viscount Head then presented his credentials to Sir Abubakar as Britain's first Commissioner to Nigeria.

He was the first envoy of any nation to make this gesture of recognition.

Sir James Robertson was sworn-in as Governor-General of Nigeria.

Sir James had held this post for five years and the Nigerian Government had asked him to stay on for several weeks until Dr Namdi Azikiwe took over.

First Cabinet:

It was announced in Lagos on October 1 that the Prime Minister of the Federation had taken over the new portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations in Nigeria's first Cabinet.

Alhaji Sir Abubakar made four major changes in his Cabinet. The former Minister of Lagos Affairs, Alhaji Muhammadu Ribadu, became Minister of Defence, while the former Minister of Pensions, Malam Musa Yaradu, took over the portfolio of Lagos Affairs.

The new additions to the Cabinet were: Mr. Jaja Wachuku, a 42-year-old Irish-trained lawyer and the first Nigerian Speaker in the Federal Parliament, who became Minister of Economic Development and Dr. T. O. Elias, another lawyer who was a research Fellow and lecturer at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at Oxford University, who became Attorney-General and Minister of Justice.

Messages:

President Dwight D. Eisenhower of USA in a message congratulated independent Nigeria and said he was "confident that in the years to come Nigeria and the United States would stand as one in safeguarding the greatest of all bonds between them —their common belief in a free and democratic way of life."

The message said: "We in the United States have watched with sympathy and admiration the progress of the people of Nigeria toward the historic and welcome event which is the result of fruitful co-operation between the people of Nigeria and the Government and people of the United Kingdom."

It added that the "friendship which has marked the relations of our two countries" promised that "the United States stands ready to work with the people of Nigeria to reach the goals we all share of self-enlightenment and material well-being."

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. J. Nehru welcomed the emergence of Nigeria as a sovereign independent nation as "indeed a happy day for Nigeria, for Africa and for the world".

In a message to the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation on the occasion of Nigeria's Independence Day, Mr. Nehru said: "There is nothing more exciting today in the world than the emergence of independent nations in Africa."

In a separate message of greetings to Sir Abubakar Tafawa, he said: "We are confident that the bonds of friendship between India and Nigeria will be strengthened in the coming years and that the Federation of Nigeria will be able to contribute appreciably towards the promotion of world peace."

Constitutional Provisions:

Britain agreed on October 27, 1958, to grant full independence to Nigeria on October 1, 1960.

The announcement was made in London at the conclusion of a month-long Nigerian Constitutional Conference, where Nigerian leaders had worked out the future of their country with the co-operation of the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd.

The final *communique* issued in London on October 27, 1958 at the end of the Conference embodied a summary of the main items in the Conference's Report.

Notable features of the Report were the Conference's agreement on the following points:

(1) Safeguards for fundamental human rights should be entrenched in Nigeria's Constitution for Independence;

(2) Qualifications and disqualifications for Nigerian citizenship should be included in the Constitution, which should also prohibit deportation or exclusion from the country of any Nigerian citizen;

(3) After Independence, amendment of the entrenched provisions of the Federal Constitution should require at least a two-thirds majority of all members in each House of the Federal Legislature and the concurrence of each House in at least two of the self-governing Regions. Corresponding rules and safeguards should apply to entrenched provisions of regional Constitutions;

(4) The appointment, dismissal and discipline of judges in Native and Customary Courts should be divorced, as far as possible, from political and executive control;

(5) After Independence, there should be no regional representation in countries other than the United Kingdom;

(6) The Southern Cameroons would be welcome to join the Federation on a basis of equality with the other regions if they wished.

Special provisions were agreed for two minority areas.

In certain prescribed emergencies, the Federal Legislature was empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good government of any Region even if in normal circumstances, such legislation would be ultra vires the Federation.

The Report said that the Federal Prime Minister and the Regional Premiers endorsed the Secretary of State's statement that (a) in the Conference's task "everyone had made concessions, and there was no question of any person or party emerging as victor"; (b) throughout the talks the Conference had been conscious of all the dangers confronting the 'free world' today and recognized that there would be "mutual advantage to Britain and Nigeria in co-operating in the field of defence"; and (c) they had reached unanimous agreement on the facilities and help which each country would render the other after Independence on October 1, 1960.

Background:

Within the Nigerian Federation, two of the three Regions—the Eastern and Western—already had achieved internal self-government and the third, the Northern Region, achieved the same status in March, 1959.

With a total area of 373,000 square miles and a population of 35,000,000, the Federation of Nigeria is about four times as large as the United Kingdom, about one-eighth the size of the continental United States, or somewhat larger than Pakistan. The people are distributed among many tribes or tribal groups distinguished by customs, traditions and languages. The largest of these are the Hausa and Fulani, who inhabit the Northern Region, the Yoruba of the Western Region and the Ibos of the Eastern Region. There is considerable diversity even within these main language groups.

It was not until 1914 that the tiny British colony of Lagos, occupied in 1861 to stop slave exports from Nigeria and various Protectorates and spheres of commercial influence opened up by British traders and missionaries, were brought together under a single administration responsible to the United Kingdom. Representative parliamentary government in Nigeria stemmed from the small Lagos colony's Legislative Council of 1861. Subsequent constitutional developments were directed towards widening the competence of representative institutions and the closer association of Nigerians with the shaping of Government policy and the direction of executive action. These developments led by stages to the introduction, in 1946, of a Constitution which provided for a Central Legislature representing the whole territory and for Regional Councils for the Northern, Eastern and Western groups of provinces. The balance between authority at the Centre and in the Regions had been worked out in a series of constitutional conferences since 1946.

A quasi-federal Constitution, which increased regional autonomy, was introduced in 1951 after consultations at village, district, provincial, divisional, regional and territorial levels. The final recommendations were those of the Territorial Conference, consisting of 53 members of whom all but three were Nigerians.

By 1953 it became clear that the constitutional frame-work was too closely knit to allow the Regions to work together effectively. At a Conference in London in 1953, which was continued in Lagos in 1954, the representatives of the majority and principal minority Nigerian political parties were brought together, under the chairmanship of the UK Secretary of State for the Colonies, to consider further constitutional changes. The new Constitution for the country—known henceforth as the Federation of Nigeria—which came into force in October, 1954, increased regional autonomy and in particular, brought the Eastern and Western Regions closer to self-government.

At the 1954 Conference, it was agreed to review the working of the Constitution at a Conference to be held in 1956. This Conference, in fact, took place in 1957 and its most important immediate decision was the granting of internal self-government to the Eastern and Western Regions. The office of Prime Minister of the Federation was also established as a result of agreement reached at the 1957 Conference.

Nigeria's main political parties draw their strength largely from the Region in which they are organized. In the Northern Region, the Northern People's Congress (NPC) supports the Government in office and is led by the Sardauna of Sokoto, the Premier and Minister of Local Government. The United Middle Belt Congress and the Northern Elements Progressive Union are the most prominent among the Opposition parties. In the Western Region, the Action Group led by the Premier, Chief Awolowo, is the majority Party and the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC) leads the Opposition. The NCNC is the majority Party in the Eastern House of the Assembly and its leader, Dr. Azikiwe, is the Premier. The Action Group leads the Opposition.

(*UK High Commission, The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3515:AOA:D]

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ASIAN RECORDER

November 26—December 2, 1960

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AFGHANISTAN

A. King Zahir Shah Visits UAR And Yugoslavia: King Mohammad Zahir Shah arrived in Cairo on October 22 on a 10-day State visit to the United Arab Republic.

He was welcomed at the airport by President G. A. Nasser.

On October 23 King Zahir Shah had his first talks with Col. Nasser.

After their meeting, UAR officials said that the two leaders reviewed the international situation and discussed problems in which their two countries were interested.

On October 25, King Zahir Shah and Col. Nasser attended a popular rally of the National Union at Cairo University.

In a speech on the occasion, Col. Nasser referred to the common bonds between Egypt and Afghanistan and said: "Our countries meet along the path of positive neutrality and non-alignment."

King Zahir Shah arrived in Damascus, capital of the Syrian Region, on October 26.

The following day (October 27) he visited Alexandria (in the Egyptian Region).

Joint Statement:

A Joint Statement issued by Col. Nasser and King Zahir Shah on October 31 said that both countries adhered to the law and spirit of the UN Charter and the resolutions of the Bandung Conference.

They said they believed that the only way to solve international problems was to create an atmosphere of good understanding and to conduct peaceful negotiations.

They also called for the independence of Algeria.

The Statement said that Col. Nasser had accepted an invitation to visit Afghanistan.

In Yugoslavia:

King Zahir Shah left Cairo on October 31 for Belgrade on a State visit to Yugoslavia. He was welcomed at the airport by President Josip Broz Tito.

Official talks between the two leaders began on November 1. They were reported to have discussed the role of uncommitted nations in reducing world tensions.

They also discussed the possibility of further development of political, economic and cultural relations between Yugoslavia and Afghanistan.

On November 4, King Zahir Shah went round one of the biggest factories in Yugoslavia producing electrical equipment.

The following day, he toured Slovenia.

On November 6, he arrived on Brioni Island to continue his talks with President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders.

On November 7, President Josip Broz Tito gave a farewell reception in honour of King Zahir Shah at Brioni, his Summer residence.

On the occasion, King Zahir Shah said that his talks with President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders had made it clear that the two Governments had identical views on most of the international questions, such as the safeguarding and strengthening of peace, elimination of world tensions, disarmament, the struggle against colonialism and the exploitation of under-developed countries.

King Zahir Shah and his party left Yugoslavia for home on November 7.

Communique:

A joint *communique* issued by King Zahir Shah and President Tito on November 7 at the end of their talks called for the quickest possible elimination of all traces of colonialism.

It expressed grave concern at the situation in Congo and at the continuance of the war in Algeria. The people of Algeria, it said, should be given the right of self-determination.

The two Heads of State also stressed the urgency of the acceptance of the principles of peaceful co-existence between countries with different ideologies.

They said that uncommitted nations could play an important and useful role in this respect.

The communique emphasized the need for disarmament and for economic aid to under-developed countries.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo and *Kabul Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2995 (corrected):AFG:A; 3351:AFG:A]

CHINA

A. Mr. Chou En-lai On World Situation: The BBC on November 3 presented a television interview in which the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, covered a wide range of foreign relations in his replies to questions put by a British journalist, Mr. Felix Green.

All questions were submitted in advance and the answers prepared and read.

One of the issues covered was the Sino-Indian border dispute. The following is the text of the question and the answer:

Question: Have you any comments you wish to make about the border dispute between China and India and the present discussions that are going on between the two countries?

Mr. Chou En-lai: "China has undelimited boundaries with many neighbouring countries in South-East Asia. This is a question inherited from history. The Chinese Government has always held that in accordance with the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, settlements fair and reasonable to both sides should be sought through friendly consultations in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and that, pending an overall settlement of the boundary questions, the status quo should be maintained and not altered by one-sided action, let alone by force.

"The boundary questions between China and Burma and between China and Nepal could be and were settled precisely because both sides adopted such an attitude. If the Indian Government had taken a similar attitude, the boundary question between China and India could have been settled. But it is regrettable that the Indian Government not only wants to hold on to a big piece of territory which belongs to China, but has brought up territorial demands against China. What is more, Indian troops provoked armed clashes on the border. At the same time, an anti-China campaign was launched by forces in India who tried to use disputes with foreign countries for political aims at home. All this has brought about tensions between China and India for a while.

"In order to see various ways to a reasonable settlement of the boundary question, I went to Delhi in April, 1960 to meet Prime Minister Nehru. In spite of very great efforts on our part, the Indian side failed to respond accordingly. At present, Chinese and Indian officials are holding meetings. I hope they will achieve positive results.

"The traditional friendship of the 1,000 million people of China and India is a profound one. We are confident that the Indian people, like the Chinese people, hope that the boundary question between the two countries will be speedily settled. With continued sincerity and confidence as before, the Chinese Government will go on working tirelessly for a fair and reasonable settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question."

In reply to another question, Mr. Chou En-lai said that relations between USA and China would not improve while the question of Formosa (Taiwan) remained unsolved.

Asked if any arrangements could be made between USA and China on which China would be prepared to compromise, he said: "There is only one way to settle this question. The US Government must agree to withdraw all its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits".

Asked if he thought there was any basis for Westerners believing that Russia was becoming apprehensive of China's ever-growing power as a world force, he said: "The socialist countries cannot possibly be apprehensive of each other. Their common interest is to help and support each other for a common upsurge in their national economy and continuously raise the material and cultural standards of their own peoples.

"The solidarity among all the countries of the socialist camp is unbreakable. What is more, the solidarity between the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, is the bulwark of the defence of world peace. This solidarity is what the Western world fears most".

On Sino-British relations, he said: "The Chinese Government has always been willing to improve its relations with Britain and has made many efforts for this.

"To promote Sino-British relations is not only in the common interest of the two peoples, but would also help to safeguard world peace.

"In recent years, however, Sino-British

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relations have not improved as they should have. This is because the British Government, while on the one hand recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only one which can represent China, on the other hand trails behind the United States in supporting the Chiang Kai-shek clique in United Nations.

"If this obstacle is removed, Sino-British relations will improve at once and trade and cultural exchanges between the two countries will also develop".

He said that China's rightful seat in United Nations was being usurped by USA "controlling United Nations and forcibly keeping there the Chiang Kai-shek clique".

He added that the fact that the seat was occupied by Chiang Kai-shek meant that the People's Republic of China's 650,000,000 population were being deprived of their legitimate right to be represented in UN.

He said: "United Nations must expel the Chiang Kai-shek clique and restore China's legitimate rights. Otherwise it will be impossible for China to have anything to do with the United States".

Asked about the future of Sino-Japanese relations, he replied: "This will depend on what attitude the Japanese Government adopts towards China.

"We are willing to look for a peaceful relationship in accordance with the Five Principles, provided the new Japanese Government no longer pursues a policy of hostility towards China, as did the Kishi Government and no longer obstructs and sabotages normal relations."

But the Japanese Cabinet, he said, still "sticks to the Japanese-United States Treaty of Alliance aimed at aggression against the Soviet Union and China."

He added: "In case any imperialist countries delude themselves into thinking that there is a chance to start a military adventure, I would like to re-affirm that the socialist camp is one integral whole. Provocation against one socialist country is provocation against China. In that event we would not sit idly by".

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3580:CHI:A; 3592:CHI:A]

B. Official View Of War And Revolution: The Communist Party's theoretical mazazine, *Red Flag*, on October 31 published an article commenting on the fourth volume of the works of the Party's Chairman, Mr. Mao Tse-tung (see page 3592).

The article was signed by the magazine's Editorial Department, generally considered close to the Central Committee and was headed: "Basic conclusions on the experience of the victory in the Chinese people's revolution."

It said: "Marxist-Leninists have always considered that revolution cannot be imported or exported. To think the opposite is totally erroneous. No Marxist-Leninist Party favours socialist countries spreading revolution by starting a war."

It added that the Yugoslav revisionist clique "calumniated socialist countries by saying that the latter wanted to have recourse to war. These are simply absurdities destined to serve imperialism".

It said that the development of the revolutionary forces in various countries, including the creation of People's China, was the basic factor which had prevented imperialism from unleashing a new war and safeguarded world peace "by increasing the strength of the socialist camp led by the Soviet Union".

It added that the "socialist revolution cannot triumph simultaneously in all countries.... The people of the different countries will gain victory progressively and separately according to their own efforts and revolutionary preparations".

There were two distinct and successive stages in a revolution: (1) When the proletariat seized the State machinery by force by destroying the military apparatus of the bourgeoisie as in the Chinese revolution; and (2) When, after having assumed power, the proletariat engaged in building socialism through peaceful means.

Quoting Lenin and Mao, the magazine repeatedly insisted on the fact that revolutions in various countries must base support on the political aspirations peculiar to these countries in relation with the specific conditions existing in them.

It emphasized that the Chinese revolution constituted "the continuation of the (Soviet) October revolution" and would likewise be victorious as a result of the destruction of the military and bureaucratic machinery of the bourgeois State.

It said that strengthening of the socialist camp and development of the world people's revolutionary movement provided "a greater safeguard for world peace. It is absurd to say that world peace and world revolution are incompatible".

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3592:CHI:B]

C. Land Reform In Tibet: *Peking Radio* on November 2 reported the successful completion of a land reform programme which, it said, had been launched 20 months ago in Tibet and announced new measures aimed at "raising the political consciousness" of Tibetan peasants.

It said that the land reforms had been introduced in March, 1959 after a rebellion by "upper strata Tibetans and reactionaries" had been smashed.

It added that the reform was now complete.

Consequently, the Committee responsible for the "Autonomous Region of Tibet" had decided to issue land titles to eligible categories of the Tibetan people.

It had also decided to pay for purchases of "surplus means of production" from serf-owners and their agents who had not taken part in the rebellion.

It believed that the decision would play an important part in "raising the peasants' political consciousness" and strengthening their initiative in agricultural production.

The measures were expected to lead to expanding mutual aid and co-operative movements in Tibet.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3580:CHI:C]

INDIA

SUMMARY: P-SP Executive Meeting; World Bank Loan; Trade Agreement With Czechoslovakia; LIC Annual Report For 1959; National Co-operative Farming Board To Be Set Up; States' Education Ministers' Conference; States' Governors' Conference.

A. P-SP Executive Meeting—Resolutions On Punjab, Tibet And Sino-Indian Border Dispute: The National Executive of the Praja-Socialist Party (P-SP) concluded its four-day session in New Delhi on October 31. The Chairman of the Party, Mr. Asoka Mehta, presided.

On the opening day (October 28), the National Executive adopted a resolution expressing its deep concern at the law and order situation in Punjab and called upon the Congress High Command to dismiss forthwith the "discredited and undesirable" Ministry headed by Mr. Pratap Singh Kairon.

The resolution said that it was extremely unfortunate that the border State was ruled by a clique, headed by the Chief Minister, which had reduced civil liberties to a "mockery" and whose contempt for all canons of democratic rule and public morality was matched only by its "all-consuming lust for pelf and power."

It regretted that this clique should have received "continuous protection" from both the Central Government and the Congress High Command against "serious complaints by individuals, demonstrations by the public, charge-sheets by members of the ruling party and last but not least, the strictures by the highest judicial tribunal in the land."

It said that all this only proved the extent to which "the powers-that-be are willing to go to protect their henchmen."

It added: "In the Punjab of today, decent elements in public life, having despaired of fair play and justice, have either retired or grown despondent and the possibility of suppressed discontent of the people assuming undesirable forms cannot be ruled out. In the atmosphere now prevailing, the only elements that can be expected to prosper would be essentially anti-social, anti-democratic and anti-national, whatever their masks and professions in public."

In conclusion, the Executive appealed "to democratic and patriotic people of Punjab not to give up their resistance to the Kairon Ministry. The Executive further considers it its duty to urge upon the Congress High Command not to sustain the discredited and undesirable Ministry in Punjab."

It also adopted a resolution urging bifurcation of double-member constituencies and decided to start preparations for the next General Elections by initially selecting 600 Assembly and 100 Parliamentary constituencies for intensive work.

"Intensive work" in the 600 Assembly and 100 Parliamentary constituencies would be reviewed after three months. A fresh batch of constituencies would be selected thereafter.

The party contested the last General Elections in 1,200 Assembly and 150 Parliamentary constituencies.

On October 29, the Executive discussed the Punjabi Suba movement.

Although no formal resolution was adopted, it was announced that the Executive felt that owing to the "suppression" of the Akali agitation an "explosive situation" was developing in Punjab.

The consensus of opinion in the Executive was strongly in favour of positive steps on the part of the Government to break the dangerous impasse, if need be by a meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, and Master Tara Singh. Attempts to suppress the movement, on the other hand, would only strengthen it.

Explaining his party's position on the issue, Mr. Asoka Mehta told newsmen that the P-SP supported the demand for a Punjabi Suba in principle, since this very principle had been uniformly conceded elsewhere in India. It was wrong to oppose the demand merely because its acceptance might place a particular community in a majority.

At the same time, it was for the Akalis to carry the people with them on this question. Any use of places of worship for political purposes would also be wrong.

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Resolutions On Tibet And Sino-Indian Border Dispute:

The same day (October 29), the Executive adopted two resolutions—one on the Sino-Indian border dispute and the other on the proposed discussion of the Tibetan question by UN.

The resolution on the border dispute said: "The National Executive of the Praja-Socialist Party notes with surprise Prime Minister Nehru's characterization in United Nations of Chinese aggression on Indian soil as a 'controversy'. The cause of peace can never be served by such a compromising statement.

"The Executive is concerned over the suggestion made in some quarters that a ranking Asian statesman will soon be visiting New Delhi to mediate in the conflict between China and India, and that the mediation is likely to be on the basis of surrendering territories occupied by the Chinese in Ladakh in return for Chinese acceptance of the MacMahon Line.

"While the Executive welcomes any mediation that will lead to vacation of Chinese aggression in India, it would remind the Government of India that the people of India can never acquiesce in surrender of any of our territories for an agreement of doubtful value and devoid of honour to the country."

The following is the text of the resolution on the Tibetan issue:

"The National Executive of the Praja-Socialist Party welcomes the resolution on Tibet introduced in the General Assembly of United Nations by Malaya and Thailand. Violation of human rights and suppression of national freedom of the people of Tibet are obvious to all.

"The Executive is confident that United Nations, which has recently been strengthened by the admission of a number of nations that have just shaken off the shackles of colonialism will rally to the support of the people of Tibet.

"The Executive hopes that the Government of India will respond to public opinion in the country and support the resolution.

"The Government has recently clarified, in clear terms, its understanding of the status of Tibet before the Chinese overran the country. The wholly autonomous character of Tibet in the past and the inflexible opposition to Chinese rule today that the Tibetans have shown must inexorably determine India's policy.

"The Executive is happy that United Nations unanimously voted in favour of the early extinction of colonialism. The Executive expects our representatives to vote on the resolution on Tibet in a manner consistent with the stand against colonialism."

Acharya J. B. Kripalani Resigns:

On October 30, the National Executive accepted Acharya J. B. Kripalani's resignation from the Party with "great reluctance" and on the "promise" that it would "continue to receive his blessings and guidance".

A Press release issued by the Executive at the end of the day's deliberations said:

"The Executive had the benefit of the presence of Mr. Kripalani as well as of Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, senior leader of the party. The Executive unanimously requested Mr. Kripalani to withdraw his resignation. The Executive further appealed to Mr. Kripalani to bring his suggestions before the next meeting of the General Council or, if need be, of the Conference of the party.

"Mr. Kripalani reciprocated the warmth of feeling, but pointed out that he had remained in the party for a number of years, in spite of his persistent desire to resign from it, because he knew that the party had a splendid set of workers who against heavy odds had been working for the people. He has always been anxious to help and strengthen the party, but he finds himself increasingly out of tune with not just the policies of one party, but of all the political parties in the country.

"He hopes and earnestly desires that the P-SP will strive to make itself a party capable of meeting the gathering dangers to the country. He feels somewhat suffocated by being inside the party. He would not like to make himself responsible for the decisions of the party taken from time to time. He has long wanted his freedom and he would be able to help the party more from outside than by being in it.

"Mr. Kripalani assured the Executive that he would be available not only for consultations, but even for attending meetings of the Executive in future, if invited to do so and would be happy to help the party in whatever way possible in the coming months and years. The Executive with great reluctance had to accept the resignation of Mr. Kripalani. However, it is heartened by his promise that it will continue to receive his blessings and guidance."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3403:INI:D; 3486:INI:B]

B. World Bank Loan To ICICI: The Chairman of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI), Mr. G. L. Mehta, said in Bombay on October 28 that the World Bank had approved a loan equivalent to $20 million (about Rs. 10 crores) to the Corporation.

He said that, as in the case of the two earlier loans of $10 million each given by the Bank to the Corporation, the new loan would be used to meet the foreign exchange requirements of projects financed by ICICI.

He added that the $20 million in foreign exchange made available to ICICI through the first two World Bank loans had now been virtually exhausted and the Corporation had to obtain more foreign exchange if it was to continue its loan operations at the expected rate. The proceeds of the new $20 million loan would help the Corporation to meet the foreign exchange requirements of its borrowers for the next two years.

The Bank's loan was for a term of 10 years which might be extended to 14 years by agreement between the Bank and ICICI in respect of individual projects for which a longer period was appropriate. Interest would be applied to each portion of the loan at the Bank's current rate when such a portion was committed for one of ICICI's projects. Amortization of the loan would begin on November 1, 1963.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3569:INI:C]

C. Trade Agreement With Yugoslavia: It was announced in Belgrade on October 25 that India and Yugoslavia had signed a Trade Agreement.

The Agreement was expected to step up trade between the two countries by 20 per cent in 1961.

An announcement on the Agreement said that a wider range of items was likely to be exchanged between India and Yugoslavia.

India's exports to Yugoslavia would include textiles, jute manufactures, leather goods, engineering products, textile machinery, sewing machines, cycles, films, iron and manganese ore and vegetable oils.

Exports to India from Yugoslavia would mainly consist of capital goods, chemicals, railway equipment, cables and a variety of engineering products.

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3143:INI:H]

D. Trade And Payments Agreement With Czechoslovakia: The Czech news agency *Ceteka* announced in Prague on November 3 that a three-year Trade and Payments Agreement between Czechoslovakia and India had been signed.

In addition, a Protocol on goods exchanged between the two countries for 1961 was also agreed upon. It provided for a 40 per cent increase in trade in comparison to 1960.

According to the Agreement, Czechoslovakia would deliver plants, machines, industrial equipment and consumer goods.

India would deliver iron and manganese ores, hides, spices, textiles, jute products and cocoa fibres.

The Agreement was signed for India by the Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr K. R. F. Khilnani, and Czechoslovakia's Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr F. Hamouz.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3215:INI:E; 3570:INI:D]

E. US Credit To Build Paper And Board Mill: The US Government announced on October 25 a credit of Rs. 20,000,000 (approximately $4,300,000) in favour of Seshasayee Paper and Board Co., Ltd., in Madras State.

The loan would be channelled through the US Export-Import Bank and would be used to help finance the construction of a paper mill at Erode.

The mill would use both bamboo and bagasse in its processes and its location at Erode would be near the sources of those raw materials. Plant equipment would include two paper-making machines with bleaching and other facilities.

The annual output was estimated at 20,000 tons of printing, writing and wrapping papers.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3581:INI:C]

F. Soviet Union To Design Atomic Reactors: The Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. H. J. Bhabha, told newsmen in Ottawa on November 5 that the Soviet Union had agreed to design natural uranium and fast breeder power stations for India.

Dr. Bhabha was in Ottawa to discuss the question of wider co-operation between Canada and India in the field of research and design of atomic plants.

He said that in purchasing uranium abroad, India was prepared to give a guarantee that it would be used only for peaceful purposes. She would, however, not accept inspection and controls which might tend to widen the gap between industrialized and under-developed countries.

He expressed the opinion that South-East Asia would also depend some day on nuclear power for fuel. In 10 years it

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would probably be cheaper to use nuclear power than conventional fuel.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3464:INI:C]

G. Indian Oil Company To Purchase Russian Oil: It was made known in Bombay on November 5 that the Government-owned Indian Oil Company (IOC) planned to import one million tons (about 30 crore gallons) of petroleum products every year from the Soviet Union within three years.

A Press Note issued by IOC said that the Soviet Union had agreed to sell the petroleum products to India at the lowest world prices prevailing at the time of sale.

To begin with, IOC would import superior kerosene, jet fuel and high-speed diesel oil. It was originally announced that IOC would import only 300,000 tons of petroleum products annually for the next four years. It was now planned to import over 300,000 tons in the first year and to increase the pace of import to one million tons per annum within three years.

The purchases would involve no foreign exchange and all payments would be made to the Soviet Union in Indian rupees only.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3497:INI:E]

H. LIC Report For 1959: The annual Report for 1959 of the Life Insurance Corporation released in Bombay on November 2 revealed a 25 per cent rise in the new business and a slight drop in the expense ratio.

It also showed a reduction in the renewal expense ratio from 15.46 per cent in 1958 to 12.92 per cent in 1959. The ratio of expenses to the total premium income dropped from 29.2 per cent to 28.7 per cent.

The Report, which had been adopted and submitted to the Government showed a 16 per cent increase in the business in force over the 1958 figure.

The total life business soared from Rs. 1,682 crores to Rs. 1,964 crores, covering seven million policies. The Corporation's total new business in 1959 amounted to Rs. 429 crores as against Rs. 345 crores in 1958, recording an increase of 25 per cent. The number of policies also showed an increase of 41 per cent over the 1957 figure.

Foreign business also showed a remarkable rise from Rs. 5.62 crores to Rs. 9.47 crores.

The overall sum assured per policy in India rose from Rs. 3,627 to Rs. 3,747. Outside India, the figure rose from Rs. 10,409 to Rs. 11,969.

The pattern, as related to different classes of insurance, showed a change. The Whole Life policies, which formed 7.98 per cent of the total business in 1958, rose to 8.47 per cent in 1959. Children's policies rose from 5.08 per cent to 6.99 per cent.

The Report noted that life insurance was becoming popular. Salary savings schemes were also becoming more popular, the Corporation having issued thereunder 84,776 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 21.89 crores in 1959 as against 52,738 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 13.93 crores in 1958.

The life fund increased from Rs. 447.90 crores to Rs. 495.25 crores and the premium income from Rs. 73.03 crores to Rs. 84.46 crores.

During 1959, claims inclusive of bonus additions amounted to Rs. 28.14 crores as against Rs. 25.05 crores for 1958.

Out of the investments in India in stock exchange securities to the tune of Rs. 393.28 crores, investments in the public sector, comprising Central and State Governments, a major portion of the approved securities, and shares in Government companies, amounted to Rs. 311.80 crores or 78.2 per cent of the total as against Rs. 288.12 crores or 76.1 per cent in 1958.

Investments in the private sector in debentures, shares of joint stock companies and approved securities amounted to Rs. 85.68 crores or 21.8 per cent of the total investments in India.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2551:INI:H]

I. National Co-operative Farming Board Set Up: It was announced on November 6, that the Government of India had constituted a National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board with the Central Minister of Community Development and Co-operation, Mr. S. K. Dey, as Chairman.

The 24-member Board included the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation, Mr. B. S. Murthy, four Ministers from the States, four members of Parliament, five non-officials connected with co-operative farming, an executive member, an agricultural economist and one representative each of the Reserve Bank of India, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Co-operation. The Additional Co-operation Commissioner would be the Secretary of the Board.

An official announcement said that the Board had been entrusted with the task of planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming on a voluntary basis. It would review the progress and suggest modifications, if necessary. It would examine the question of securing people's participation in the programme and suggest arrangements for education and training of personnel required for implementing the schemes.

The terms of reference of the Board included organization of studies and schemes of research relating to co-operative farming, technical supervision and guidance and recommendations regarding financial assistance.

The Board would also co-ordinate inter-State activities and assist the State Governments and State Boards in formulating their scheme.

It would have an Executive Committee to review the programme of co-operative farming and ensure effective supervision and guidance. The Executive Committee would consist of eight members with the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation, Mr. B. S. Murthy, as Chairman.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3191:INI:L]

J. Bhilai Rolling Mill Goes Into Production: The rail and structural mill of the Bhilai Steel Plant went into production on October 27 with its formal inauguration by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru.

It was the third of the four rolling mills and one of the largest and heaviest units of the Bhilai works and took one year to complete.

As Mr. Nehru switched on a button fitted to his desk on the rostrum, the first consignment of beams manufactured at the project started moving out on railway wagons.

The mill had an annual production capacity of 365,000 tons. It would produce rails, both broad and metre gauge, components of railway sleepers and heavy structurals like beams, girders and angles. The mill incorporated advanced Soviet technological processes and methods of production.

With the completion of the rail and structural mill, the construction phase of the Bhilai Steel Plant reached its closing chapter. The last of the four rolling mills would be commissioned in January, 1961.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3086:INI:F; 3143:INI:J]

K. States' Education Ministers' Conference: The two-day States' Education Ministers' Conference began in New Delhi on November 4.

Inaugurating the Conference, the Central Education Minister, Dr. K. L. Shrimali, said: "The educational development of our country is a field of great opportunities and challenges, opportunities afforded by our democratic system of government and challenges thrown up by the tasks of national reconstruction."

He said that the Second Five-Year Plan, now drawing to a close, had marked a step forward in the expansion of educational facilities. Sixty per cent of the children in the age group 6-11, 22.6 per cent in the age group 11-14 and 12 per cent in the secondary stage were in school. In terms of numbers, these represented a very substantial increase during the Plan period.

He said that the work done already had only highlighted what was to be done in the immediate future.

He added that the Conference had assumed special importance since it was meeting at a time when the Third Plan was being finalized. The need for co-ordinated effort through mutual consultation became all the more urgent when the financial resources available for educational development were limited. It was necessary that a social climate should be created in the country so that the whole society became education-conscious and all persons made sacrifices for the education of the younger generation.

He said: "What we lack in financial terms has to be made up by efficient and effective organization, creative thinking leading to improved and dynamic practices in schools and educational administration and, above all, whole-hearted co-operation, interest and support from the community."

Listing the important measures needed for the success of the programme of compulsory primary education, he said that there should be a sustained campaign for educating public opinion so that parents might send their children, and particularly daughters, to school. During the Second Plan, effective enrolment drives had been organized by the States of Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan.

Another important measure was assistance to poor and needy parents by the provision of school uniforms, text books and school meals for children.

He added that the Central Education Ministry was making a careful study of this problem and would soon propose suitable measures to produce inexpensive and durable text books through private enterprise, if possible, and through Government agencies, if necessary.

The third and most important part of the programme was the recruitment of teachers. He said that in order to attract the right kind of teachers and keep them contented, it was of utmost importance that every effort should be made to improve their conditions of service. It was gratifying to note that most of the States

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had been able to agree to the Central Ministry's suggestion that the minimum basic salary of a trained and untrained teacher should be Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 per month, respectively. He appealed to the States to find ways and means to extend dearness allowance benefits to all teachers to the same extent as in the case of Government servants.

Report On Women's Education:

The first Report of the National Council for Women's Education was presented to the Conference on November 4.

The Report, covering the period September, 1959 to October, 1960, outlined the special programme drawn up for the expansion and improvement of education of girls and women. A Sub-Committee of the Council drew up a comprehensive programme for making available increased facilities such as quarters for women teachers, scholarships and stipends for girls and women teachers, village allowance to teachers in rural areas, condensed courses for training women teachers and free tuition to certain categories of girls and free or subsidized transport.

It stated that the Central Education Ministry had proposed the following schemes during the Third Five-Year Plan on the estimated outlay of Rs. 17 crores:

(1) Special programmes for expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers at the elementary stage—outlay Rs. 11 crores;

(2) Special programme for expansion of girls' education at the secondary stage —outlay Rs. 5 crores;

(3) Establishment of a National Institute for the higher education and training of women—outlay Rs. 1 crore;

(4) Scheme to provide financial assistance for putting up buildings for setting up industrial training centres—outlay Rs. 58-80,000.

Besides the estimated allocation of Rs. 17 crores, the University Grants Commission had, subject to availability of funds, decided to earmark Rs. 2 crores for the construction of hostels for girls in colleges. The Central Social Welfare Board had also set apart Rs. 3 crores for condensed educational courses for adult women. In view of the reduced scale of special programmes, the Report stated that it would not be possible to take adequate measures for overcoming the difficulties relating to women and girls' education unless their specific needs were duly taken into account in the general programme.

Recommendations:

On November 5, the Conference recommended that the programme of compulsory primary education, improving the pay-scales of school-teachers, promoting national consciousness among students and the propagation of Hindi should be speeded up.

It agreed that top priority should be given to implement the constitutional directive on primary education and that there should be a school within accessible distance from the home of every child by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

It decided to appoint an expert committee to examine the question of stimulating national consciousness among students and to make appropriate recommendations.

It also recommended that the triple-benefit scheme of provident fund-cum-insurance-cum-pension on the pattern adopted in Madras State should be introduced for primary teachers in all States and that the children of all primary teachers should receive free education in schools.

Reviewing the programme of primary education during the Third Plan period, it recommended that every State should enact a comprehensive and up-to-date law for the enforcement of compulsory primary education. The Delhi Primary Education Act, 1960, might be taken as a basis for consideration in this respect. Efforts should also be made to extend amenities and inducements such as free books, writing material and mid-day meals to needy students.

Lack of funds should not be allowed to impede the implementation of the programme and necessary financial assistance would be given to the States to meet any short-fall.

It also recommended that the State Governments should take steps to open schools in all villages. Special attention should be paid to increase the enrolment of girls and the children of backward communities. To achieve this end, the resources of the community should be mobilized fully.

Adequate funds for the special programme in the expansion of girls' education should be made available to the States and the programme should be included in the Centrally-sponsored sector with arrangements for grant-in-aid to State Governments on a 100 per cent basis outside the ceiling that might be fixed at the State level.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2842:INI:G]

L. States' Governors' Conference: At the annual Conference of the States' Governors which began in New Delhi on November 8, the economic situation in the country and the Third Five-Year Plan constituted the major topics of discussion.

In his inaugural address, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, appealed for national unity in the context of the recent events in Assam and Punjab. He urged that the present linguistic controversies would disappear if a broader view was taken of these problems.

He referred to the law and order situation in Punjab and Assam and expressed the hope that this would improve. He underlined the importance of popular confidence in the administration and morale of the services.

Turning to economic matters, he referred to the unemployment situation in the country and stressed the need for promoting the economic development of the border areas.

Mr. J. Nehru's Address:

On November 9, the Prime Minister, Mr. J. Nehru, reported to the Conference a steady build-up of India's armed forces along the northern border.

In his 75-minute review of the international situation, he said that further encroachments by the Chinese had stopped and it could now be said with reasonable hope that there would be no further incursions in the future.

He said that the progress of the defence build-up and the new net-work of communications was satisfactory. Some of the projects were even ahead of schedule.

To a question whether there would be piece-meal settlement of India's border dispute with China or there would be an over-all solution as India desired, he made it plain that the dispute could not admit of any piece-meal settlement nor could it be treated piece-meal.

He said that it was a vital question as Indian territory was involved and as such there could be no piece-meal settlement.

He deplored the recent remarks of the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, charging India with intransigence and said that these remarks were utterly unwarranted. In this context, he referred to the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. Khruschev's secret speech to the World Communist Parties at Bucharest where he had charged the Chinese communists with turning "friends into enemies" by their conduct, particularly towards India.

Mr. Nehru ridiculed reports which suggested that the Burmese Premier, U Nu, was coming to India to mediate in the India-China border dispute. It was unfair to interpret the visit so. He said that U Nu was a good friend and that he was coming here to meet a friend.

He referred to the talks going on between Indian and Chinese officials in Rangoon on the border question and said that India was prepared to negotiate on the question and that she was not itching for a fight.

He added that despite certain difficulties, India's relations with Pakistan were definitely improving.

At the request of Dr. Prasad, the Punjab Governor, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, gave his assessment of the situation in Punjab *vis-a-vis* the Akali agitation for a Punjabi Suba.

He emphasized that the Punjab Government would be firm and that there was no question of holding talks with anyone on the Punjabi Suba. There would be no further division of Punjab.

He said that law and order would be maintained in the State with the utmost moderation under the circumstances and suggestions on the implementation of the Regional Formula considered.

He reported that the Government's recent announcement on its language policy had caused confusion in the Akali ranks where there had been a split. Out of a total of 21,000 Akalis in jail, over 14,000 had been released on their either tendering apologies or declaring that they were dissociating themselves from the agitation. There were now only 6,000 Akalis in jail.

He said that the State Government was ready to meet any situation created by the advertised fast of the Akali leader, Sant Fateh Singh. According to his information, it was being undertaken because Master Tara Singh had refused to go on fast himself.

He told the Conference that there was no question of allowing anyone to see Master Tara Singh in jail. He said that the Akali leader's detention order had been upheld by an Advisory Board consisting of one High Court Judge and two retired District Judges. He disclosed that the findings of the judicial inquiry into the Bhatinda Jail firings would be submitted soon.

He added that while combating the Akali agitation and maintaining law and order, the Punjab Government was also trying to solve the language issue. It had declared that there would be a thorough implementation of the Regional Formula, including the language provisions in it. He pointed out that the Ordinance on the use at district level of Punjabi in Gurmukhi script and Hindi in Devanagri had to be delayed because the Centre's sanction had not been received. Immediately after the sanction, the Ordinance would be issued. He said that the Government had been compelled to meet the Akali challenge, which had created tension among the Hindus and Sikhs.

The Central Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, spoke on the general law-and-order situation and asked the Governors to take a greater interest in the problems of linguistic minorities in the States so that they were given a fair deal. He ex-

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pressed his satisfaction at the overall law-and-order situation.

Both Mr. Nehru and Pandit Pant emphasized the need for a catholic outlook on the language question. To win their confidence, the minorities had to be treated generously. They asked the Governors to use their influence with the State Governments to see that full justice was done.

There was no proposal at the Conference to amend the Constitution to vest the Governors with special powers in respect of the minorities. There appeared to be general agreement that the Governors' influence with the State Governments could ensure fair action by the Governments for this.

The Assam Governor, Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh, gave an appraisal of the situation in Assam and said that while the situation there had improved, tension was still prevailing. He attributed this to the language trouble.

He said it was his impression that the people of the hills wanted a separate State and that they were dissatisfied with the language formula. He added that the situation in the Naga areas was steadily improving after the decision to create Nagaland.

He indicated that the Chief Minister, Mr. B. P. Chaliha, was trying to get the Official Language Bill, recently passed by the State Assembly, suitably amended so that a broad agreement on the language question could emerge. That was why the Governor's assent to the Bill had been delayed.

(*The Times of India* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3002(corrected): INI:D]

M. Jammu And Kashmir National Conference: The 22nd annual session of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference began in Baramula on October 8.

The Kashmir Prime Minister, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, called on Pakistan to vacate, without further delay, the aggression she had committed against Kashmir in 1947 and reciprocate the "magnificent gesture of our country" in signing the Indus Canal Waters Treaty.

Presiding over the Conference, he characterized the Treaty as a "happy development towards more friendly relations between the two countries."

On the Chinese threat from the north, he said that it was an unhappy development and called for maximum vigilance on the part of the people. He said that any attempt to disturb the solidarity of the people would directly assist the enemy by weakening the will of the people to resist new dangers.

Referring to the proposal for a Vishal Himachal, he said that it was a sinister suggestion made by reactionary elements in Jammu Province for merging Jammu and Kashmir with Himachal Pradesh. He asserted that the suggestions for a Kashmir plebiscite and Vishal Himachal, emanating from two different sources, bore a striking resemblance to each other because, in his view, both would result ultimately in disrupting the territorial integrity of the State. He announced the Conference's firm opposition to both and declared that to uphold the principle of unity and integrity of the State and to preserve communal harmony, the people of the State would not consider any sacrifice too great.

Praising the country's foreign policy of non-alignment pursued "under the inspiring leadership of Mr. Nehru," he said that it had yielded positive results. That was reflected in the growing awareness among the Asian nations of the need to keep themselves aloof from military alliances and Power blocs.

He said that Kashmir's accession to India was a logical sequence of the people's advance towards secularism and democracy and a vital decision to that effect had been taken by the people after mature consideration. He said that the Constituent Assembly was convened to give the verdict of the people's representatives on fundamental issues and to frustrate the attempts of interested parties to perpetuate uncertainty and instability.

He added: "The unity of the people of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh has been the sheet-anchor of our policies and any attempt to break this unity is considered by us as a challenge to the basic objectives for which we have consistently fought."

He was highly critical of the Democratic National Conference which, he said, was gathering round itself opportunistic and disgruntled elements under the guise of forming an Opposition party. He said that though it had been in existence for three years, the party had failed to gain the people's support due to lack of a positive programme. He accused its leaders of resorting to cheap and misleading slogans with a view to creating confusion among the people. These underhand means, he said, had caused the defection of several prominent leaders from the party.

He said that the National Conference had to be revitalized and new blood infused in it. He stressed the need to tone up the administration so that the implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan would be smooth and quick. He wanted the party to prepare itself for the next General Elections and stressed the need for unity in its ranks for the purpose. He particularly mentioned youth and women among the sections to be activized and brought into the organization in larger numbers. He added that labour must also pull its weight in the affairs of the National Conference.

Resolution On Third Plan:

On October 9, the Conference adopted a resolution expressing support for the economic policies envisaged in the State's Third Five-Year Plan.

The resolution said that undivided attention would have to be paid to reorganizing the rural economy in the State on which the majority of the people subsisted at present.

This called for not only positive measures for increasing the agricultural production by further expansion of irrigation facilities and application of scientific cultivation, but more concerted efforts to extend the scope of agricultural operations to cure the State's agrarian economy of its heavy incidence on land.

It urged that the immense power potential of the State should be systematically harnessed.

While recognizing the role of the Government in initiating various programmes, it felt that the success of these efforts would largely depend upon the effective response that these programmes could evoke among the people.

It also urged the Planning Commission to show particular understanding and sympathy of the special problems facing the State and to extend all possible help.

Working Committee Personnel:

On October 17, the President of the National Conference, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, announced the personnel of the 15-member Working Committee of the Party.

They are: Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed (President), Bakshi Abdul Rashid (General-Secretary), Mr. Baghat Chajuram, Mr. Shamlal Saraf, Mr. Amarnath Sharma, Mohammad Ayub Khan, Sardar Kulbir Singh, Kunwar Sagar Singh, Abdul Gani Goni, Ghulam Mohammad Rajpuri, Mr. Shamsuddin, Mr. Ghulam Nabi, Sogami Kushak Bakula, Master Ghulam Ahmed and Master Hemraj Jandial.

(*The Times of India* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1949: INI:D]

N. Chief Of Air Staff Passes Away: The Chief of Staff of the Indian Air Force, Air-Marshal S. Mukherjee, died in Tokyo on November 8 due to accidental choking of the wind-pipe by a piece of meat.

Air-Marshal Mukherjee had arrived in Tokyo aboard Air-India's Boeing, Annapurna, on a proving flight in preparation for the inauguration of India's jet service early in 1961.

He was the first Indian officer to take over command of the IAF on April 1, 1954.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

INDONESIA

A. Contracts For Oil Concessions: The Government on November 1 published a Bill turning over the entire oil industry to State companies or contractors nominated by the Government.

The Bill, called the Oil and Natural Gas Bill, stipulated that "oil and natural gas extraction can be conducted only by the State."

A written explanation of the Bill said that the present oil concessions which were based on Netherlands Indies mining laws, were no longer valid "because those rights and authorizations—as stated in the Indonesian Republic's political manifesto—are no longer in conformity with Indonesian thinking".

It said that exploration, refining, transportation and sale of oil must also be conducted solely by Government firms.

But, the Minister for Basic Industries and Mines may appoint another party as contractor for a State company if the work cannot yet be done by that State company.

"In the formulation of an agreement between a State company and a contractor, the State company must hold firmly to the guidance and directives of the Minister.... Mining concessions based on Dutch mining laws held by foreign oil companies are against the Indonesian constitution.

"It will be impossible for foreign companies to get mining concessions in Indonesia any longer. Only State companies will be allowed control of mining areas in Indonesia, and even their rights will be much different from rights under old concessions.

"However, because oil exploitation requires capital and experts, within these regulations foreign companies will be given a chance to work in Indonesia as contractors for State companies under satisfactory conditions."

The Standard Vacuum, Caltex and Shell companies control extensive oil-fields in Sumatra and Borneo.

(*Information Service Indonesia*)

[Prev. ref. 3327: IND:B]

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IRAQ

A. Economic Agreement With Czechoslovakia: Under a new Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement signed in Baghdad on October 23, Czechoslovakia granted Iraq a credit of £12,000,000.

The Agreement provided for co-operation in various fields, including oil refining and hydro-electric power generation.

(*Baghdad Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 2689:IRQ:B]

B. Cabinet Changes: By a decree issued by the Prime Minister, Gen. A. K. Kassem on October 22, the Minister of Social Affairs and Acting Minister of Agriculture, Brig. Abdul Wahab el Amin, was relieved of both portfolios.

According to an official announcement, he was relieved at his own request.

Brig. el Amin became Minister of Social Affairs in a re-shuffle of the Cabinet in February, 1959. He became Acting Minister of Agriculture in January, 1960.

The Minister of State, Brigadier Fuad Arif, took over the Ministry of Agriculture and the Minister of Communications, Mr. Hussein Talbani, became Acting Minister of Social Affairs.

(*Baghdad Radio* and *Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3356:IRQ:A]

LAOS

A. Premier's Pact With Pathet Lao: *Peking Radio* reported on November 2 that a Committee for the "unification" of Laos had been formed through negotiations between the Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma and the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong.

The Committee was formed on October 31 and the two leaders were elected honorary Chairmen.

The Radio said that an appeal had been issued by the Committee in which it "called upon the Laotian people to oppose foreign intervention".

The appeal said that "it would oppose foreign intervention and the activities of the rebels (Gen. Phoumi Nosavan's group) so that the Laotian people could strive for the country's unity and thorough national harmony." It also charged the rebels of trying to split the country.

It was officially announced on November 4 in Vientiane that Prince Souvanna Phouma and Prince Souphanouvong had jointly formed a new party to forge "peace, neutrality, concord and unity".

The party, which called itself "the organization for the construction of peace, neutrality, concord and unity," had a 39-man Central Committee, including members of the Pathet Lao movement and politicians known for their progressive leanings. The former President of the National Assembly, Mr. Phong Phongsavan, became President of the Party.

In a broadcast on its policy statement, it said that its programme was to unite Laotian patriots against foreign interference and disintegration of the country by supporters of the ousted "strong man" Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, to strengthen the unity of the Kingdom in neutrality, and to uphold religion, the monarchy and the Constitution.

Meanwhile, the Rightist rebels, led by Gen. Nosavan, ignoring the cease-fire call of October 1 (see pages 3599 and 3600) continued to hold out at Savannakhet.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3599:LAO:A]

LEBANON

A. Arab Petroleum Congress: The second Arab Petroleum Congress opened in Beirut on October 17. About 500 delegates from several countries attended.

The Lebanese Minister of Economy, Mr. Suleiman el Ali, was elected Chairman of the Congress.

Addressing the opening session, Mr. Ali said that the purpose of the Congress was to create an atmosphere of co-operation between the participating countries and the oil companies, so that oil might become a source of prosperity instead of a cause of trouble.

The Head of the Petroleum Section of the Arab League, Mr. Mohammad Salman, said that the relations between the oil companies and the Arab peoples should be based on economic justice so that the Arabs received their proper share of wealth, while the companies maintained a reasonable profit.

He told the Congress that the Arabs would insist on being consulted about the price of oil. He criticized the Western oil companies for cutting the price of crude oil without consulting the Arab Governments and asked them to take note of the bitterness of Arab public opinion towards the attitude of defiance displayed by them.

The day's meeting was described as stormy, with the Soviet Union defending her entry into the commercial oil market and Saudi Arabia accusing American companies of defrauding her of her rightful revenues.

On October 20, the Saudi Arabian delegate, Sheikh Abdullah Tariki, alleged that ARAMCO had caused his country to lose $5,500,000,000 over the last seven years.

He charged US oil companies operating in the Middle East with concealing from the Arab Governments information which "would enable the Arab countries to defeat US manoeuvrings over price".

Replying, the ARAMCO delegate, Mr. R. I. Brougham, bluntly called this figure "pure invention" and the charges against his company "absolutely without foundation."

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Evangilor Gurov, then took the floor to switch the argument back to the Soviet oil issue, and in a half-hour speech defended Soviet commercial policy and attacked the monopolist companies.

He started by claiming that his country had in the past been a big supplier of oil to Western Europe, and had provided 14.3 per cent of their imports in 1930-33, and at one point 19 per cent. In 1956-59 the percentage had been 4.4. From these figures, he said, it was clear that there was no question of Soviet dumping.

He added: "All we are doing is resuming our legitimate place among exporting countries".

He declared that the Soviet Union had only lost her position because of war and industrial reconstruction, and now she had returned to the market. The Arab countries had no reason for disquiet as world consumption was constantly rising.

On the charge that Soviet oil was sold at below world prices, he claimed that there were in fact no world prices except for those arbitrarily fixed by the eight great international companies. Outside these, he said, there were many smaller companies which sold at a different price. But the fact that the eight controlled 88 per cent of daily production outside USA and the Soviet bloc countries enabled them to alter prices at their leisure and unchallenged.

The Soviet Union, he said, did not want to destroy the world free market in oil, but wanted only to sell at the best legitimate price. As for the Western companies operating in Arab countries, he said, they made fabulous profits from oil which did not belong to them. The present 50-50 sharing arrangement which the oil-bearing countries wanted changed was "unjust", and constituted "a grave obstacle to the economic evolution of the Arab countries."

The Saudi Arabian delegate, Sheikh Abdullah Tariki, on October 19 suggested that international oil companies changed their methods of calculating transportation costs. He said that these methods had "unjustly penalized" Middle East Governments by more than $2,500,000,000 during the past six years.

The crux of his argument was that oil companies at present equalized the price of Venezuelan and Middle East oil on the basis of its delivery at New York.

He said: "This system is not realistic, as the New York market accounts for only 8 per cent of Middle East production, whereas Western Europe accounts for 55 per cent. It is much more logical and realistic to make London the point of equalization since Britain is the largest consumer of petroleum in Western Europe."

In his paper on the prices of crude oil and petroleum products, he demanded that producing-countries should have a say in fixing prices.

He also suggested that producing-companies should become independent of parent companies by buying up their shares and setting up headquarters in producing-countries. He said that his demand was based on the fact that producing and parent companies in Saudi Arabia were making profits which she was not sharing.

A Press *communique* from the British Petroleum (BP) Company informed the Arab Oil Congress on October 21 that BP was ready to reach understanding with oil-producing States about any future change in oil prices.

Observers believed that the communique indicated that BP was taking a different attitude than other international oil companies, which seemed to be following a wait-and-see policy on the price-change question.

A BP spokesman told newsmen: "My Company's view-point is that there can be and should be continual and close exchange of information between our Company's management and the representatives of the Government.

"We are convinced that rapid and confidential exchanges would be necessary when the time came for any upward or downward price-change."

Resolution On Price-Cuts:

Heads of Arab delegations informed the final session of the Congress on October 22 of a joint resolution they had adopted on oil company price-cuts and other matters of common interest.

The resolution was adopted at a closed-door meeting of the chief delegates from all participating Arab Governments and

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the three oil-producing territories of Qatar, Bahrein and Kuwait.

The preamble to the resolution expressed the renewed determination of the Arab Governments to develop the Arab oil industry for the maximum increase of the national revenue of Arab countries.

It said that the delegation leaders had agreed on the following four points:

(1) The Congress supported the Arab countries' demands and their efforts to improve the terms of petroleum concessions. It expressed the hope that the oil companies would respond favourably to such a request in order to ensure fruitful co-operation between them and the Governments in the common interest of the companies, the Governments and the consumers;

(2) The Congress condemned the oil companies' decision to reduce the price of crude oil and its derivatives without the consent of Governments of the Arab oil-producing countries;

The Congress supported the position of these Governments in their refusal to accept such a reduction;

(3) The Congress recommended to the Governments of Arab countries that they re-double their efforts to encourage technical and legal education in every way so that their countrymen would be able to take part in the activities of the Oil Congress;

(4) The Congress decided that henceforth it would meet once a year in October. The next Congress, which would be the third, would meet in Cairo.

The first and most important resolution passed at the session announced that the Arab Governments would call for a change in the present contracts.

This warning was issued directly and indirectly several times during the session of the Congress.

The American legal adviser to the Saudi Arabian Government, Mr. Frank Hendrix, said that legally, the Arab countries could not be held indefinitely to the clauses of their agreements with the Western oil companies.

This was regarded as a warning that Saudi Arabia at least would be prepared to cancel the old oil concessions granted originally by King Abdel Aziz Ibn Saud 30 years ago.

Sheikh Abdullah Tariki (Saudi Arabia) referring to the enormous profits made by the Western oil companies in the past, said that they would not be made to return any of their ill-gotten gains, but that the major oil companies should give up their affiliated or associated companies. The latter should be turned into independent producing-companies, conducting their operations in the interests of both the stock-holders and the Arab countries.

He added that the oil companies should be controlled by a Board of Directors made up of representatives of the stock-holders and the Arab countries concerned, and should have their headquarters in the Arab country where their oil deposits were located.

Communique:

A *communique* issued at the end of the Congress on October 22 said that the delegates supported the attitude of the Governments of oil-producing countries in refusing to recognize recent reductions in prices by international oil companies.

It resolved to support the Arab Governments' demands and efforts aimed at improving terms of oil concessions.

It expressed the hope that the oil companies would respond to these demands to secure continuance of fruitful co-operation in the interests of Governments, companies and consumers.

It denounced the companies for reducing prices of crude oil and petroleum products without the approval of the Governments of the Arab producing-countries.

The following are extracts from a news despatch from Beirut published in *The Times*, London, on October 23:

"A preface to the resolutions emphasized the importance to the Arab producer-countries of a consolidated petroleum policy. In spite of remarks in the closing speeches about the Congress opening the door of mutual understanding between the companies and the host Governments, the meetings do not seem to have accomplished much in the direction of closing what Dr. Mohammed Salman, Secretary-General of the Congress, referred to as the 'gap of discord'.

"Some delegates are of the opinion that the Congress was an opportunity lost; this, they believe, was due mainly to poor tactics on the part of the Arab oil nationalists, headed by Sheikh Abdullah Tariki, Director of the Saudi Arabian Petroleum Affairs Department. He erred, they think, in propagandizing for a wider Arab audience by introducing the allegation that in the past seven years the principal companies had made five and a half billion dollars extra profit which they had concealed from the Arab Governments so that they would escape the provisions of the 50-50 profit-sharing Agreement.

"The companies' answer was to describe Sheikh Tariki's charge as a mirage, to emphasize that profits are set in the market place according to supply and demand, and to offer to provide—as presumably they have been doing for years—all the evidence needed to refute a contention based on fiction and respective computation of an assumed selling price formula.

"It is doubtful whether this reasoned refutation was any more acceptable to the Arabs than were Sheikh Tariki's charges, to the companies, and in the irritation stirred up by the exchange, there was less chance of fruitful discussions in hotel suites if not in the Congress hall. The companies' representatives seem divided, however, on how far Sheikh Tariki believed in his allegations. Is he a fanatic or is he intelligent and crafty? The answer to this question is important in the evolution of the companies' relationships with the Governments.

"What emerged most clearly from the Congress was the insistence of those Governments on higher revenues (these will total this year about £500,000,000, roughly a seven-fold-increase over the past decade) and on extended co-partnership with the companies, which, Sheikh Tariki suggested, should sever direct financial ties with the parent concerns in USA and Britain. Coupled with this is a demand for consultations with the Governments before the companies alter posted prices —though the climate of the Congress was not such as to foster any hope that the Governments would ever actually agree to anything except increases.

"The Arabs are now obviously looking towards the Organization of Petrol Exporting Countries (OPEC) formed in Baghdad in September, 1960 with the aim of introducing pro-rationing.

"Sheikh Tariki said in an interview that he hoped it would start functioning 'within a few months'. While there is general agreement that it is a sensible move, such information as was circulating privately among delegates during the Congress indicated Arab reservations on the precise identity of views between its members—especially if they are subject to real strain —and particularly on the real aims of the Venezuelans, who are reliably said to be irked by sales of Middle East crude oil in markets geographically more accessible to them.

"In this connexion, the Arabs gave no signs of being really convinced—though this again may have been tactical—of the fact that the posted rates were cut and further reductions are expected, because the prices which the companies have been obtaining over the past few years had been comparatively so low that payments handed over to the producer-countries under the 50-50 arrangement have been artificially high.

"Indications of a general agreement were discernible, however, on the validity of the host Government's request for being taken into policy decisions, especially those concerning the parent companies, which one Arab delegate described privately as being like Gods, looking down from their remote Board-rooms in New York and London. A more imaginative approach may, however, be needed if the companies are to succeed in identifying themselves sufficiently with local interests to cut the feet from under the nationalist extremists.

"To judge from this Congress, the companies' patience will need to be of no less magnitude than the Middle East oil reserves and liable certainly to a much higher rate of utilization."

(*The Times*, London, *The Statesman*, Calcutta and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3587: IRQ: A; 3599: IRQ: A; 3345: UAR: A]

NEPAL

A. King Mahendra Visits Britain: King Mahendra and Queen Ratna arrived in London on October 17 on a three-day State visit to Britain. This was the first State visit a monarch of Nepal had ever made to Britain.

They were welcomed in London by Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, and members of his Cabinet. Also present to greet the Royal guests were Princess Margaret, her husband, Mr. Anthony Armstrong-Jones, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra.

The party drove in state through gaily-decorated streets, while a Royal salute of 41 guns was fired from Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

During the afternoon of October 17, King Mahendra laid a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey.

Later, the King and Queen went to St. James' Palace, where in the Throne Room they received an address of welcome from the citizens of London.

The address said: "We are proud of the close association which has existed for many years between our countries both in peace and during the unhappy periods of war. The hopes of our people for enduring peace are, we know, sincerely shared by Your Majesties and your subjects.

"In a shrinking world where nearly all problems are of common concern and neither East nor West can prosper in isolation, the people of London, in offering their respectful good wishes for the continued health and well-being of your Majesties and of all the members of your Royal family, would also express their sincere hope that the years of your Majesty's reign may continue to be attended by peace, prosperity and happiness not only among your own people but throughout the peoples of the world."

The King also received an address from the City of Westminster.

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State Banquet:

In the evening (October 17), the King and Queen were guests of Queen Elizabeth at a State banquet in Buckingham Palace.

Queen Elizabeth, in a toast to King Mahendra said: "It is nearly 200 years since people from this country first had the pleasure of seeing the legendary beauty of Nepal. Travellers came back with glowing stories of great mountains and fertile valleys and of the charm of your people.

"Every succeeding generation of travellers, mountaineers and those who have gone out to work together with your people on particular projects has succumbed to the magic of Nepal.

"In our earliest contacts with Nepal, we quickly learned to respect your martial spirit and prowess at arms. We have never changed that opinion and for more than a hundred years, soldiers from Nepal have fought side by side with men from this country in tight corners all over the world, and in the two Great Wars we have all learned to be thankful for the steadfast courage of the Gurkhas. We are very proud and happy to have this special association with Nepal."

Queen Elizabeth paid tribute to the great strides Nepal had made under King Mahendra's rule, both in her institutions and in the development of her resources.

She said: "I am gratified that in deciding on Nepal's future Constitution, Your Majesty's Government chose to call on British experience and advice. We are particularly pleased that your son, the Crown Prince, is at school here at the moment.

"Both my grandfather and his father before him enjoyed the hospitality of Nepal in earlier years. But I am very happy that the privilege to be the first British monarch to enter your capital should fall to me."

She hoped that the present occasion "will serve to remind all people that we stand together in peace and that our traditional friendship is as true and strong as ever."

In his reply, King Mahendra said of the Queen's forthcoming visit: "How ardently we in Nepal are looking forward to it!" Saying that it was most appropriate that the Crown Prince should have his education in Britain, he declared: "It has also given us great satisfaction that Your Majesty's Government has made it possible for our students to receive higher education here. This has definitely proved to be of great assistance to us in the national development of our country.

"We share, too, a love of independence and of the right to shape our own lives. We have, with the advice of a British expert, successfully established parliamentary democracy in Nepal. We have also warmly welcomed the help of your Government in the economic development of our country."

He then presented Queen Elizabeth with a gold-and-silver model of the Temple of Pashupatinath. His gift to the Duke was two table-lamps. Prince Charles received a kukri and a gold ink-stand and Princess Anne a gold ink-stand and a silver box.

An announcement on October 17 from the War Office in London said: "The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal of His Majesty Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, Maharajadhiraja of Nepal, an honorary General in the British Army, with effect from October 17, 1960."

The same day (October 17), at Buckingham Palace, Queen Elizabeth presented King Mahendra with a Field-Marshal's baton. The King in turn invested the Duke of Edinburgh with the order of Ojaswi Rajanya.

The King and Queen of Nepal drove in State on the morning of October 18 from Buckingham Palace to the Guild Hall to receive the traditional welcome given by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London to visiting dignitaries.

Welcoming the Royal couple, the Lord Mayor said that no ally could have given help more unstintedly during the First and Second World Wars.

He added that the qualities of the Gurkhas could be measured by the 10 Victoria Crosses which they had gained between 1939 and 1945.

The King in his reply described London as a fortress for that freedom which both nations so dearly loved and defended side by side.

He said: "We in Nepal have arrived at a stage where your aid and co-operation in our future expansion would be useful. We must come still closer together for the betterment of both our countries."

He then presented a gift to the City of London, of a model of a Nepalese temple near Khatmandu, beautifully worked in gold filigree and inlaid with turquoises and pearls.

On October 19, the last day of their State visit, the Royal visitors were guests of Queen Elizabeth at a gala performance at the Royal Opera House.

The same day (October 19), Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by King Mahendra, reviewed a contingent of Gurkhas, who still form part of the British Army, in the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

There were 100 Gurkhas and about the same number of retired British officers of the Gurkha Brigade.

Britain is allowed to recruit a total of 10,400 Gurkhas under a special Treaty with Nepal. They are stationed in the Far East, mostly in Malaya.

King Mahendra later visited the Vickers-Armstrong aircraft works at Weybridge (Surrey) to see the assembly of the Vanguard and the new VC 10 airliners.

Queen Ratna fulfilled her first public engagement of the State visit when she visited a hospital for mothers and babies at Woolwich (South-East London).

In Scotland:

The King and Queen arrived in Glasgow on October 22 on a private visit to Scotland.

They were welcomed by the Mayor of Glasgow and the Secretary for Scotland, and later had lunch with the Mayor and members of the Glasgow Corporation.

To commemorate the Nepalese Royal visit to Edinburgh, King Mahendra on October 26 planted a Himalayan paper birch tree in the grounds of the Scottish Capital's Royal Botanical Gardens.

The same evening (October 26), the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. J. Greig Dunbar, entertained the King and Queen to a dinner in the City Chambers before the Royal party left for Manchester by special train.

At Oxford:

The King and Queen of Nepal visited the colleges and institutions at Oxford on October 28.

The Royal visitors were met on arrival by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University and other University heads in their traditional dress.

When the King visited a special exhibition of Public Domain Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar at the Bodleian Library, he was presented with a book on Indian painting and music.

He also visited an exhibition of Nepalese and Tibetan art, said to be one of the finest ever organized in Britain.

On October 30, the King and Queen accompanied by Queen Elizabeth visited the Gurkha contingent at their camp at Knook.

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Press Association in London on October 31, King Mahendra re-affirmed his country's policy of maintaining friendly relations with all nations.

The people of Nepal supported world peace and wished to remain aloof from Power blocs.

He later visited the Royal Geographical Society where he was presented with a new map of the Everest region.

The following day (November 2), the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan and Lady Dorothy Macmillan, entertained King Mahendra and Queen Ratna to luncheon.

Earlier, Queen Ratna spent an hour at Commonwealth Guide headquarters. There she received the Princess Royal, President of the Girl Guides Association.

The same evening (November 2), their last day in Britain, the King and Queen were present at the formation of the British-Nepal Society at the Dorchester Hotel. Forty Nepalese students, calling themselves Yetis (after the "Abominable Snowman"), are the founder-members of the Society.

The King and Queen arrived in Calcutta on November 7 on their way home.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

NIGERIA

A. Admission To GATT: It was made known in Geneva on October 18 that Nigeria had been admitted as a contracting party to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).

The admission, at the request of Great Britain, made Nigeria the 38th member of GATT.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3654:AOA:I]

B. Admission To United Nations: The UN General Assembly on October 7 unanimously admitted the newly-independent African State of Nigeria as the 99th member of United Nations.

The candidacy of Nigeria had been unanimously approved by the Security Council earlier in the day.

Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, the Nigerian Prime Minister, said that his country would never align itself "as a matter of routine with any of the Power blocs".

He told the Assembly that it was Nigeria's desire "to remain on friendly terms with all nations and to participate actively in the work of UN."

Congratulating Nigeria, Britain and UN on the liberation of Nigeria and her admission to UN, the Indian delegate, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, said that this was a time not for mere sentimental expression, but for affirmation of the principle that "there

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are no people anywhere in the world who are not fit to govern themselves."

Speaking on behalf of India, Nepal and Burma, he said: "UN can point to territories (in Africa which have attained independence) as witnesses of the success of its gospel and also as justification for the demand that it must make upon other colonial countries."

He added: "At the end of the year, perhaps, others also will join until on the great continent—which has now become so significant in the history of development of peoples—there alone will remain empires of Portugal and South Africa dominating over other people."

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3603:AOA:A]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: "Revolution's" Anniversary Celebrations; USSR-Pakistan Talks On Oil Prospecting; Governors' Conference; Cabinet Change.

A. "Revolution's" Anniversary Celebrations: Pakistan celebrated the second anniversary of the "revolution" on October 27 with subdued enthusiasm because of the cyclone tragedy in East Pakistan.

The Pakistan flag was hoisted atop private and public buildings throughout the country, but there were no illuminations. The decision to abandon the programme of illumination was taken by the Government in sympathy with the victims of the cyclone.

The highlight of the celebrations in Rawalpindi, the seat of the Central Government, was the investiture ceremony held at the President's house at which F-M Mohammad Ayub Khan decorated the recipients of State awards for gallantry, national service and pride of performance.

A similar investiture was held at the Governor's House in Lahore where the Governor, Mir Mohammad Khan, decorated the recipients of the national awards.

Functions arranged by private organizations throughout the country to celebrate the day included public meetings, mushairas, concerts, games and sports.

There were also rallies and march-pasts by boy-scouts, girl-guides and students in all important towns and cities. In Karachi, over 8,000 boys and girls marched in procession to the tomb of Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan, to pay homage.

F-M Ayub Khan's Broadcast:

Broadcasting to the country on the eve of the "revolution" anniversary on October 26, F-M Ayub Khan described the Kashmir problem as a "time-bomb never very far removed from flash-point".

The following is the text of his broadcast:

"Today I would like you to join me in an earnest endeavour to look ahead instead of cuddling merely on the past. This process of looking ahead need be conducted by gazing into the crystal of material progress alone.

"This is only one—though quite an important aspect of life. To comprehend life in its total richness, we must find in it a larger, a nobler, and a more abiding purpose and direction. Without this higher purpose and direction, all material progress and prosperity is like a heap of gold buried under a dung-hill or like rain on rocks where it stands and stagnates and does not fertilize.

"Luckily, this purpose and direction of life is available to us in clear and unambiguous terms in the ideology of Islam. This term—the ideology of Islam—has often been used and abused to cover personal and political ambitions and inadequacies, and, it has, in consequence, developed the meaning of an insincere platitude, but in the context of our national affair today there absolutely is no need for us to seek the cover of any false slogans to project or justify our motives nor actions.

"Since the day of Revolution two years ago, our cards have constantly been on the table and the implications of what we have done or propose to do are not concealed. So it should be possible for us now to talk of higher objectives of life more purposefully and with a greater spirit of detachment.

"Speaking in this context our first objective is to re-integrate our society and base it on the ideology of Islam—which, in fact, was the foremost purpose which justified the very creation of Pakistan. In order to be able to get to the starting point of this re-integration, we have to liberate our minds from two types of inhibitions. One type is born of modern education, which under the circumstances of slavery rendered everything native, including religion, as something which is not quite fashionable. The second type is the product of inflexible dogma, which has driven the spirit of religion into a black hole of prejudice, superstition and suffocation. Paradoxically, both these so-called educated and uneducated classes meet at one common platform, the platform of religious ignorance.

"As Millat-e-Wusta (people of the middle path), it should be our task to break both these extremes by promoting a sense of free inquiry, which, when tampered with honesty of purpose and genuine fear of God, will enable us to order our individual and collective actions on the true principles of Islam, take lessons from the past and find ways and means for resolving our problems in the circumstances of today. One of the main teachings of the Quran is that life is a process of progressive creation and each generation, guided but unhampered by the work of its predecessors, must be permitted to solve its own problems.

"Remember that change is the key-note of life. Nature wants man to change or perish. Iqbal, who is one of the most enlightened interpreters of the spirit of Islam in the modern age, has truly said that the ultimate spiritual basis of all life is external and reveals itself in variety and change. A society must possess external principles to regulate its collective life, because the external gives us a foothold in the world of perpetual change. But external principles, when they are understood to exclude all possibilities of change which according to the Quran is one of the greatest sights of God, tend to immobilize what is essentially mobile in its nature. The failure of the West in political and spiritual fields illustrates the loss of its grip on external values. The weakening of the vigour of Islam during the last many centuries illustrates the effect of immobility.

"For the first time in the history of Islam, the President has provided an occasion to a solid mass of 90 million Muslims to participate in the great responsibility of blending their faith with their day-to-day affairs of life. In the past, even when there were Muslim rulers, the broad masses never had a chance to take part in ordering the shape of their affairs. Now this great opportunity which we have got is both a privilege and a responsibility. To fulfil this, we have to place before us a neat goal, which is to get out of the social, political and economic stagnation bequeathed to us by our past, and to match our material progress with our moral and spiritual advancement.

"This can only happen if we identify the beauty of Islam and practise its social objectives, have a system of education as we are trying to evolve and create such social, cultural and economic institutions that we can understand and work and which are capable of bringing about a long spell of stability and steady progress. And above all, we have to be Pakistanis and take pride in Pakistan. The achievements of these goals are both a national and individual responsibility.

"In fact, the national endeavour will depend entirely on the extent of each individual contribution. You cannot draw from a bank more than what you deposit in it. The meaning of this is that you cannot expect from the country more than what contributions you have made in building it up.

"So there is need for each one of us to become better individuals and have the fullest sense of responsibility and realization of obligations towards Pakistan.

"Apart from acquiring the usual educational and technical training, what is equally or even more important for us is to become morally and spiritually religious. Our religiosity today extends to personal and material attitudes alone. So long as the norms are observed, the substance and the spirit do not seem to matter. This is the negation of the goodness and fullness of life.

"What we all of us require to develop are a correct sense of patriotism and an honest attitude of responsibility towards man and society. Before going to sleep every night, let each one of us put to himself or herself a simple question.

"What have we done today to make Pakistan strong? In fact I would like to see this slogan displayed in every household and office and to continuously remind us of our duty towards the country.

"A straight answer to this question will depend on how much forward or backward the nation is going to move the next morning. What you and I are required to do is by no means a superhuman task. All that we have to do is simply to link up and integrate the distances and diversities of our nation. To bring in correct, realistic, free and positive thinking, to carry out correctly and honestly the tasks allotted to us thus leading to more and more production in every sphere of endeavour. To desist from malpractices and if possible, stop others from indulging in them, imbibe truth, sincerity, firmness and to set standards of morality and decorum which befit the conduct of those who claim to be the followers of the great religion of Islam. Given these personal attributes, there is no doubt that the nation will, Inshalla (God willing), soon rise to giddy pinnacles of power and glory.

"As you know, the future shape of our Constitution is now under the consideration of an able and high-powered Commission. In the meantime, I hope you have examined the philosophy behind the system of 'Basic Democracies.' One of the fundamental functions of this system is to bring about an effective fusion of official and non-official agencies at different tiers of 'Basic Democracies.'

"In this context a question is often asked as to what happens if there is difference of opinion between the official and non-official elements. Will these controversial issues be decided on the strength of votes? The answer to that is this:— Must we always decide the matters by counting of votes? Can't we adopt the sensible alternative of going by the consensus of opinion for the common good instead of creating hard and fast cleavages in our ranks based on majorities and minorities? I believe that instead of blind-foldedly following the pattern of the West we should try to run our representative institutions based on the concept of consensus of opinion.

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"If we can do that, and I don't see any reason why we should not, because the whole of our past social, historical and religious traditions is based on that, then we might do away with the curse of party system. This may sound unorthodox and novel. But if we can bring it about, I have no doubt that our future generations will certainly bless us for leaving them a legacy of practical courage and realism.

"Now a word about Kashmir. Recently we have heard the Kashmir problem being likened to a Pandora's Box and fears expressed that if it is touched and the status quo changed, all sorts of weird consequences will follow.

"I for one do not agree that it is a Pandora's Box. It will be more correct to call it a time-bomb—never very far removed from the flash-point—and unless the intention is to make it explode through lack of foresight and statesmanship, the answer is to de-fuse it as quickly as possible and that cannot be done without touching it. The fact of the matter is that apart from vitiating the relations between India and Pakistan, the problem of Kashmir is also sapping the vitals of India first and then Pakistan. If it goes on like this, it will inevitably aggravate the problem.

"A weak India will be no solace or strength to Pakistan. And how strong can India be when she has taken upon herself to have twice the army she needs despite the threat from the north, incurring about Rs. 150 crores of additional expenditure a year. I leave it to you to decide. So when I talk about solving this problem, I mean just as well by India as by Pakistan and the people of Kashmir. It is my faith that this problem shall be solved one day. My prayer and effort is that it should be solved peacefully.

"To sum up, I beg of you my dear countrymen and women, to dedicate this day to three solemn pledges:

"One—Every night ask yourselves the question what you have done for Pakistan today and see that the answer is befitting the station of your life;

"Two—In the ideological bank of Pakistan, pool all the resources of your head and heart and soul so that we are not found wanting in the role for which destiny has given us the chance; and;

"Three—In the monetary banks of Pakistan, put all your savings and profits so that the gigantic development projects which are being planned proceed smoothly and enable us to leave a richer, happier and easier life for the generations to come. God bless us. Pakistan Zindabad."

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3008: PAK: A]

B. **USSR-Pakistan Talks On Oil Prospecting:** Exploratory talks between the Soviet Union and Pakistan on collaboration in prospecting for oil and minerals began in Karachi on September 10.

A four-man Soviet engineering team, headed by Mr. Semen Bourdetchev, which arrived in Karachi on September 10, met Pakistan officials headed by the Director of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, Mr. S. M. Yusuf.

The Industries Minister, Mr. Abdul Kasem Khan, told newsmen in Chittagong on October 12 that the proposed Oil Agreement between Pakistan and the Soviet Union would not involve any financial obligations as far as practicable.

He gave a broad feature of the oil talks between Pakistan and the Soviet Union wherein the Pakistan Government had agreed to give approval to Soviet technicians to explore mineral resources, particularly oil. The Russians, he said, had offered the same deal to Pakistan as they did to India in order to build an oil refinery.

He said: "Pakistan is anxious to build her own industries to save her valuable foreign exchange and with this object alone, we have agreed to enter into a deal with Soviet Russia who have assured us that they would successfully strike oil."

He added that the Russians had indicated that they could find oil even in commercial quantities.

Referring to the Agreement, he said that it would provide healthy competition among the mineral experts of both the Soviet Union and the Western world in their bid to find oil.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2964: PAK: B]

C. **Import Of Textile Machinery —Agreement With Japan:** An Agreement was concluded between Pakistani officials and a visiting Japanese textile machinery mission in Rawalpindi on October 21 for the purchase of Japanese textile machinery worth about Rs. 100 million.

With the successful conclusion of these talks which had opened on October 19, the second phase of the negotiations began on October 23 in Karachi for fixing the price of the machinery to be imported by Pakistan.

The Japanese mission disclosed in Lahore on October 23 that under the Agreement, their country would export 3,000 power looms and about 3,50,000 spindles.

Speaking at a reception given by the President of the Pakistan Textile Mills Association in Lahore, the leader of the delegation, Mr. Fumikhiko Saki, assured the Pakistani industrialists and businessmen of their co-operation in business relations. He said Japan would surely see that good machinery was supplied to Pakistan and better results were achieved.

Earlier, welcoming the delegation, the President of the Pakistan Textile Mills Association, Mian Allah Baksh, said that Pakistan had now changed over from the manufacture of coarse cloth to the medium varieties. He said that the country desired to switch over to the manufacture of fine varieties and give opportunity for ample choice to its domestic consumers and boost up her exports.

He hoped that the Japanese Government, industrialists and businessmen would co-operate with Pakistan and supply the best available machinery under the Agreement.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3490: PAK: A]

D. **Cabinet Change:** It was announced in Rawalpindi on October 28 that the President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan, had assumed charge of the Ministry of National Reconstruction and Information.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3451: PAK: C]

E. **Cabinet Approves Master Plan Of New Capital:** The Presidential Cabinet on October 26 approved the master plan of the new Federal Capital, Islamabad, at a special meeting in Rawalpindi under the chairmanship of the President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan.

F-M Ayub Khan, while accepting the plan, expressed appreciation of the work done by the Capital Commission.

The five-year programme for construction of Islamabad on the Potwar site—nine miles north of Rawalpindi—was estimated to cost Rs. 247 million. It was based on the assumption that Rs. 200 million would be provided by the Government under the Second Five-Year Plan. The balance of expenditure would be met either by the private sector or the special programme of departments of the Central and the two Provincial Governments.

The targets fixed by the Capital Development Authority under its first Five-Year Plan included construction of Secretariat blocks for 9,000 Central Government employees, building of the Presidential Palace, Supreme Court and Parliament in the administrative sector, 7,200 houses for accommodation of approximately 33,000 persons would also be built. Out of these, 6,500 houses would be for families of Central Government employees.

Two hundred acres of land had been earmarked for a diplomatic enclave and an area of 60 acres for the establishment of light industries.

With the submission of the master plan, the work of the Capital Commission ended.

The Commission headed by Maj.-Gen. Yahya Khan completed work on the schedule given by the Government. Now the Capital Development Authority would take over from the Capital Commission. The Authority is also headed by Maj.-Gen. Yahya Khan, Chief of the General Staff of the Army.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3509: PAK: C, 3452: PAK: D]

F. **Governors' Conference:** A two-day Governors' Conference began in Lahore on October 24. It was presided over by the President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan and was attended by Cabinet members, the Governors of East and West Pakistan, the Chairman of the Planning Commission and other officials.

According to Press reports, the Conference took important decisions aimed at making 'Basic Democracies' more effective, especially in the field of development. A high-powered autonomous body would be created at the provincial level for the administration of 'Basic Democracies', including the task of development and village-aid.

The East Pakistan Governor, Lt.-Gen. Azam Khan gave an account of the devastation caused by cyclones in the Noakhali and Chittagong islands and outlined measures taken by the Government and other agencies for the relief of the calamity-stricken areas.

Long-term precautionary measures were also considered to save the Province from cyclones in future. The Provincial Government would prepare a comprehensive scheme in this respect and submit it to the Centre.

It was announced that an important change in the basic functions of the Provincial Development Advisory Councils, the lightest tier of 'Basic Democracies' would be made when they would be divided into committees, entrusted with specific subjects and empowered to take stock in regard to the actual implementation of policies. This would facilitate more strict supervision and better implementation of development schemes. The committees would be only reporting bodies and would not interfere with the actual administration.

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The Conference also decided that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners should be made directly responsible for work relating to 'Basic Democracies,' village-aid and economic development, with emphasis on 'the development of agriculture.

The Additional Commissioners and Additional Deputy Commissioners would look after the routine work of division and district administrations.

It was also laid down that in order to ensure proper execution of the developmental policies of the Government, there should be Inspectors under each commissioner. The Inspectors would operate in the districts and would be permitted to co-opt various officers to assist them. The details of this scheme would be worked out by the Provincial Government.

In respect to the town committees, it was laid down that municipal committees should be empowered to allocate specific functions and give funds to the town committees for the implementation of their programme. The Conference decided that union councils with the best all-round performance in different areas would be awarded cash prizes which would form part of their funds.

It was also decided that cattle and other fairs, particularly in the field of agriculture and village industries, should be organized more frequently and more regularly in the two Provinces.

It devoted a major part of its time to reviewing the progress made so far in the working of 'Basic Democracies' in the two Wings of the country.

Decisions:

The Conference, which ended on October 25, decided that the East and West Pakistan Governments should form Facilities' Boards for providing facilities to foreign investors.

The Boards would maintain direct and regular contacts with the Central Investment Promotion Bureau, obtaining information with regard to offers of foreign investments.

After taking stock of the measures taken by the Government for the promotion of industrial development in the country, the Conference emphasized that special arrangements should be made for speeding up acquisition of lands for new industries. In this connexion it discussed the establishment of industrial estates near important towns where suitable new industries could be installed. It decided that areas should be earmarked by the Provincial Government for the purpose and the information should be widely notified for the benefit of the investors.

It expressed itself in favour of maintaining a regular survey of the requirements of industries in the country and entrusted the matter to the Chairman of the Planning Commission, for further examination. He would consult the Provincial Governments and the Central Ministry in preparing his report.

It reviewed the policy of road development in the country with particular reference to the national highway. It noted that a balance should always be kept for the proper maintenance of the existing roads and future development programmes. The matter would be further examined by the Ministries of Communication and Finance and the Governments of the two Provinces. A full report would be submitted to the Presidential Cabinet.

It also discussed the delegation of powers to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners suggested by the Provincial Administration Commission in the recommendations accepted by the Government. While most of the powers had already been delegated during the course of the implementation of the recommendations, some functionary powers remained to be transferred. It was decided that these powers should be delegated immediately to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners and if necessary, the rules and regulations should be amended accordingly.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3490: PAK: B]

G. **Exploitation Of Surplus Man-Power—Inquiry Commission Set-up:** The Government on October 18 appointed a nine-man Commission, to be known as the Surplus Man-Power Commission, headed by Maj.-Gen. Fazal of General Headquarters, to investigate the question of exploiting surplus man-power usefully in the service of the nation.

The terms of reference of the Commission were:

(1) To determine for the purposes of this assignment a definition of "surplus man-power;"

(2) To assess generally the extent of surplus man-power available at different periods of the year, in different sectors of the population;

(3) To formulate proposals for the organizational set-up requirements at different levels, to utilize the surplus man-power and to indicate the tasks to which this man-power could be put;

The organizational set-up should be as cheap as possible, effective and not too heavy;

(4) To recommend measures for the utilization of different categories of surplus man-power and to give an idea of the likely cost and economics. Such utilization should be within the local area as far as possible;

(5) To recommend a systematic programme for developing a continuing flow of information on the shifting trends of unemployed man-power from time to time, and further to recommend means for its appropriate utilization;

(6) To recommend ways and means for maintaining a balance between the various competitive requirements for man-power (agricultural and non-agricultural) in the utilization of the total man-power resources of the country;

(7) To examine the avenues of anticipated employment in the immediate future, with a view to planning the training of unemployed man-power for use in such employment and in the process to examine the possibilities of co-ordinating the existing training facilities in the country; and

(8) To suggest what kind of disciplinary courts should be set-up to deal with the delinquents.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3434: PAK: A]

SINGAPORE

A. **First Labour Court Opened:** It was announced that the first permanent Industrial Arbitration Court had been opened in Singapore. It was set up under an Industrial Relations Ordinance promulgated earlier in 1960.

Mr. Charles Gamba, who was on the staff of the University of Malaya and had gained wide experience in the past eight years as an industrial and labour assessor and arbitrator, was appointed President of the Court.

The Court has the power to ensure that its awards made with the assistance of panels of employers and employees are honoured.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3161: SGP: A]

SUDAN

A. **President Abboud Visits Ethiopia:** President Ibrahim Abboud arrived in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, on October 29 on a seven-day State visit to that country.

He was accompanied by five of his Ministers.

At the end of the visit on November 5, Mr. Abboud and Emperor Haile Selassie in a joint *communique* said that both countries would assist United Nations in its actions in Congo. They called on the Congolese leaders to subordinate personal ambitions to the national good.

The **communique** re-affirmed the determination of the two countries to pursue the cause of freedom and the elimination of colonialism and exploitation of Africa.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3482: SUD: A; 3492: UAR: A]

TURKEY

A. **Turco-Greek Support To NATO:** Turkey and Greece in a joint *communique* issued in Athens on October 22 re-affirmed their support to the North Atlantic Pact (NATO), United Nations and the newly-created Republic of Cyprus.

The **communique** was issued at the end of two days of talks between the visiting Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Selim Sarper and the Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Evangelos Averoff.

It said that the two countries re-affirmed their fidelity to the NATO defensive alliance and noted their identity of views on Balkan problems.

They expressed good wishes for the prosperity, independence and progress of Middle East countries.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

B. **New Deputy Prime Minister:** The Head of State, Gen. Cemal Gursel, on October 21 appointed one of his chief *aides* in the May 27 *coup d'etat*, Gen. Farhy Ozdilep as Deputy Prime Minister in his Cabinet.

Gen. Ozdilek, former Commander of the First Army in Istanbul, was Defence Minister in the present Government.

As Deputy Premier, he would preside over Cabinet meetings in Gen. Gursel's absence. He would also hold the title of Minister of State. He played a major part in planning the May coup d'etat and resigned from the Army when he was appointed Defence Minister.

He was succeeded as Defence Minister by a retired General, Husseyin Ataman (59), formerly in charge of higher military instruction in Istanbul.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3544: TUR: A; 3544: TUR: B]

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INDIA

SUMMARY: White Paper On Sino-Indian Border Dispute; Trade Protocol With Rumania; Ford Foundation Grants; Assam Special Powers (Press) Bill Passed; Credit Facilities To Commercial Banks; Steel Retention Price Increased.

A. White Paper On Sino-Indian Border Dispute—Further Violations Of India's Air-Space And Territory:

Further violations of India's air-space and intrusions into Indian territory by the Chinese were reported in the fourth White Paper consisting of Notes, memoranda and letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China, between March, 1960 and November 1960, which was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on November 14, by the Prime Minister, Mr. J. Nehru.

In a Note sent by the External Affairs Ministry to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi on October 24, the Government of India charged that a Chinese helicopter flew into Indian territory from West Tibet. The helicopter, which was "clearly of Chinese origin", was reported flying over Thratsang La.

The Note said that on October 13 two armed Chinese personnel on horses intruded up to points approximately one and a half miles east of Hot Springs in the Kong Ka Pass area in Ladakh.

The place, which was being patrolled by Chinese personnel is about two miles west of the point where the bodies of Indian personnel killed in the Kong Ka Pass incident were handed over to Indian police.

In a memorandum of the Government of India to the Chinese Government dated September 27, the Government of India charged that on September 22, a Chinese armed patrol consisting of one officer and ten soldiers crossed and intruded "several hundred yards" into Sikkimese territory near Jelepla Pass. The party withdrew after some time on being detected by border administrative personnel in the region.

In reply to this, the Chinese Government had stated that "eight inhabitants of the border area concerned", while gathering medicinal herbs near the Jelepla Pass reached a point "not far to the south of the Jelepla Pass and returned from there soon afterwards."

The Government of India had turned down the Chinese explanation that the Chinese intrusion into the Kameng region in N-EFA in June, 1960 was a mistake made by nine Chinese local working personnel who strayed into Indian territory, having lost their way while felling bamboos.

The Indian Note of October 24 said that this version was untrue and doubted that the intrusion was unintended. It said that the number of personnel involved was 25 and not nine and that they carried arms slung from the shoulder.

Taktsang, where the intrusion occurred, was 12,000 to 15,000 ft. high and was about seven miles south of the MacMahon Line "and there are no trees or bamboos at this height." The Chinese personnel were wearing uniforms and there was nothing to indicate that they were out to cut bamboos.

The Note said that "intrusion by Chinese personnel several miles within Indian territory is a serious matter. It violates the understanding reached by the two Prime Ministers that during the pendency of the official-level talks no action which is likely to lead to friction or clashes in the border areas should be undertaken. Any such intrusion might have very unfortunate consequences."

The Government of India had objected to the Chinese description of Bara Hoti as "China's Wu-je" when it was incontrovertibly "a part of Uttar Pradesh State and has always been a part of India."

If the Chinese Government objected to the dispatch of local Indian administrative personnel there, the Note said, then "the Government of India can equally level the counter-charge that the local administrative personnel of the Tibet Region who visited the area unlawfully, intruded into Indian territory."

The Government of India had also rejected the Chinese contention put forward by Mr. Chou En-lai when he was in Delhi for talks that the aircraft spotted on the Sino-Indian border belonged to USA which "took off from Bangkok, passed over Burma, or China and crossed the Sino-Indian border to penetrate deep into the Chinese interior to parachute Chinese secret agents, weapons, supplies and wireless sets and then flew back to Bangkok, again passing over the Sino-Indian border."

The Indian reply of October 24 stated that the Government of India could not ignore as many as 52 violations of air-space. "More particularly", the Note added, "it is difficult to believe that the planes which violated the Indian air-space in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary were based anywhere other than on Chinese territory."

Asking the Chinese Government to instruct subordinate authorities to take scrupulous care that such violations of ground and air-space did not recur, the Note warned: "The Government of India need hardly state that they observe the utmost vigilance about the protection of their frontiers, whether on the ground or in the air and are determined to take action against all intruders, whatever their origin."

Replying to a Chinese Note alleging restrictions on the Chinese Trade Agency in Kalimpong, the Government of India in a Note dated June 14 said that the Trade Agency was not a diplomatic establishment and did not under international law enjoy customary diplomatic immunities and privileges.

It pointed out in this context that the Chinese Government had imposed restrictions "even on the movement of diplomatic and non-diplomatic members of the Indian Embassy in Peking." It added that while the Government of India had not imposed any reciprocal restrictions on the staff of the Chinese Embassy in Delhi, it could not agree to a privileged position for the Chinese Trade Agency in Kalimpong.

stated that the provisions of the Sino-Indian Agreement regarding trade and intercourse between India and the Tibet Region of China had been rendered "virtually nugatory" because of impediments placed by the Chinese.

As an instance, the Note pointed out that the Indian Trade Agency at Gartok had not been established yet because of delay in the conclusion of the lease to enable construction of the Agency.

It stated that the Indian Trade Agent had not been able to carry out his duties because of lack of co-operation from Chinese authorities. Indian pilgrims to Mansarovar and Kailash had been advised by the Chinese authorities not to go to these places.

Similarly, Indian traders had been suffering from various types of disabilities, undermining the customary pattern of trade between Tibet and India. A number of new taxes had been imposed on them and they had been prevented from exporting to India traditional export commodities taken by them in barter like wool, salt, borax and beasts of burden. They had been stopped from bringing their animal property to India and the unsold goods of Indian traders lying in deposit with the Bhutanese Representative had been sealed by the local authorities.

Further, due to non-availability of local currency, the Indian traders had to pay the local taxes in kind at low prices. The value of the articles so realized came to much more than the rate of taxes. These articles had later been sold at cheap rates in Government-sponsored shops in order to ruin Indian traders.

The Chinese Government in its turn charged the Indian Government with 49 violations of Chinese air-space. It also protested at the deportation of certain Chinese, including the Manager of the Bank of China in Calcutta.

The expulsion of the correspondent of the **Hsinhua** news agency from India was characterized in a Chinese Note as an attack against "the freedom of the Press." The despatches of the Agency were characterized as "factual, objective and fair."

There were a number of exchanges on the nationality of Kashmiri Muslims whom the Chinese called **Kajis** and Ladakhi lamas now in Tibet. As regards the former, the Chinese Note said that "the Chinese Government has always considered the **Kajis** to be Chinese and is fully entitled to deal with such questions as their nationality and exist as China's internal affairs."

The Ladakhi lamas, who had remained in China, the Note said, had done so of their own accord.

The 102-page White Paper carried 56 Notes, memoranda and letters, some of which had been laid on the table of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) earlier.

The last memorandum in the White Paper was from the Government of India asking for any information that the Chinese authorities might have about an Indian **Hunter** aircraft which took off from Ambala on October 4.

The memorandum said that while all Indian aircraft were strictly instructed not to violate Chinese air-space, it was possible that owing to navigational error or mechanical failure, the aircraft have crashed in Chinese territory.

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The memorandum, dated October 17 had not been replied to.

Note On Sikkim And Bhutan:

In an informal Note of April 25, 1960, part of the White Paper, handed over in New Delhi to China's Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chiao Kuan-hua, the Government of India reminded the Chinese Government that the external relations of Sikkim and Bhutan, under Treaty obligations, were the responsibility of India.

It said: "Our concern is all the greater because persistent reports have reached us over a period of months that propaganda organs as well as senior Chinese officials in the Tibet Region have been saying that China intends incorporating Sikkim and Bhutan, like Ladakh, into the Chinese People's Republic.

"On some occasions it was even said that China might take military steps to occupy these territories."

It said that the Government of India hoped that the Chinese Government would respect the sovereign rights of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and therefore of the Government of India over Minsar in West Tibet.

Similarly, in accordance with the representation made in 1959, the control of Bhutan should be restored over the Bhutan enclaves near Kailash in West Tibet.

It requested that Sikkimese nationals who had been residing in certain estates in the Chumbi Valley and were traditionally treated as distinct from Tibetans might continue to receive the treatment which had been traditionally accorded to them and allow facilities of movement to Sikkim.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3223:INI:A; 3300:INI:A]

B. Trade Protocol Signed With Rumania: The Rumanian news agency *Agerpress* reported in Bucharest on November 11 that India and Rumania had signed a Trade Protocol setting out the goods to be exchanged between the two countries during 1961 under the existing Trade Agreement.

Under the Protocol, India would import from Rumania oil and power equipment, electric and diesel motors, machine tools, diverse chemicals and pharmaceutical products, paper and other goods.

India would export to Rumania items including iron-ore, cotton yarn and fabrics, jute products pepper, tea, hides, shellac, mica and other goods.

The signing took place in Bucharest, following negotiations held for the purpose between trade delegations of India and Rumania.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2698:INI:D]

C. Ford Foundation Grants: The Ford Foundation announced in New York on November 15 grants totalling $169,640 to India for advisory and training services by American universities in fields ranging from teacher education to the administration of economic development.

A total of $64,640 was granted for research relating to problems of worker-management relationship emerging from India's growing industrialization.

This total was split between five institutions: The Indian Institute of Technology ($36,230); Lucknow University ($6,220); Tata Institute of Social Sciences ($5,200); and the Xavier Labour Relations Institute ($15,160).

A total of $105,000 was granted for consultants in India in the fields of extension training, management-association programmes, rural community development, teacher education and urban community development.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3384:INI:F]

D. West German Credit: An Agreement granting India 125,100,000 marks in credit was signed in Bonn on November 15 by the West German Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano and the Indian Ambassador in Bonn, Mr. Badruddin Tyabji.

The two signatories also exchanged letters regarding the prolongation of part of the liabilities for the Rourkela Steel Plant falling due between November 20, 1960 and March 30, 1961.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3560:INI:C]

E. Assam Special Powers (Press) Bill Passed: The Assam Legislative Assembly, on October 30 adopted by 41 votes to six the Assam Special Powers (Press) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee.

The Bill empowered the State Government to deal with the Press effectively for the purpose of maintaining law and order in an emergency.

Before the Bill was put to the vote, the State Law Minister, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, speaking on behalf of the Chief Minister, assured the House that the legislation would be enforced only in an emergency.

He said that the Bill was not an attempt on the part of Government to curb the freedom of the Press.

An amendment moved by Mr. Phani Bora (Communist) to vest the power of notification of an emergency in the President of India instead of the Governor as provided in the Bill, was rejected by the House after Mr. Ahmed had opposed it.

The Bill was introduced in the State Assembly on October 10 and referred to a Select Committee on October 21. The Committee presented its report on the Bill to the Assembly on October 25.

The Bill, as returned by the Select Committee provided that "if the Governor is satisfied that a situation exists whereby maintenance of communal harmony is threatened and by reason thereof it is necessary to use the special powers under the proposed legislation for the purpose of preventing or combating any activity affecting or likely to affect public order, he may make a declaration to that effect by a notification in the official Gazette.

"Upon such a declaration, the State Government or any authority so authorized may, by a written order, prohibit printing or publication of any document relating to a particular subject or class of subjects for a specified period or in a particular issue or issues of a newspaper or periodical.

"At the first instance no such order shall remain in force for more than two months, but the State Government may extend the period by another two months. The printer, publisher or editor concerned may apply to the State Government within ten days for modification or rescission of the order.

"By issuing the order, the Government may also require that any matter covering not above two columns be published on adequate remuneration. The period not exceeding one week for such publication may also be specified.

"The State Government may also require any matter relating to a particular subject or subjects to be submitted for scrutiny before publication and later published only in accordance with the directions given. Disobedience of such an order shall make a person liable to punishment which may be imprisonment for one year or fine up to Rs. 1,000 or both. Besides, copies of the publication and Press or apparatus used in publication may be seized."

Section 3 of the Bill empowered the State Government or a subordinate authority "to prohibit bringing into Assam any newspaper, etc., if such an action is necessary for preventing or combating any activity prejudicial to the maintenance of communal harmony affecting or likely to affect public order."

The period of such an order could be two months, or at the most four months. The penalty for disobedience would be imprisonment up to one year or fine up to Rs. 1,000 or both.

The Communist leader, Mr. G. S. Bhattacharjee, who was a member of the Select Committee, in a note of dissent said that giving certain special and sweeping powers to the Government would impose extraordinary restriction of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. Hence the scope of the proposed legislation could be confined to only an emergency situation envisaged under Article 352 of the Constitution.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta, *The Times of India* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3540:INI:A; 3627:INI:A]

F. Language Riots In Assam—Commission Of Inquiry Appointed: The Government of Assam on November 9 appointed a one-man Commission of Inquiry consisting of Mr. Justice Gopalji Mehrotra of the Assam High Court to inquire into and report by December 31, 1960 on the incidents of rioting and arson that took place at Goreswar in Kamrup district in July, 1960.

The Commission had been asked in particular to report on the causes and extent of the disturbances at Goreswar; whether adequate measures were taken by the local authorities to maintain public order; whether the disturbances were premeditated and pre-planned and if so, who the persons or groups responsible for the same were and any other circumstances which might appear relevant to the Commission.

Acting Governor of Assam Appointed:

A *communique* issued from Rashtrapati Bhavan (President's House) on November 4 said that the Cabinet-Secretary, Mr. Vishnu Sahay would officiate as Governor of Assam during the absence abroad of Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh for two months on medical leave.

Official sources in New Delhi said that normally the Chief Justice of the High Court in a State officiated during the absence of the Governor, but a full-time appointment had been considered necessary in Assam on account of the delicate situation in the State and the special position of the Governor of that State in relation to the new State of Nagaland which would be inaugurated shortly.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2944:INI:R; 3485:INI:B]

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G. Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill Passed: The Lok Sabha (House of the People) on November 14 passed the Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill after it had received general support from all sections of the House.

The Bill enlarged the scope of the Provident Fund Act which would now be applied to establishments employing 20 or more persons. At present, the Act was applicable only to establishments employing 50 or more persons.

The registered co-operative societies employing less than 50 persons and working without the aid of power were, however, excluded from the purview of the Bill. Small-scale and cottage industries employing between 20 and 50 persons were granted exemption for a period of five years.

The exemption provision was strongly opposed by several Members, who pleaded for raising the contribution rate from 6-1|4 per cent to 8-1|3 per cent and extending the benefits of the Act to clerical employees covered by the Shops and Establishments Act.

The Deputy Labour Minister, Mr. Abid Ali who piloted the Bill, said that a Technical Committee was considering the question of raising the contribution rate to 8-1|3 per cent. While he favoured this demand, it was not without certain dangers. If an increase in the rate was to result in closure of some establishments, that would not be good for the workers.

Justifying the exemption clause for a period of five years, he said that the intention was to help the large number of co-operative societies run by the workers themselves.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3486:INI:C; 3595:INI:L]

H. Credit Facilities To Commercial Banks: The Reserve Bank of India announced in Bombay on November 11 that it had decided to suspend with immediate effect the practice of impounding deposits of commercial banks over and above a prescribed level and to make available to commercial banks half of their impounded deposits lying with it.

The decision was welcomed in banking circles as a timely measure to help the banks meet the growing credit needs of the current busy season.

It was in March, 1960 that the Reserve Bank resorted to this general credit curb measure—as different from its selective credit control measures — of impounding 25 per cent of the additional deposits. The percentage was subsequently increased to 50.

The main idea behind the move was to reduce the "excess" liquidity with the banking structure in the traditional slack season and thus arrest the rise in prices. But the recent change in the lending rates of the Reserve Bank, which was supposed to have to a limited extent the same impact as a rise in the Bank rate, and the consequent depression in the values of gilt-edged markets had made it difficult for the banks to meet the growing credit needs of the busy season.

The bankers had suggested to the Reserve Bank to either relax the rule pertaining to impounding of deposits or actively support gilt-edged to arrest the decline in their values. They had made it clear that with higher lending rates over and above a particular level fixed by the Reserve Bank, the banks would be forced to liquidate in the gilt-edged market to raise funds, keeping the gilt-edged portfolio at the statutory minimum level.

Heavy selling by institutional investors depressed values in gilts and State loans were the worst affected; practically all recently floated State loans were being offered at a discount.

The latest measure announced by the Reserve Bank might, to some extent, check the tendency on the part of institutional investors to liquidate in gilts and thus impart some steadiness to the gilt-edged market.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3531:INI:Q; 3570:INI:E]

I. Steel Retention Price Increased: It was officially announced in New Delhi on November 11 that the Government of India had increased the average retention price of steel by Rs. 4.85 a ton.

This increase, payable to the Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) and the Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO), would be for the five-year period 1955-56 to 1959-60. This would be the final adjustment under the escalator clause for the five-year price period ended March 31, 1960.

The retention price of steel, including excise duty, payable to TISCO and IISCO prior to this increase was Rs. 470 a ton.

The increase would enable the two companies to augment the contribution to their development funds.

The Government decided to increase the retention price on representations received from the two companies who had asked for an increase on the ground of rising costs.

The Government referred the representations to the cost accounts branch of the Ministry of Finance.

The report of the cost accounts branch, it was stated, showed that the increases on admissible items of costs under the escalator clause would result in an increase of Rs. 2.85 a ton in the average retention price payable to the two steel companies for the five-year period ended March 31, 1960.

Further, the Government admitted the claim of the companies that labour costs had also gone up, following negotiated settlements with unions. This would mean an increase of Rs. 2 per ton in the average retention price for the same period.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3570:INI:G; 3585:INI:O]

J. Jute Production Curtailed: It was announced in New Delhi on November 10 that the representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA) and the Central Government had agreed that the curtailment of production by jute mills should be limited to the equivalent of an additional eight per cent of the looms.

As a result of this decision, about 8,000 of the 12,000 workers thrown out of employment because of the sealing of an additional ten per cent looms fearing shortage of raw jute were expected to go back to work. Details of the curtailment of production, it was said, would be worked out shortly in consultation with the representatives of the West Bengal Government.

In the course of the discussions between the IJMA and Government representatives, questions relating to the supply of raw jute and the maintenance of a reasonable price level both for raw jute and jute goods were fully examined. It was agreed that production should be maintained at stable levels and as high as possible, taking into consideration the supply of raw jute, both local and imported.

The Government felt that the prospects of the jute crop both in India and Pakistan were not unfavourable as compared to 1959. However, in order to maintain stability, the Government admitted that some regulation of production was necessary.

The prices of raw jute would now be sought to be maintained at reasonable levels through a regulated programme of buying by the jute industry and other measures.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3586:INI:T]

IRAN

A. Shah Inaugurates New Oil Terminal: The Shah on November 8 opened a new oil-loading terminal at an island in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the mainland.

A consortium of British firms played an important part in this international scheme, which would provide Iran with a new oil terminal capable of taking the world's largest tankers. The £30,000,000 project included a 100-mile pipe-line across mountains and desert and under the sea.

Included in the consortium were American and Dutch companies. The greater part of the materials for the project came from Britain.

The terminal is situated on Kharg Island, in the north-east corner of the Persian Gulf. The pipe-line, the longest and biggest gravity-fed line in the world, would be capable of delivering about 350,000 barrels of crude oil every day to tanks at Kharg.

(*Tehran Radio* and *UK High Commission*, New Delhi.)

[Prev. ref. 2435:IRN:A]

B. Son And Heir For Shah: A son was born to Queen Farah (22) on October 31, giving the Shah an heir to the throne.

The child, who becomes Crown Prince of Iran, was the first son to be born to the Shah after three marriages, the first in 1939.

A few moments after the birth, the Imperial Guard fired a 41-gun salute to mark the joyous event. There were scenes of great rejoicing in the capital and dancing in the streets.

Commenting on the birth, the Shah said: "I am most grateful to God Almighty for accepting my prayers".

The Iranian Premier, Dr. F. S. Emami ordered a three-day national holiday in honour of the Prince's birth.

In a communique, he said: "The people of Iran express their best wishes to the Empress, the Shah and the Crown Prince".

On November 6, the Shah proclaimed his week-old son, who was named Reza, Crown Prince and heir to the throne.

Ministers, members of Parliament, top Government officials and high Army officers gathered in the Senate building to hear the Prime Minister Dr. Fajar Sharif Emami, read out the Proclamation naming the infant Prince heir to the Throne, "for maintaining the Pahlevi Dynasty, to guarantee the country's progress and in accordance with the country's Constitution."

The Proclamation called on members of the Royal family, Ministers, members of Parliament, Governors and others to honour the Crown Prince and carry out their duties.

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The birth of a son is all-important for the Pahlevi Dynasty, founded in 1925. Its continuity is now assured.

Tradition has it that the Coronation of the Iranian King should not take place while succession to the Throne remains uncertain. The Shah has not yet been crowned, though he has been reigning since 1941.

Queen Farah, born on October 14, 1938 became the Shah's third wife in 1959.

The Shah's first marriage was to Princess Fawzia, one of the four sisters of ex-King Farouk of Egypt. They were married in 1939, before the Shah was 20.

His second marriage was on February 12, 1951 to Soraya Asfandiari Bakhtiari, daughter of an Iranian nobleman and a German lady.

The marriage was childless and the Shah divorced Queen Soraya in April, 1958.

(*Tehran Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3087:IRN:A]

JORDAN

A. King Hussein's Offer To Palestinian Inhabitants To Decide Their Future By Plebiscite: The West Asia correspondent of *The Statesman*, Calcutta, in a despatch to his paper on November 12 reported as follows:

"In offering to let the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank of the Jordan decide their future through an internationally supervised plebiscite, King Hussein has taken a bold step towards bringing some order into the confused Palestine question.

"This is not the first time that the King has spoken of a plebiscite but no one took his earlier offer seriously since it was assumed, for one thing, that it would be conducted in the presence of, and probably directly by the Jordan Army who by now is fairly expert in producing a 98 per cent or 99 per cent vote in favour of the regime. For another, no one could believe that King Hussein would relinquish the West Bank without which his kingdom would shrink back to the old Transjordan, little more than a stretch of barren desert between Syria and the Gulf of Aqaba.

"The King must of course, have known that the more educated and sophisticated Palestinians were restive under his rule. Perhaps, at long last, the chronic instability of his country resulting from this, plus the tragic events of the last few months, such as the assassination of his Prime Minister determined him to take the plunge: He has never lacked courage.

"The King has said that he is prepared to have the plebiscite conducted either by UN or the Arab League or both. There can be little doubt what in theory the result of a free vote would be: the mass of Palestinians would plump for an independent State. Many, however, in practice might be deterred by economic and military considerations.

"First, many Palestinian businessmen and Government servants, doing well under the present set-up, would stand to lose. Secondly, a West Bank State would be non-viable. But on its own it would be less non-viable than Jordan is at present constituted, which is chronically dependent on outside help. Today, the West Bank contributes far more to the Central exchequer than it receives from it. Its main asset is tourism to the Holy Places in Jerusalem and Bethlehem and this is expanding very rapidly. In any case, questions of viability have never stood in the way of a country choosing independence; if it had, Somalia, Libya and many other new States would never have come into existence.

"West Bankers have often said that they must stay in Jordan for protection against Israel which has openly threatened to absorb their territory. But if a Palestine State comes into existence through a UN supervised plebiscite, then it would be under the direct protection of the world body, which today is a very different organization from the one which brought the Jewish State into existence through a most dubious vote. It might even insist that its wishes determine the course of events rather than, as hitherto, a military fait accompli imposed by the Israeli Army.

"If King Hussein's offer is taken up and implemented, which will hardly be in the near future, he would lose a great deal materially, but he would put the Arabs permanently in his debt. As a descendant of the Prophet, he is not indifferent to such considerations."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3256:JOR:A]

B. Amman-Aqaba Road Built: The completion of a new road between Amman and the port of Aqaba, announced in the last week of October, marked a major step in the development of Jordan's communications.

The 200-mile road cost over 2,500,000 Jordan dinars, most of it financed from interest-free loans made available by UK since the beginning of the construction of the road in 1957.

The only railway in Jordan is the Mafraq-Maan stretch of the single-track Hedjaz Railway passing through Amman and the only modern roads so far were those connecting Amman with the north. In this situation it had been difficult to make full use of the port of Aqaba.

The port was recently opened and re-equipped for the purpose of reducing Jordan's dependence on the costly transit route through Lebanon and Syria. The opening of the Amman-Aqaba road would mean quicker and less expensive transport between Aqaba and the north.

It was announced in Amman that all Jordan's imports from Europe would be handled through Aqaba port.

(*Middle East Economic Digest*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3080:JOR:A]

KOREA (South)

A. Protest Against Extension Of Japan-North Korea Repatriation Agreement: The Government on October 28 sent a protest to Japan over the extension for a year of the Agreement between Japan and North Korea on the repatriation to North Korea of Koreans living in Japan.

The Note said that the South Korean Government would not hold itself responsible for any consequences arising from the extension.

Earlier in the week, preliminary talks were opened between the Japanese and South Korean Governments on the restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

The protest Note said that South Korea now doubted the genuineness of Japan's desire for friendly relations.

The Repatriation Agreement, signed in Calcutta in 1959 (see page 2875) by the Japanese and North Korean Red Cross Societies, was due to expire on November 12, 1960. Representatives of the two Societies met on board the Russian repatriation ship, Nigata, on October 27 and agreed to extend the Agreement.

Japan had previously been reluctant to extend it for more than six months. She had proposed that complete repatriation be carried out of all Koreans in Japan wishing to return to North Korea and had demanded a speed-up in the rate of repatriation.

The only concession made on October 27 to these demands was a verbal undertaking by the North Koreans that they would be willing to discuss speedier repatriation.

The Japanese Red Cross hoped to increase the weekly total of repatriates going to North Korea from 1,000 to about 1,500. It was estimated that there were still more than 50,000 Koreans in Japan who wanted to go to North Korea.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev ref. 2875:JAP:A; 3572:KRS:B]

NEPAL

A. Sino-Nepal Boundary Talks: A *communique* issued in Khatmandu on October 29, at the conclusion of the first round of talks by the Sino-Nepal Joint Boundary Commission, said that an agreement had been reached regarding the disputed areas along the frontier of Nepal and China.

The **communique** said that a sincere and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the talks and friendly consultations were conducted between the two sides in a "spirit of equality, mutual benefit, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation".

Unanimous agreement was reached on the following questions:

(1) Tasks and working procedure of the Joint Commission;

(2) General arrangement for the settlement of the entire boundary question;

(3) Agreement satisfactory to both sides was reached on the settlement of those sections of the boundary on which there were differences between the two sides;

(4) Sending out joint teams to these areas to carry out investigations and surveys and fixing the time schedule, tasks and composition of the joint teams; and

(5) Fixing the location of survey points along the entire boundary line.

The **communique** stated that the Joint Commission had agreed to hold its second round of talks in the third week of December, 1960 in Peking during which "it will discuss the investigation and survey work along the entire boundary."

The Commission began its first series of talks in Khatmandu on August 12. Its final meeting in the series was held on October 26.

[It was set up under the Sino-Nepalese Border Agreement signed in Peking in March, 1960 by the Chinese and Nepalese Prime Ministers.]

Its work, as stipulated in the Agreement was to "discuss and solve the concrete problem concerning the Nepalese-Chinese boundary, erect boundary marks and draft a Nepalese-Chinese Boundary Treaty".

The frontier, which is roughly 700 miles long and lies through a major portion of its length over rugged Himalayan terrain, would be scientifically delineated and

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formally demarcated for the first time on the basis of the traditional border line.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3622:NEP:B]

B. Revolt In West Nepal Crushed: The Nepalese Government in a Press Note issued on October 27, announced that an attempt by "reactionary elements" on October 25 to overthrow the Government by terrorist and violent methods in the Gorkha district in West Nepal had been crushed and many ring-leaders arrested.

The Note said that an unruly mob of 3,000 armed with khukris, lathis and swords surrounded Government offices and stoned the police, resulting in injuries to 11 policemen. The District Magistrate then ordered the police to fire. Seven people were killed and six injured in the firing.

It was stated that the situation in Gorkha was "under control" and strong steps were being taken to deal with violent activities directed against the Government.

It added that it was the Government's duty to deal strongly with frustrated elements who had "abandoned the path of legal and constitutional opposition" and adopted undesirable methods.

It said that the revolt was fomented by "a reactionary band masquerading as yogis under the leadership and guidance of Yogi Narharinath".

These elements had formed an organization called Karamvir which advocated non-payment of taxes and overthrow of the Government by violent and terrorist methods. Yogi Narharinath had incited the people to acts of vandalism by claiming that he was "the King's man" and by professing that he had relevant papers to support him. He made it known that political groups in Khatmandu were also planning a similar movement to oust the Government.

His followers claimed that their guru was an "incarnation" in deference to whose wishes Government offices must be plundered and district authorities jailed.

The Government, which described Yogi Narharinath as an anarchist, sent orders for his preventive detention, but he absconded. All district authorities in the country, however, had been alerted to watch out for him.

Acting on information that some feudal chiefs of vassal States were being contacted to lend support to the movement, the Central authority sent police reinforcements to Gorkha from Pokhra and Khatmandu and five prominent leaders of the Karamvir movement had been arrested.

Since then, it was stated, information had come to light indicating that some political parties and individuals had a hand in the terrorist activities. Though these had not been named, the Government had asked the local authorities to submit to it all documents for scrutiny.

[Gorkha is the home of the Gorkhas and the place from where the present Shah dynasty of Nepalese kings came to unite Nepal into a single entity.]

A Home Ministry statement on October 27 said that the Gorkha office of the Karamvir organization had been sealed.

A Home Ministry spokesman said in Khatmandu on October 28 that the situation in Gorkha continued to be calm and there was no sign of any threat of violence.

It was reported that about 500 people had been arrested in connexion with the uprising in Gorkha.

Mr. B. P. Koirala's Comment:

Meanwhile, in Bombay on October 28 the Nepalese Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala told newsmen at Santa Cruz airport that the disturbances in Gorkha on October 25 were not a "very serious affair".

He added: "Had the disturbance been serious, I would not have left the capital to come to Bombay".

He had arrived in Bombay by a special plane from Khatmandu to inaugurate the second Nepali Students' Conference.

He said: "I very much regret the loss of life. The whole thing was very unfortunate".

He denied that there had previously been disturbances in that part of Nepal and did not think that the incident was a challenge to the authority of the Government.

Asked about Yogi Narharinath, he said that the saffron-clad Yogi was a mahant of a shrine and was interested in historical research work, but it seemed that he had started dabbling in politics.

He said that he could not say whether any Ranas were behind the trouble. He was awaiting a fuller report on the incident.

However, he said that there was a class of people, such as the Ranas, Jamedars and landlords who were opposed to land reform measures introduced by his Government. It was possible that this class might be behind the trouble. They had been dispossessed of their extensive landholdings and had to pay taxes on their holdings and were also deprived of their judiciary powers and political rights. It was, therefore not unlikely that the "reactionary" elements might have started the move.

He characterized as "funny" the claim made by Yogi Narahari that he was the King's man and was carrying out royal wishes.

National Democratic Front's Comment:

In a statement issued in Khatmandu on October 30, the National Democratic Front, a three-party alliance composed of the factions led by two former Prime Ministers, Dr. K. I. Singh and Mr. Tanka Prasad Acharya and Mr. Ranganath Sharma of the Prajatantrik Mahasabha, questioned the Government's version of the uprising in Gorkha issued on October 27.

In the statement, the President of the Front, Mr. Ranganath Sharma, said that the Front could not accept the Government's version of the events in Gorkha in which seven people had been killed and six injured.

He considered the Government's action as a manifestation of dictatorial tendencies and said: "This is not only most senseless but is motivated by dictatorial intentions of obliterating opposition. The time has come for the people to get ready to oppose actively the undemocratic acts of the Government."

He demanded that the Government should prove its allegations before an impartial all-party Inquiry Commission. Otherwise, he added, such condemnable acts of the Government could never be tolerated.

Mr. Tanka Prasad Acharya who met some of those arrested in connexion with the incident in Gorkha said in Khatmandu on October 30 that they had told him that Yogi Narharinath, who was said to be the leader of the uprising, had "never preached violence."

The Leader of the Opposition in the Nepalese Parliament, Mr. Bharat Shamsher, in a statement issued on October 30, demanded a judicial inquiry into the incident.

Yogi Narharinath Arrested:

The Nepalese Home Ministry announced on October 31 that Yogi Narharinath had been arrested in Jumla District, adjoining Gorkha District.

The announcement did not give any details of the arrest, but said that the situation in Gorkha "is under control" and calm and peace prevailed in all other districts as well.

It said that some persons had been taken into preventive custody and added: "Violent activities of constituent members of the National Democratic Front are also being investigated".

It deplored the "distorted interpretation" in some circles of official versions of the revolt.

The composition of a special Court for West No. 1 District was also officially announced. (West No. 1 District is adjacent to Gorkha.)

The Court would also try cases arising out of the recent "disorders and looting."

Commission Of Inquiry Appointed:

The Nepalese Government announced on November 6 the appointment of a Judicial Commission to inquire into the Gorkha disturbances on October 25.

Mr. Justice Ratna Bahadur Bisht, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nepal, would constitute the one-member Commission.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta, *The Times of India* New Delhi and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3589:NEP:B]

C. Development Projects Inaugurated: A number of projects, estimated to cost over Rs. 10 crores, were inaugurated on November 11 all over Nepal by King Mahendra, the Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala and other Ministers to mark the eleventh anniversary of the 1950 Revolution which brought about the fall of the autocratic rule by the Ranas and ushered in the present democratic set-up.

Mr. Koirala laid the foundation-stone of a Rs. 60,000,000 modern 50-bed hospital in Khatmandu to be built under the Nepal-Russia Economic Aid Agreement.

He also inaugurated two diesel power engines in Khatmandu before boarding a plane for Bharatpur and Pokhra with diplomats, including the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Harishwar Dayal, and other officials to perform the opening of several other development projects under the Indian and American aid programmes.

The Home Minister, Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya drove nearly 30 miles through mountains to the East No. 1 District to inaugurate an irrigation project. Another such project was opened by the Food Minister, Mr. Ang Dambe, near Khatmandu.

Other Ministers went to various places in the 54,000-square-mile Kingdom, on a similar mission.

The other projects concerned education, damming of rivers, communication and transport and tourism, most of which were financed by either Indian or American aid. There were also a number of projects which were being financed and worked by Nepal herself.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3413:NEP:A]

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PHILIPPINES

A. ICFTU Regional Conference: The fifth Asian Regional Conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) met in Manila from October 29 to November 4.

Representatives from Japan, Okinawa, South Korea, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Formosa, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia, Ceylon, Pakistan, Republic of Viet-Nam (RVN), Thailand and Nepal attended.

The Conference requested the Government of India to reconsider the question of the restoration of recognition of free and democratic trade unions as early as possible, as well as the question of punishments inflicted on certain employees.

It expressed shock at the heavy loss of human life and damage to crops and properties caused by cyclones and tidal waves in East Pakistan and its deep sympathy to the affected people.

It protested to the Government of Japan against the fact that it had failed to ratify the ILO Convention No. 87 and furthermore, had repeatedly violated the workers' basic rights through such acts as the "ill-advised revisions of domestic legislation and a series of unjust disciplinary punishments."

By another resolution, it protested "with the strongest indignation over the fact that the military dictatorship in Thailand had defied the existence and operation of trade union organizations."

It requested the Government and people of South Korea to "support the fundamental rights of the free and democratic trade union movement."

It demanded immediate termination of Dutch rule in West Irian. The resolution on West Irian said: "The continuation of Dutch colonialism in West Irian, which is an integral part of Indonesia, is a violation of the rights of Indonesian workers, the whole Indonesian nation and the human right to self-government and full national freedom."

(*The Manila Times*)

[Prev. ref. 2436:MAL:B]

SINGAPORE

A. Relations With Britain: The Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, in a speech to the students of Nanyang University on November 6 criticized Britain for having kept Singapore from the mainland of Malaya.

He said that no one could foresee the political and national divisions of the world by the end of this century, but one thing likely to happen was the alteration of the national boundaries of former colonial territories. When the former colonial Powers divided up Asia and Africa, they had blithely ignored the geography of countries and the histories of nations.

Had the British heeded the history of the peoples of Malaya and her geography and economic realities, he said, they would have integrated Singapore in the Malayan Union, as they did Penang and Malacca.

According to him, they had other considerations—a military base and the fact that it might be possible to maintain power for some time on an island of 224 square miles.

He added: "So, by the fancy of planners and map-makers in London we are today out on a limb, the victim of a freak man-made frontier."

For the time being, he said, the British were in the happy position of saying that it was the Federation Government which did not want Singapore and that was why there was no merger. He would hazard a guess that if tomorrow a Federation Government said that it wanted Singapore, the British would be the most unhappy and unwilling people in the world.

[Britain is still responsible for the foreign affairs of Singapore].

He said that it was trying and difficult to see historical trends checked and reversed by man, but it would be sadder still if out of exasperation Singapore itself joined in trying to distort history. Some impatient and immature political parties were calling for an independent Singapore under some guarantee or other; some "crackpots" wanted Singapore to be under UN protection, like Congo. Independence, he said, would come to Singapore, not a "phoney" independence by itself, guaranteed by UN or some other "benevolent organization", but a real one together with the Federation.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2803:SGP:A]

VIET-NAM (RVN)

A. Attempted "Coup" By Paratroopers: Troops loyal to President Ngo Dinh Diem on November 12 foiled an attempt by paratroopers to overthrow the Government.

For 30 hours the paratroopers besieged the Presidential Palace, but Mr. Diem stayed inside, defying the attempt at a coup until the afternoon of November 12, when it failed.

The leader of the coup was Col. Vuong Van Dong, Deputy Commander of the Paratroop Brigade. The rebels had accused President Diem of being autocratic and favouring the Central Viet-Namese at the expense of the southerners. At dawn on November 11 they seized all strong-points and sent fighter planes over the Palace.

An armoured brigade, which President Diem had called to his aid from the south, arrived in Saigon late in the afternoon of November 11 and the Brigade Commander went into the Palace for talks with President Diem. At dusk two Marine companies who had joined with the paratroopers, rolled up to the Palace gates in 15 trucks.

An Army radio broadcast a claim that the coup was successful and "all troops should unite against the communists, who rule in North Viet-Nam".

With heavy fighting raging outside the Palace and around the National Assembly building, the Central Hospital reported that it had admitted 10 dead and 49 wounded and that casualties were coming in "too fast to be counted".

President Diem broadcast an appeal to loyal troops in the provinces in which he said that "some officers of middle rank have betrayed the Government."

The situation in Saigon on November 11 was said to be extremely confused. It was reported that the paratroopers had disarmed all members of the President's elite guard who were off duty in their barracks.

They had also brought an Army Commander, Gen. Le Van Ty, under their control as he was inside Army Headquarters, which had been surrounded by paratroopers.

But the Chief of Staff, Gen. Nguyen Khanh was inside the Palace directing resistance by small units of the Presidential Guard who were on duty when the paratroopers struck.

"Coup" Fails:

The turning point of the coup came in the morning on November 12, when the crews of 15 tanks from the southern provinces switched their support to President Diem. Loyalist forces took over the radio station and called on the paratroops to surrender. At 2 p.m. local time the rebels surrendered.

Government sources said that those who took part in the attempted coup had "agreed to co-operate with the Government."

The Viet-Nam Press Agency reported that the Government had announced that all rebel elements who took part in the attempted coup would be installed in their former units if they reported "within the required deadline."

It did not say whether the amnesty also applied to leaders of the coup.

Meanwhile, the President of the Viet-Namese National Assembly, Mr. Thuong Vinh Le, pledged the full support of the Assembly to President Diem and the armed forces.

In a statement broadcast over Radio Saigon, he said that the rebels had favoured the communists and brought death among the anti-communist forces and the population at large.

A Cambodian communique announced in Pnom Penh on November 13 that a Viet-Namese military plane carrying "armed men" landed there on November 12 and that its passengers were South Viet-Namese "rebel" officers fleeing Saigon, with a loyalist General as their hostage.

The communique, issued by the Royal Cambodian Government, said that all the passengers in the plane had been placed under arrest and were being interrogated by Cambodian military authorities. It said that engine trouble had forced the plane to land at Pnom Penh.

It did not give the names of the Viet-Namese aboard the plane.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 1542:VNS:A; 1527:VNS:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Disarmament Debate In UN Political Committee; Mr. N. Khruschev Reports To Nation On His Visit To UN; South Africa Votes To Become Republic; Monckton Commission's Report On Future Of Central African Federation; British Cabinet Re-Shuffle.

A. Disarmament Debate In UN Political Committee: On October 19, the UN General Assembly's main Political Committee began a debate on disarmament.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Valerian Zorin, criticized the British proposal for studies by technical experts on key aspects of the disarmament problem.

[This proposal was first made in the UN General Assembly by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, in September, 1960].

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He said that the Soviet Union would walk out of the Political Committee's disarmament debate unless "fruitful work" was done there.

He said that Britain's proposal was "senseless from the point of view of the interests of disarmament, and it was dangerous from the point of view of the interests of peace to start the work with the elaboration of technical details."

Noting that the British proposal had been formulated in a resolution, while Britain had joined USA and Italy in sponsorship of a separate resolution outlining a number of disarmament principles, he said: "The Western Powers understand themselves that the naked and unbecoming substance of the British proposal should somehow be covered.

"And thus simultaneously with the British resolution emerged the tripartite, American-British-Italian resolution.

"This joint resolution really contained beautiful words about disarmament, but nothing else.

"What good can technical experts do if they have neither political instructions nor agreement on principle between States about the substance of the disarmament programme?

"But that is not all. The very fact of the work of technical experts will give rise to illusions as if some serious negotiations on disarmament were going on, whereas in reality it will be a mere waste of ink which covers up the intensification of the armaments race and the rise of a threat of world thermo-nuclear war."

He added: "At the outset, despite statements of the representatives of USA and her allies, which were not in the least encouraging, USSR was ready to undertake another attempt to come to an agreement with the Western Powers on disarmament questions."

He went on to outline the Soviet three-stage disarmament proposals which the Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, had laid before the Assembly in September, 1960. These proposals looked to general and complete disarmament under international control with an international police force established to maintain world order, following the elimination of national forces and armaments.

He said that the proposals proceeded from the premise that effective international control "should be a pre-requisite for the realization of the disarmament programme."

He said that for "their dishonest purpose," opponents of disarmament had often tried to present the matter in such a way as if the Soviet Union did not want adequate control.

He said: "It is as early as in the first stage of general and complete disarmament that we propose the establishment of international on-site control over the limitation of all means of delivery of nuclear weapons to the targets, including the most modern military rockets."

On the ultimate stage of creation of an international police body, he said that in making this proposal, the Soviet Union could not "pass over in silence the fact that with the present structure of the executive bodies of United Nations its realization would create grave danger for some or other States."

While the executive machinery of UN was headed by one man, who in all circumstances expressed the interests of only one group of States, international forces were bound to be used by him in the interests of that group to the detriment of others.

He asked: "Is this not the case in Congo?"

Introducing the Soviet disarmament resolution tabled on October 13, which would have the Assembly call on Governments to make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of the problem and recommend that a Disarmament Treaty be drawn up on specified principles, he said: "We, without any doubt, are ready to study thoroughly the considerations of delegations which would be aimed at the improvement of these instructions and which would not lead us aside from the speediest elaboration of a Treaty on general and complete disarmament."

He said that as soon as all the basic principles were agreed upon and approved by the Assembly, negotiations might be continued "in a more narrow working body in the Disarmament Committee" composed as the Soviet Union had suggested, of five Western and five communist members, with the addition of the United Arab Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia and Mexico.

He said that at an appropriate stage it would be necessary to work out a detailed programme of measures for each stage of general and complete disarmament and the corresponding controls and appropriate specialists should be invited to do this.

The British delegate, Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, replied to Mr. Zorin's comments about the British resolution, saying that there was "no implication in it whatever of a desire to delay disarmament negotiations."

Quite the reverse, he said, was true. The sole purpose of the resolution was to establish machinery which would provide the negotiators with the technical information they would need.

It was designed to "help us make progress in the field of disarmament." It was "not designed to bring about delay."

Mr. Howard Green (Canada) one of the Western members of the Geneva 10-Nation Committee, suggested the appointment of a neutral chairman of that body—possibly a Swiss—and the establishment of "a sort of Advisory Committee on disarmament", drawn from a representative group of UN members.

The group, he said, could make suggestions to the main negotiating body in such fields as the following:

(1) They could consider the various principles advanced with a view to finding a common definition;

(2) They could examine specific proposals;

(3) They could consider how best to deal with weapons of mass destruction—nuclear, bacteriological and chemical—and their means of delivery;

(4) They could examine the problems of peace-keeping machinery in relation to the programme of disarmament;

(5) They could explore the relationship between this machinery and the disarmament control organization and the relationship of both to UN; and

(6) They could discuss new ideas, which would be based on their own views about the importance and urgency of various measures of disarmament.

Dealing with his suggestion for an Advisory Committee, he said that it could perhaps be a group of 10 or 12 members representing the main geographical areas.

He said: "I would regard it as a kind of watch-dog committee offering advice and encouragement to the negotiators". Its reports would not conflict with those of the proposed technical group, which would be concerned with administrative, scientific and military details.

Mr. James Wadsworth (USA) said that his country would not walk out "in any circumstances" and would not be intimidated by any Soviet threat to do so.

Any workable disarmament programme, he said, must conform to three simple propositions:

"(1) It should be fairly balanced between the two sides, giving neither a significant military advantage;

"(2) It should have adequate inspection and verification, thus assuring each side that the other was keeping its promises; and

"(3) It should proceed step by step building confidence as it goes, so that more and more far-reaching proposals may be made effective."

He added: "We have no reason to believe that the Soviet Union would refrain from using a military advantage, arising from an unbalanced disarmament programme, in order to pursue her aims of further expansion.

"We are determined that no weakness on our part shall arise to tempt anyone to destroy, either by force or by the threat of force, the independence or territorial integrity of another nation or the freedom of another people. There must be no room for doubt about that. We will not sign any agreement which would lead to such a result."

He said that he would be less than frank if he did not say that "we are yet to be convinced that USSR will accept really effective controls." That could only be tested in concrete negotiations, and US experience with them had "not led us to be optimistic."

USA did not want control for its own sake. It did not ask for control for espionage purposes, as the Soviet Union might charge.

He said: "We do not ask for anything from USSR that we are not willing to concede to USSR."

He submitted that the Soviet draft resolution before the Committee was "intended to forestall rather than promote real disarmament." It put two fundamental obstacles in the way: First, it insisted on a re-organization of the Secretariat and of the Security Council, which Mr. Khruschev had described as a "spittoon."

Secondly, it insisted that progress towards disarmament must be made only through a single Treaty in which all disarmament measures were laid out for all time.

In the US view, the first purpose of negotiations should be to isolate and identify those areas, whether broad or limited, in which agreement and action could clearly serve the interests of both sides, and which would lead towards more ambitious efforts. That was the realistic path. The Soviet Union had supported the approach in the past.

He said: "We see no reason why they should not do so again."

He did not offer any new American disarmament proposals. But, he reiterated the proposal made in the Disarmament Commission in August, 1960 by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge that all production of fissionable materials for use in weapons be stopped and that USA and the Soviet Union each initially should transfer over 30 tons of highly enriched weapons with "A" grade uranium from weapons stockpiles to peaceful purposes.

He said that USA was prepared to undertake that step without making it contingent on any other disarmament proposals.

The Soviet Union had indicated that the plan was unacceptable to it and he said that if the Soviet Union was not prepared to accept a complete shut-down of its uranium and plutonium production centres, USA was prepared to shut down its plants one by one under international inspection on a reciprocal basis.

He also supported the British proposal of technical studies with a report within six months.

He said that USA also supported the immediate setting up of an upper ceiling of 2,500,000 for the armed forces of USA and USSR, while proposing an early agreement on a reduction to 2,100,000 men each.

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He added that a review of the Western proposals would show that the Soviet charge that the West stood for "control without disarmament" was baseless.

Speaking in reply to Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. V. Zorin (USSR) said that USA was maintaining a position on disarmament which gave "no basis for any manner of agreement."

He repeated that the US philosophy continued to be based on the principle of control over armaments rather than disarmament under controls.

He said that the Soviet Union wished to have an agreement, but she was not going to engage in empty talk in the absence of a basis for agreement. Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Mr. Green had centred attention on the need for technical preparations. Mr. Green had spoken of the absolute need to resume talks.

The Soviet Union could not agree with that. There had been talks for 15 years and the Soviet Union did not want to engage in fruitless talks and if there was no basis for talks, there was no point in holding them and "deceiving the peoples of the world."

Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (Pakistan) said that the time was ripe for a comprehensive study of the economic and social consequences of world disarmament.

He said that widespread fear existed in many nations lest a reversal of the arms race might lead to a world-wide economic crisis.

After reviewing recent disarmament negotiations, he said he believed that the best prospects of an early agreement lay in the following five fields:

(1) Prohibition against placing into orbit or stationing in outer space of vehicles carrying weapons;

(2) Cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the transfer of agreed quantities of such material from past production to non-weapons uses;

(3) Prior notification of proposed launching of missiles as an immediate step to reduce the risk of war by accident or miscalculation;

(4) Appropriate measures to give greater protection against surprise attack as an initial step towards safeguarding the world against such attack;

(5) The prevention of a wider dissemination of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Adam Rapacki (Poland) on October 21 proposed the convening of a special session of the General Assembly in April, 1961 if an East-West Treaty on the suspension of nuclear tests had not been concluded by then.

He denounced Western plans for inspection and control of any disarmament system and said that the type of inspection proposed by the West would encourage "preventive war" by showing the NATO Powers that they were "already weaker than the Soviet Union in some areas and losing ground in others."

He added: "The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has been authorized by the Council of the Western European Union to raise again the ceiling on its armaments. It has been allowed to build warships of great tonnage, submarines and certain types of rockets.

"The commander of the NATO forces Gen. Laurris Norstad has suggested the creation within NATO of a European atomic striking force with the participation of West German units. Preparations are under way to equip the West German Army with American ballistic missiles of the Polaris type.

"These are signs that their experience in the use of nuclear weapons becomes greater and greater. The net-work of rocket bases on foreign territories becomes larger and larger.

"Last February and March, it was revealed to us that there were plans of the Federal Republic of Germany for installation of bases of the German Army in certain other European countries and we learned that the first German contingents had already been sent into French territory.

"In these conditions, disarmament negotiations can have no constructive result. A continuation of these policies to the infinite can do nothing but increase the danger to peace."

He said that "complete and general disarmament", was a new notion, which alone could apply to present scientific and technical military conditions.

He said he was astonished that the Western Powers had reacted with so little attention and USA with such ill-will to the declaration of Mr. Khruschev, "that he was ready to accept all Western suggestions on control, if the proposals of USSR were also accepted".

He said that Mr. Khruschev's proposal was a "new and essential element in the disarmament debates."

The Western Powers, who were so sensitive on the question of control, should have accepted this declaration as a basis for discussion.

He suggested several measures designed to slow down the arms race. They were:

(1) The rapid conclusion of an agreement on the end of nuclear testing;

(2) An appeal to nuclear Powers to refrain from furnishing atomic arms to other States, or to help them manufacture them;

(3) An appeal to States not possessing atomic arms that they should not accept them;

(4) An appeal to nations to refrain from setting up new military bases, or rocket installations on foreign territory; and

(5) An appeal to nations to refuse bases or rocket installations on their territory, and not to set them up themselves.

On October 21, Dr. Gaetano Martino (Italy), proposed expansion of the 10-Nation Disarmament Committee by the inclusion of non-aligned nations.

He said that negotiations should be resumed in Geneva in the Disarmament Committee, but he would not object to any other forum for discussions. Balanced disarmament should replace the balance of military forces.

Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon) said that in the disarmament question UN delegates bore a great responsibility not only as representatives of their countries, but as representatives of "countless millions of people whose eyes are on this Assembly who are waiting for something to be done which will bring about an era of peace and disarmament for which the whole world is longing."

Mr. V. Zorin Rejects Italy-USA-UK Resolution:

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Zorin, on October 25 rejected the disarmament proposal tabled by Italy, USA and UK (see page 3648).

The three-Power draft would have the General Assembly set six principles which should guide disarmament negotiations and have the Assembly urge "that negotiations be resumed as soon as possible on the basis of this resolution".

Mr. Zorin urged the Western side to get down to the basic principles of a Treaty on general and complete disarmament. He said that the three-Power resolution followed "the vicious and dangerous line of control over arms" instead of disarmament control.

He added: "If our appeal is not heard by USA and her allies this time again, it they will further use the consideration of the disarmament problem in the Political Committee as a screen for covering up the policy of the arms race and brinkmanship, we shall have no other choice but to terminate our participation in the discussion of the disarmament problem in this Political Committee."

He repeated the Soviet proposal for a special session of the UN General Assembly next Spring to discuss the question.

On October 27, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon (India) called upon UN to consider issuing clear directives on the disarmament issues with a view to resumption of disarmament negotiations and stopping the arms race.

He made several proposals, but said that he would formulate these as resolutions for adoption only if there was sufficient support for them.

His proposals included immediate stoppage of development of new nuclear weapons, agreement by both Power blocs not to set up any new military bases and possibly dismantle one or two existing bases, speedy conclusion of agreement to ban nuclear tests of any kind, including underground tests and recognition of the role of smaller Powers in promoting disarmament.

He appealed to the newly-independent countries not to enter the arms race and said that the machinery for enforcing disarmament measures would be the Security Council (with expanded membership but with the retention of the veto) and requested the Soviet Union not to oppose changes in the composition of the Security Council and other bodies.

He said: "My Government regards the gap in the continuity of negotiations itself as catastrophic." He was not concerned whether resumption of negotiations took place "at the summit or the foot-hills", but he did want them to be resumed either in the 10-Nation Committee or the expanded committee in which neutrals participated or in a meeting of the Disarmament Commission at an early date.

Referring to the progress of talks to end nuclear tests, he said that his Government, while welcoming the progress made, did not subscribe to what appeared to be an agreed decision by the two sides for continuing underground explosions.

Secondly, while any method of control and inspection to prevent recurrence of tests might not be water-tight in the sense that any law could be evaded, it was his view that for all practical purposes this difficulty need not stand in the way because of the knowledge already available.

Agreement to ban tests would be an important step towards arms control as it would reverse the process of nuclear armaments. Recent developments had made this matter more urgent than before.

Formerly, countries which had the capacity to build nuclear bombs were estimated at 10. Now it might be 20 and the number was rapidly increasing, thanks to the ingenuity of German scientists. Nuclear weapons might well become a universal menace unless checked in time. Great Powers, he said, might be expected to restrain themselves from using the weapons, but similar restraint might not be exercised by others.

He said that there were still countries which were prepared to wage wars to retain colonial possessions and nuclear weapons could conceivably be used by them against indigenous populations in revolt. For all these and other considerations, it was no longer practicable to think in terms of mere balanced reduction of armaments.

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Directives of UN must take notice of the fact that no implementation of disarmament was possible without full machinery for inspection and control without any reservations. At the same time, it should be recognized that no machinery could be 100 per cent perfect.

He appealed to the delegates not to imagine that because the prospects of nuclear war were so horrible, nations would be scared into avoiding war even without agreed disarmament measures. Apart from a few intelligent people, no one could grasp the horror of some of the things being written about the cost of nuclear war, for example "60 megacorpses" or 60,000,000 corpses.

He said that someone had said if one man was killed it was a tragedy; if a million were killed, it was statistics. So long as weapons of annihilation were allowed to be retained in whatever degree, one could not rule out war by mistake or accident or bigger countries being dragged into it by small ones.

He commented favourably on the Polish proposal, which tended generally to aim at freezing nuclear weapons.

He also advocated the establishment of the largest possible number of zones free from military pacts in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Mr. James Wadsworth (USA) said that the speech of the Soviet delegate gave the indication that the Russian attitude had become slightly more favourable.

He said that he saw a certain degree of favourable development in the Soviet attitude since the Soviet delegate, Mr. Zorin, seemed to accept, at present that certain concrete preliminary measures be taken to improve the atmosphere before working out a Treaty on general and complete disarmament.

He declared: "If this is the case, it is imperative to start immediate negotiations on such preliminary measures."

He said that USA was ready to examine the preliminary measures proposed by the Soviet Union and expressed the hope that the Soviet Union would be willing to examine the preliminary measures proposed by the West.

Sir Garfield Berwick (Australia) appealed to both East and West to seek common ground on the disarmament problem and consider the British proposal for a study group of experts.

He said that there was considerable merit in the British proposal for expert technical study. In the system of inspection and control there should be no demand such as the Soviet Union had made for making an agreement on all points of a global disarmament programme. This was not the time for a comprehensive Treaty. He added that the problem of disarmament should be met only by a step-by-step approach.

M. Armand Berard (France) said: "At a moment when urgent decisions were called for, the French delegation wonders with anxiety if the controversy which is being carried on here, often with bitterness, on general formulas, is not somewhat vain and if it is really of such a nature as to bring about progress in the cause of disarmament."

He said that France hoped to resume immediately and without delay the disarmament negotiations at Geneva. He maintained that the Geneva talks had not been worthless and that the 10-Nation Committee must remain in close touch with UN.

He said: "The French Government considers more than ever that it is on the elimination of the principal vehicles for transporting nuclear weapons—satellites, rockets, supersonic aircraft, submarines, aircraft-carriers, launching ramps etc.—that the real disarmament effort should be brought to bear in a primary and urgent way."

Mr. Ismael Toure (Ghana) said that no programme of disarmament could be applied without a solution of the problems of colonialism and imperialism.

It was inconceivable to ask the Algerian people to renounce their armed struggle while more than a million and a half foreign soldiers were opposing the will of these people. Disarmament pre-supposed an end of all wars of conquest, including an end of the Algerian conflict and of racial suppression in South Africa.

The conflict in Congo demonstrated to what an extent the problem of the liberation of peoples concerned international security.

He said that nothing could justify the exclusion of China and it was clear that no Disarmament Agreement was desirable in China's absence.

Mr. Osten Unden (Sweden) said that in view of the present political situation, the Committee should not aim at more than re-establishing suitable machinery for a resumption of negotiations.

He suggested that special experts be appointed by the respective Governments to tackle technical problems as agreed upon in the negotiating body.

Committee Of Non-Nuclear Powers Proposed:

On November 1, Canada, Sweden and Norway proposed that a Committee of non-nuclear Powers be set up to try to get disarmament negotiations resumed.

Mr. Howard Green (Canada) who came to UN Headquarters especially to present the proposal, said that so far the current General Assembly had "not given much promise for the future."

He said: "We must check the drift, so noticeable in recent weeks away from serious talks and in the direction of sterile propaganda debates."

In the resolution, the Assembly would ask the proposed Committee "to examine urgently ways and means of assisting the resumption of serious negotiations and facilitating the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control."

He said it was proposed that the Committee be set up at once and report back to the 99-nation UN Disarmament Commission not later than April 1, 1961.

The Committee would be composed of "a limited number of States which do not possess nuclear weapons, selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution."

Dr. Raul Roa (Cuba) said that the 10-Nation Committee should be "revamped" to allow more nations to take part in its discussions, and its chairman should be the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission, Dr. Luis Padillo Nervo (Mexico).

Mr. David Ormsby-Gore (Britain) reiterated on November 4 that it would be impossible to confine a new global war to conventional weapons.

War must be avoided because it would be misleading people to advance the concept that nuclear war could be avoided in a global conflict.

He was answering in the Committee's disarmament debate what he described as "certain misunderstandings" in an earlier statement by Mr. Ahmed Shukairy (Saudi Arabia).

He said: "I want the Committee to understand, that this is not just my view. it was the view which was expressed by very distinguished scientists from the Soviet Union, India, Britain and USA and I will very happily give Mr. Shukairy a copy of the statement if he wants it. This is a matter."

He also commented that Mr. Shukairy had "poured scorn" on Britain's proposal to set up an expert study group to examine the scientific, military and administrative aspects of verified disarmament. Mr. Shukairy had said that there was no evidence that such an approach could arrive at useful conclusions.

Mr. Shukairy told the 99-member Committee in his speech that the British proposal to set up technical studies "added complications to a problem already congested with complications." He said that behind the plan was "a technique which is neither useful nor innocent."

Britain would do better "not to expand the zone of danger and not defeat the main purpose of disarmament."

Referring to a report that Britain would stock-pile nuclear weapons in Aden, Cyprus, Singapore and East Africa, he said: "This is a perilous extension of the area of war, inviting danger to the Arab world, Asia and Africa, simply to save British nuclear bombers from destruction."

Answering Mr Ormsby-Gore's statement that it was impossible for the 99-member Committee to embark on details of how disarmament principles should be translated into measures, he asked: "Have you been able to accomplish the task in your small Committee"?

He said that "nothing could be more desperate" than Mr. Ormsby-Gore's conclusion that the next war would be a nuclear conflict.

He added: "On the question of war and nuclear war he is better qualified to speak. In modern history, the British have been engaged in two World Wars, and the knowledge of war runs in their veins."

U Thant (Burma) told the Committee that a "Pearl Harbour complex governs American thinking in the formulation of its foreign and military policies". He warned the Great Powers of the risks of fear psychosis and said that the Soviet Union was still obsessed with the fear of encirclement and aggression. USA too, was a prisoner of its past.

He said: "For those of us, who do not for a moment think that Russia will ever launch a thermo-nuclear war on USA or, for that matter, on any other country, for the simple reason that it could only bring disaster to all humanity, including the Russians themselves, such frantic and extremely risky precautionary measures are not the path of wisdom.

"The problem of disarmament can be solved only if the Big Powers directly concerned can rid their thinking of fear and suspicion and the terrible obsession that history repeats itself."

Turning to the various disarmament proposals before the Committee, he said that the Soviet plan to liquidate all foreign military bases in the first stage of disarmament was likely to prolong the negotiations unduly.

Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico), Chairman of the UN Disarmament Commission, said that the "small nations may constitute a rich source of ideas" and they should be given more opportunity to contribute to the solution of the disarmament problem.

He suggested that the Disarmament Commission should formulate an outline of the areas of disagreement between the East and the West and then recommend possible ways of bridging the gap between conflicting view-points.

Dr. Jose Felix De Lequrica (Spain) said that after listening to the debate he was "more and more convinced that we should reduce our statements to the size of the weapons possessed by the countries speaking."

It was "melancholy" that those States which were not distinguished for the enormity of their own weapons were [illegible] warreduce the stocks of others.

He supported Britain's proposal to set

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up a group of scientific, military and administrative experts to study various aspects of verified disarmament.

Mr. Endre Sik (Hungary) said that the Committee's debate on the disarmament question was hot promising. The Western nations should return to better methods of negotiation on the disarmament problem. They must show their desire to reach a compromise on the basis of the Soviet resolution on general and complete disarmament or any new proposal containing the essential elements of the Soviet resolution.

On November 7, Dato Nik Ahmed Kamil (Malaya) said that peace based on a nuclear deterrent was "frightfully precarious" and actually took mankind to the precipice of war itself.

He said: "A slight imbalance, a slight misjudgment on our part, will plunge mankind into the ravine of total annihilation."

Pleading for quick resumption of disarmament negotiations, he said that it must be the primary task of UN to use all the moral persuasion and authority in its power to call upon the major military Powers, in whose hands lay the capacity for destroying the world and humanity, to resume their efforts towards this goal.

Communist China, he said possessed the largest conventional army in the world. Therefore, that country must be included in any disarmament programme.

Dr. Victor Belaunde (Peru) said that the best thing the Political Committee could do was to adopt a simple resolution which would urge the two sides to get together for negotiations.

Mr. Fouad Ammoun (Lebanon) said on November 8 that problems like cessation of nuclear tests, prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons and the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only, could be solved without a general Treaty on general and complete disarmament.

He suggested that the smaller nations should refuse to accept nuclear weapons. If this were guaranteed by UN, the nuclear Powers would have to accept it.

The Political Committee adjourned on November 8 after completing the general debate stage of its discussion on disarmament.

(*The Times*, London, *The New York Times*, *Tass* and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3603:AOA:A; 3646:AOA:A]

B. Mr. N. Khruschev Reports To Nation On His Visit To UN: The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, reported to the nation on his visit to United Nations, in a speech from Moscow's Palace of Sport on October 20.

He said that USA had nuclear submarines armed with rockets and quoted reports that the US Pentagon had decided to send such submarines to cruise near Soviet shores.

He said: "How would it be if we took the same path and our submarines cruised near US shores? The sending of these submarines is a criminal brink-of-war policy, as proclaimed by the late Mr. Dulles (former US Secretary of State) and now pursued by his followers—a path of 'cold war' which can turn into a hot one."

He said that Russia's relations with USA had lately grown worse "through no fault of ours".

But, he stressed: "We are confident that the time will come when the relations between our States, our peoples and our Governments will improve".

He proposed a "Summit' meeting after the American Presidential elections to solve the question of a German Peace Treaty and the problem of Berlin.

He said that the new disarmament proposals of the Western Powers submitted to the UN General Assembly for consideration "are an ill-omen for the future". These proposals showed that the Western Powers still refused to approach seriously the solution of the disarmament problem and were continuing to use disarmament talks to cover up the policy of the arms race.

He declared that his journey to attend the UN General Assembly was "both necessary and justified."

The first stage of the Assembly session, was marked in the main by "the struggle of the new, the progressive with the old and the outworn, which was impeding the growth and development of the new."

The Soviet attitude had found the full support of the socialist States and understanding and sympathy in many other countries. As a result of the success of the Soviet view, President Eisenhower and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, had to change their decision to ignore the session and had attended it themselves.

The speeches of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), President Sekou Toure (Guinea), President Sukarno (Indonesia), Mr. Nehru (India), President Nasser (UAR) and Prince Norodom Sihanouk (Cambodia) had played a great part in pointing out the dangers of colonialism.

He said that the session was "the most representative gathering of world leaders in contemporary times and a number of questions, such as disarmament, liquidation of colonialism, changes in the structure of UN as well as the admission of communist China and discussion of the Algerian question, had been raised during the proceedings.

He added that if the Heads of Government at the extraordinary session of the Assembly—which it was necessary to call next Spring—agreed in principle on the solution of the question of general and complete disarmament they could indicate the direction for the work of the 10-Nation Disarmament Committee.

In commenting on changes in the world since the establishment of UN, he said: "It is the socialist countries that are leading in the race of production increases, in the conquest of space, in the peaceful uses of atomic energy."

He asked: "By what right can Britain be regarded as a Great Power and India not a Great Power?"

He repeated that it had become necessary to introduce changes in the structure of UN to reflect the new balance of forces between the socialist, imperialist and neutralist States. Listing France and Britain among the Great Powers, he stressed: "We cannot exclude from this list India and Indonesia, not to speak of restoring the rights of People's China."

He added: "The principle of equal rights, equal opportunities and equal representation must also be introduced in the structure of the executive bodies of UN. The UN Secretariat must consist of three Secretaries."

He added that the geographical location of UN Headquarters in USA "presents great inconveniences, even apart from the fact that the conditions existing in USA are not conducive to such an international Organization being located there.

"All these, and many other factors of international life, show that a reappraisal of values, a new approach to the solution of important world problems is in order."

He described the disarmament problem as "the hub of all vital problems of our time" and said that the Soviet Union was "against procrastination on the question and will not agree to deceive the peoples by endless talks."

He repeated his statement concerning the de facto recognition by the Soviet Union of "the Provisional Government" of the Algerian Republic and said he was confident that the policy of the "colonialists" in the Congo would collapse. The recognition by the UN General Assembly of the importance of the question of abolishing colonialism raised by the Soviet Union, "is a great moral satisfaction for the Soviet Union."

He said that the "imperialist Powers" voted only for the discussion of the abolition of colonialism at plenary sessions—"but this does not yet settle the substance of the matter."

Turning to the position of China, he said: "China is not being recognized because she has become a socialist State". The policy of "mechanical majorities" denying China her rightful place in UN would suffer defeat in the near future. Unless the leaders of UN recovered their reason and acted to admit communist China, "they would soon have to swallow the most bitter pill" in their careers by seeing China admitted against their opposition.

He said that the Soviet people did not want a nuclear war because of the terrible sufferings and destruction it would bring. Communists did not want a World War because they were convinced that their system was superior to the capitalist and that the future would bring victory to the socialist system all over the world. Only adventurers, could believe that a changed social system could be brought to others by bayonets or rockets.

A nuclear war would lead to the death of hundreds and hundreds of millions of people and anybody wishing for such a war would bear the terrible responsibility before humanity. That was why the Soviet Government wanted general disarmament linked with strict control.

He said that there were people who might say that since Russia's forces were greater than the enemy's, why not use them to speed up the social changes and the victory of communism? The reply was that, by arguing in this way they were helping the capitalist propagandists who claimed that the communists were only waiting for the right opportunity to impose their system on the world by force of arms.

Socialism did not need force to win. Marxism-Leninism had showed its historical inevitability. The force of example was the greatest and most effective. The development of the Soviet Union from a backward State to her present position was the best means of convincing people all over the world of the superiority of the socialist system.

(*Tass* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3564:AOA:A]

C. South Africa Votes To Become Republic: A referendum held in South Africa on October 5 decided that the Union should become a Republic.

A Johannesburg report on October 7 said that Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd's Nationalist Party gained a decisive but not handsome victory in its bid to make South Africa a Republic.

Unofficial results of the referendum showed that the Republicans had won with a majority of 76,117. An analysis of the voting figures revealed that teenagers were largely responsible for the Government's victory.

A few years ago, the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18. The Nationalist Government now reaped the reward of this move.

A Johannesburg message said that most Afrikaan-speaking teenagers had been indoctrinated in Government schools. They were ardent Republicans and firm believers in white supremacy.

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About 1,600,000 whites voted in the referendum on October 5, and the majority in favour of a Republic was just 76,000 votes.

None of the Union's 12,000,000 non-whites were allowed to take part in the referendum.

Comments:

The South African Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. N. Diederichs, said at The Hague on October 22 that South Africa intended to remain within the Commonwealth following the referendum in favour of a Republic.

He said: "It is our policy and our intention, to remain a member of the Commonwealth. A public statement to this effect will be made shortly."

He said that even if South Africa were to leave the Commonwealth, her trade pattern would remain the same, if only for purely commercial reasons.

The leader of the South African United (Opposition) Party in Natal, Mr. Douglas Mitchell said in Pietermaritzburg that since October 5 citizens in the province had been "bewildered and fearful" over the future.

Implying that there would be no secession from the Republic, he said in a policy statement issued to the Press: "To deny the fundamental unity of our South African people would be an act of betrayal against the people who share our outlook in every corner of our great land."

On October 8, replying to shouts of "Lead us" from a crowd outside Durban airport, he gave the warning that it would be suicidal for Natal to "go it alone."

He said that the Natal Provincial Council would be asked "to initiate action which will protect the fundamental rights of our people and our province". This, he added, would have the object of obtaining powers needed to enable Natal to make her contribution to national unity.

Appealing to the people of Natal to support the Provincial Council, he said the full terms of the proposed action would be published shortly.

The volume of demands from members of all political parties for action to save the province from the "treacherous consequences" of the establishment of a Republic, he said, left no doubt that they came from the heart of the people as a whole.

In a statement, the leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graff, said that only some 52 per cent of those who voted in the referendum favoured a Republic.

This slender majority could in no way be described as representing the broad will of the people.

He said: "Any Republic created with such a mandate will, in the nature of things, be a sectional Republic and not a South African Republic."

He added he was certain that many people who voted for the Republic did so in the sincere belief that the Republic would be within the Commonwealth.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3331:AOA:A]

D. African "Summit" Conference: A "Summit" Conference of former French African territories—Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Senegal, Mauretania, French Congo, Gabon, Central African Republic, Mali, Cameroons and Chad—ended at Abidjan (Ivory Coast) on October 26 with the announcement that the participant-States had agreed unanimously on the most effective means of finding solutions to the Algerian, Congolese and other African problems.

In a communique published following the three-day Conference, the participating Heads of Government said that they had agreed to adopt a common attitude on all international and particularly African questions. Their Governments would send instructions to this effect to their UN delegations.

It said that the countries discussed at length important African problems including the Algerian conflict, the situation in the Congo and Mauretania, a sparsely populated country south of Morocco.

It was agreed to hold similar Conferences periodically, enlarging them to include other States.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3603:AOA:A]

E. Monckton Commission's Report On Future Of Central African Federation: The Report of the Monckton Commission on the future of the Central African Federation was published in London on October 11.

The Commission expressed the view that the three African territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should remain linked in a Federation, but the structure of the present seven-year-old Federation should be recast into a "form more acceptable to its inhabitants."

It said that to break up the Federation "at this crucial moment in the history of Africa would be an admission that there is no hope of survival for any multi-racial society on the African continent, and that differences of colour and race are irreconcilable. We cannot agree to such a conclusion".

Its recommendations were purely advisory and would now be studied by the five Governments concerned—those of Britain, the Federation and the three territories—for discussion at the forthcoming Conference to review the Federal Constitution.

The following are the main points of the Report:

The Commission was of the opinion that the present Constitution did not confer on any of the territorial legislatures any right, express or implied, to secede from the Federation, and that attainment of responsible government did not impart any such right. This right could only be created by an Act of the British Parliament.

It said that to grant the right of secession might provide a safety-valve and make it less likely that secession would be insisted upon and added that it should be made clear before the Review Conference that the question of secession would be discussed there.

It recommended that a new constitution for Northern Rhodesia and constitutional changes for Southern Rhodesia should be negotiated and put into effect without awaiting a full revision of the Federal structure.

It stated that "while the Federation cannot continue unless it commands general acceptance, dissolution would lead to hardship, poverty and distress."

It added: "We have considered and rejected three alternative forms of association and state our view that the three territories could best go forward if they remained linked in a federal association, but that it is too much disliked to survive in its present shape."

The three alternatives considered by it were:

(1) A scheme known as the Central African Alliance, supported mainly by a section of European opinion in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, calling for a self-governing Dominion composed of Southern Rhodesia and the Copper-belt of Northern Rhodesia, with a line of communication;

(2) A loose consultative arrangement similar to the Central African Council set up after the War to co-ordinate policy and action between the three Governments on all matters of common interest;

(3) To bring the Federation to an end and link the three territories in a looser association such as the East Africa High Commission.

The Commission spent three months in the Federation—from February to May, 1960. Its 26 members travelled over 16,000 miles and received well over 1,000 written memoranda as well as oral evidence.

Before giving the details of its conclusions, the Commission in its Report examined "the present attitude towards federation". It found "an almost pathological" dislike of federation among Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, associated with a picture of Southern Rhodesia as a white man's country. It found that this opposition had grown during the last seven years and was genuine.

In Southern Rhodesia, most African witnesses expressed no opposition to federation, believing that association with African majorities in the North would strengthen their position and that the Federal Government had been more liberal than the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Many Europeans in Southern Rhodesia were hostile to federation, which they believed would lead to a too rapid increase of African political power, while most Europeans in the other two territories valued federation as giving them greater security.

The Commission underlined the economic advantages of federation and said that to break it up would "cause the economy of the area to suffer a setback from which it might take years to recover".

It, however, suggested that in view of the African dislike of federation, a new name should be chosen.

Among the proposals contained in the Report were:

(1) A majority of the Commission members favoured equal distribution of seats between Europeans and Africans in the Federal Assembly of 60 members; and

(2) A common roll, on a qualitative franchise, of African and European voters.

It also made several recommendations about the transfer of some functions, (non-African education, inter-territorial roads, agricultural services and prisons) from the Federal to the territorial Governments.

It called for drastic changes in Southern Rhodesia's racial policies while recognizing, at the same time, that much progress had been made in this direction It said that Pass laws should be abolished, the problem of land apportionment tackled and Africans should take part in urban local government and have wider opportunities in industry and the public services.

It recommended a Bill of Rights to safeguard individual freedoms and a Council of State in each territory to watch for discriminatory legislation.

A minority report was submitted by Mr. W. M. Chirwa of Nyasaland and Mr. G. H. Habanyama, representing the Fede-

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ration, in which they said that while there was much to agree with in the majority recommendations, continuance of the Federation not based on consent was unacceptable. They urged that a referendum in each territory should be held to decide whether it wished to remain in the Federation.

The following statement was issued by the Commonwealth Relations Office in London on October 11 in connexion with the Monckton Commission's Report:

"The Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has expressed his view that the Monckton Commission's recommendations in Chapter 16 of their Report go beyond their terms of reference.

"The terms of reference of the Commission, as agreed between the Governments, were not intended to embrace the question of dissolution of the Federation or secession of any of the component territories. Her Majesty's Government made it clear that they were unwilling to extend the terms of reference so as to cover this, since they considered that it would not be in accord with the accepted objects of the Federal constitutional review. This was made clear by the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons. The Federal Prime Minister was, therefore, justified in assuming that in view of these terms of reference the Commission would not recommend secession, or dissolution of the Federation.

"Whatever view may be taken as to whether this recommendation was within the terms of reference of the Commission, it is clear that the Review Conference must be free to discuss this and any other relevant issue."

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

F. **Cuba Withdraws From World Bank:** It was announced in Havana on October 18 that Cuba had withdrawn from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

A Presidential Decree ordering the withdrawal said: "There is no reason for Cuba to continue in the Bank because the economic policy of that institution is not sufficient for the development and expansion of Cuban economy."

(*The Hindu*, Madras)

G. **Britain's First Atom-Submarine "Dreadnought" Launched:** Queen Elizabeth on October 21 launched at Barro-in-Furness Britain's first atomic submarine, the 3,500-ton "hunter-killer", *Dreadnought*.

Dreadnought, 266 ft. long, with a beam of 32 ft. was the ninth vessel of the Royal Navy to bear the name. It was expected to come into commission late in 1962, and would be the Navy's largest submarine, though not her longest. Her hull would be "tear-drop" in shape, a form described as the naval architect's dream.

The launching of **Dreadnought** at Vickers Armstrong yard heralded the advent for the British Navy of an age of silent under-water sea-power.

One of the most powerful weapons of war ever produced in Britain, the whale-shaped craft would, if trials proved satisfactory, be the prototype of a first series of nuclear "killer" submarines.

Costing about £40,000,000 between them, they were designed primarily to hunt down and destroy with the latest developments in under-water weapons and detection, enemy submarines lurking in the ocean, possibly armed with H-bomb missiles destined for Allied targets.

Dreadnought herself, designed and made in Britain, but equipped with American nuclear power similar to that used in the US **Skipjack** submarines, would, as far as was known, carry no nuclear missiles. She had a crew of 11 officers and 77 men.

Though details were still secret, it was known that **Dreadnought**, the largest submarine ever built in Britain, would be able to travel at about 25 knots submerged for a distance equivalent to about one circuit of the Earth on her nuclear power.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3238:AOA:G]

H. **British Bank Rate Lowered:** The British Bank rate was lowered on October 27 by half per cent to 5½ per cent.

It had been raised to six per cent from five per cent in June, 1960.

A Bank of England spokesman said that the reduction did not imply any change in the policy of credit restrictions. The measure was considered primarily as a goodwill gesture towards USA, but its significance on a practical level would be very limited.

British Government circles said that it should in no case be considered as a sign of renewal of economic expansion in Britain.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3458:AOA:F]

I. **British Cabinet Re-shuffle:** There was a minor Cabinet re-shuffle in Britain on October 28, involving 11 junior Ministers.

There were two resignations—Mr. Harmar Nicholls, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Works and Mr. John Rodgers, Parliamentary Secretary in the Board of Trade.

The Prime Minister, Mr Harold Macmillan, decided to upgrade the post of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Home Office. Mr. Denis Vosper, who held it, became Minister of State.

Hitherto, the Commonwealth Relations' Office had three Ministers in the Commons. Mr. Macmillan had now decided that one should be in the Lords.

He therefore appointed the Duke of Devonshire to be Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

Other appointments besides the Duke of Devonshire's and Mr. Julian Amery's (as Air Minister) were:

Mr. W. M. F. Vane (51) as Joint Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. He was formerly Joint Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Pensions;

Mr. Hugh Fraser (42) as Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Colonial Office, in succession to Mr. Julian Amery. He was formerly Parliamentary and Financial Secretary in the War Office;

Mr. J. B. Godber (56) as Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, in place of Mr. R. A. Allan, who recently resigned. He was formerly Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Berhard Braine (46) as Joint Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, replacing Mr. Vane. It was his first ministerial post;

Mr. Richard Brooman-White (48) as Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Scottish Office. His previous post was that of a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury;

Mr. N. MacPherson (52) as Parliamentary Secretary in the Board of Trade. He was formerly Joint Under-Secretary for Scotland;

Mr. James Ramsden (36) as Parliamentary Under-Secretary and Financial Secretary in the War Office, in succession to Mr. Hugh Fraser. This was his first ministerial post;

Mr. R. H. M. Thompson (48) as Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of works, in place of Mr. Harmar Nicholls. He was formerly Under-Secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3494.AOA:C]

J. **Commonwealth-European Space Exploration Plans:** Britain's Minister of Aviation, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, returned to London on October 29 from talks in Paris on the possibility of undertaking a joint space exploration venture between the Commonwealth and certain West European countries. It was proposed to develop and produce launchers capable of putting heavy satellites into orbit.

Mr. Thorneycroft said at London airport: "I think there is a future for space exploration conducted by Europe and the Commonwealth. There are great advantages in expensive projects of this kind, in sharing the costs between friends before embarking on them."

He added that Commonwealth countries would be kept informed of the outcome of his talks in Paris.

A *communique* issued by the British Embassy in Paris at the end of Mr. Thorneycroft's three-day visit said:

"Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, Minister of Aviation, has had discussions in Paris with M. Debre the French Prime Minister; M. Guillaumat, French Minister in charge of Space Research; and M. Messmer French Minister for the Armed Forces, about the possibility of forming an organization of European countries and of members of the Commonwealth for the development and production of launchers capable of putting heavy satellites into orbit.

"The French Ministers expressed interest in this suggestion and the questions raised by these ideas are now being studied.

"It was agreed that the British Government would inform other Governments who might be interested, of the substance of these conversations."

Plans to launch a Commonwealth satellite using a three-stage rocket combination were announced in September, 1960 in Adelaide (Australia) by Britain's Controller of Guided Weapons and Electronics, Sir Stewart Mitchell.

The first stage would be Britain's **Blue Streak** rocket and the second a **Black Knight** rocket of the kind which had made many space explorations to altitudes of more than 500 miles from Woomera (Australia). The third stage would be a smaller rocket for launching the actual satellite, the design of which had not been finally approved.

(*UK High Commission*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3286:AOA:V; 3381:AOA:G]

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ASIAN RECORDER

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BURMA

A. Rice Export Record: Between October 1, 1959 and September 6, 1960, the Burmese State Agricultural Marketing Board exported 2,014,260 tons of rice and rice products.

In September, 1960 arrangements were completed for the shipment of an additional 90,000 tons and if this figure could be incorporated in the annual returns, the total would be well above the target set by the Board as a new record.

A Burmese trade delegation successfully negotiated with Pakistan the disposal of 300,000 tons of rice. In return, Burma contracted to purchase electrical and sports goods, textiles, fish and other articles.

Burma also hoped to enter into a rice deal with China. For the past few years, the trade balance between Burma and China had been in China's favour. At the beginning of 1960, a Trade Agreement was concluded between the two countries by which China would buy from Burma rice, beans, pulses, oil-cakes, timber, rubber, raw cotton, pig lead, zinc concentrates, wolfram, tin and silver, while in return Burma would import from China silk, cotton textiles, coal, tea, eggs, paper, batteries, electric bulbs, cigarettes, canned goods and light industrial products.

It was announced in Djakarta on November 3 that Indonesia had concluded a contract with Burma for the purchase of 250,000 tons of Burmese rice.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3233:PAK:A]

JAPAN

A. Parliamentary Elections Results—Liberal-Democratic Party Returned To Power: In the Elections to the House of Representatives held on November 20, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party was returned to power.

The following are the results (the figures in brackets show the number of seats held in the previous House):

Liberal Democratic Party — 296 (283); Socialist Party — 145 (122); Democratic Socialist Party — 47 (40); Communist Party — 3 (one); Independents and minor parties — 7 (two).

This was Japan's eighth post-War Election. Of the 56.5 million voters, 75 to 80 per cent were estimated to have exercised their franchise.

A feature of the Election was the complete discomfiture of the newly-formed socialist splinter party known as the Social-Democrats. The two Socialist parties together had a total of 161 seats—five less than in 1958.

Out of the total of 467 members of the new Diet, 60 were elected for the first time.

A feature of the poll was the election of Mrs. Kyoko Asanuma, 56-year-old widow of the Socialist Party chairman, Mr. Inejiro Asanuma, who was murdered by a Right-wing fanatic.

Mrs. Asanuma, who had previously taken no part in politics made it clear during her own electoral campaign that she sought only to arouse public conscience and sympathy for her husband.

One effect of the Election was that there could not be any amendment to Japan's Constitution in the new Diet. The Socialists, Social-Democrats and Communists, who all insisted that the MacArthur Constitution forbidding re-armament must be left untouched, would together have the necessary one-third of the seats required to veto any constitutional amendment.

Mr. H. Ikeda's Statement:

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, told newsmen on November 21 that his Government had no desire to revise the Constitution because the people were not prepared for it nor did they want it.

He said that the Japanese Government's position on the People's China issue remained unchanged. Japan was willing to establish trade relations with China provided both countries respected each other's policies and observed the principle of non-interference.

He added that Japan adhered to this position as a member of the 'free world'.

Regarding neutralism, he said he believed that the definition of neutralism by the Socialists had been ambiguous. His Government was prepared to discuss neutralism with the Socialists in a public debate, provided they clarified their stand and agreed that neutralism was aimed at world peace.

He said that the overwhelming victory of his party showed that the new Mutual Security Pact signed with USA was "appropriate and justified". It was a clear proof of the endorsement of the Pact by the majority of the Japanese people.

The Election was held against a background of Japan "never having had it so good". A record rice harvest was in, shops were full of high-quality goods and big year-end bonuses were promised by industry.

Mr. Ikeda campaigned on plans for even more economic expansion and close diplomatic and economic association with USA and the West.

From the beginning the Liberal Democrats were optimistic. One leader of the party said that the Liberal Democrats would secure as many as 360 seats—more than the two-thirds majority which the ruling party would have to muster in the next Diet to amend Japan's "no war" constitution.

The Liberal Democrats' optimism was based on the results of the by-elections and the General Elections held on November 15 in Okinawa, in which their Party secured 22 out of the 29 seats in Okinawa's Assembly.

(*The New York Times* and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2070:JAP:A]

B. Trade Talks With Burma: An official *communique* issued in Tokyo on November 15 said that a Burmese economic mission and a Japanese delegation had held trade talks between October 31 and November 8, which had "contributed towards a better understanding of the mutual problems relating to trade and other economic matters in the two countries".

It said that the Japanese delegation was headed by Mr. Nobuhiko Ushiba, Director of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau and the Burmese Economic Mission by U Sein Kyi, Secretary of the Ministry of Trade Development.

It added: "The main purpose of these discussions was to discover ways and means to facilitate and expand trade between the two countries with a view to exploring the possibility of increasing the export of Burmese agricultural and mineral products to Japan."

It did not state if any specific agreements had been reached.

However, Tokyo Press reports said that efforts to remedy the unbalance of Japanese-Burmese trade had failed because of the apparent impossibility of increasing Burmese rice exports to Japan.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3175:BUR:A]

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY: F-M Ayub Khan's Tour Abroad; CENTO's Naval Exercise; Compulsory Retirement Age Of Government Employees Raised; Cyclone Disaster In East Pakistan.

A. F-M Ayub Khan's Visits To UAR And Saudi Arabia: The President, F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan arrived in Riyadh, Capital of Saudi Arabia, on November 1 on a four-day visit to Saudi Arabia. He was accompanied by the Education Minister, Mr. Habibur Rehman.

King Saud was the first to greet the President with a warm embrace as he came out of his Viscount.

Crown Prince Feisal and other Princes and Ministers of the Saudi Arabian Government were also present at the airport.

Later, he drove in state in a huge motorcade to Nasriah Palace where he stayed.

Radio Pakistan representatives said that a rare occurrence was the presence of women who had come out in their black veils to greet F-M Ayub Khan.

Soon after his arrival, he returned the King's visit and was with him for a short while in the course of which the King expressed his sympathy for the victims of the East Pakistan cyclone.

Later, he visited the King's School in Riyadh.

Addressing the students and staff of the School, he said that Islam was a very potent unifying force and the gospel of Islam could bring the Muslims all over the world closer together.

He said he was glad to find that in the School Princes and commoners were

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studying together, which was in accord with the true spirit of Islam.

In the evening, he went round the city with the Amir of Riyadh and showed keen interest in the monumental development of the city from a little village into a sprawling metropolis in a period of five years.

On November 2, a military parade was held just outside Riyadh in honour of F-M Ayub Khan.

He took the salute from an array of tanks, mortar, armoured cars and artillery units. As the Army and Navy battalions swung past, fighters of the Air Force flew overhead, dipping in salute.

The previous evening (November 1) F-M Ayub Khan visited the Abdul Aziz Military Academy in Riyadh.

On November 2, F-M Ayub Khan decorated King Saud with Pakistan's highest civil order, Nishan-i-Pakistan.

He also conferred the order of Nishan-i-Imtiaz on Crown Prince Feisal.

As Saudi Arabia has no orders, the gesture could not be returned by the the King. F-M Ayub Khan and King Saud also exchanged gifts. A copy of the Holy Quran in a silver box, an attar phial, a box full of wood from East Pakistan, two silken head-gears with Kashmiri embroidery work, six sarees and an autographed photograph of himself were presented to King Saud.

King Saud presented a rifle and a sword in a golden sheath with a jewelled handle to F-M Ayub Khan.

After the ceremony, F-M Ayub Khan attended a State banquet given in his honour by King Saud.

After the banquet, they witnessed a fire-works display in the Palace grounds.

On November 3, F-M Ayub Khan arrived in Jedda.

News Conference:

On November 3, he flew to Qaba (Mecca) where he held a news conference.

He told newmen that it should be the common mission of all Muslim countries to set their houses in order and forge a bigger brotherhood of Islam without any rivalries. Muslims everywhere in the world had either achieved independence or were on the verge of achieving it.

Muslim countries should have no political suspicions, economic rivalries and other prejudices. The whole world was now grouping and re-grouping itself on the basis of political and material ideologies. These ideologies were important enough, but they did not fulfil the ultimate needs of mankind. The final salvation of life in this world and the next lay in the ideology of life which provided a good balance between material and spiritual progress.

He added: "Luckily for us, such an ideology is available in the religion of Islam."

He said he was particularly happy to know that King Saud had decided to open an Islamic University at Medina. This was the right thing in the right place and assured Pakistan's full co-operation.

Replying to questions by Arab journalists, he said that there were several reasons for "India's intransigence" on the Kashmir issue.

The first was India's natural desire for more territory. She did not want to give up what she had. Secondly, India was unwilling to give freedom to other people. Thirdly, because of the strategic advantages which Kashmir gave India over Pakistan, India could pose a more direct threat to Pakistan and use them as a means of intimidation.

Answering other questions, he said that Pakistan was directly concerned about the welfare of the people of Afghanistan and had been trying for the last 13 years to improve her relations with that country.

He said the trouble with Afghanistan was that she wanted part of Pakistani territory and the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan. These were not the ways of seeking friendship and such claims had led to trouble.

Communique:

On November 5, F-M Ayub Khan and King Saud issued a joint *communique* at the end of their talks.

The following is the text of the *communique*:

"His Majesty and the President of Pakistan held several conversations on subjects of mutual interest at Riyadh in which His Royal Highness Crown Prince Feisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, participated.

"They reviewed the international political situation generally and its impact on both their countries and the Muslim world in particular.

"There was complete unanimity in their assessment of the position. They felt that there was great need for understanding and co-operation between countries of the Muslim world and it was only by forbearance and appreciation of each other's difficulties that they could help one another to face the dangers to which they were all exposed. With peace, co-operation and understanding, they could devote their energies to the betterment of their own people and the preservation and promotion of Islamic ideals.

"They discussed the possibilities of increasing commerce, trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. The President of Pakistan explained the Second Five-Year Plan of Pakistan and invited the Saudi Arabian Government and the people to participate in the Plan by investing in the development projects.

"To the mutual advantage of both countries, the response from His Majesty was most sympathetic. It was decided that the Ministries of the two countries should start exploring avenues for co-operation in this respect.

"His Majesty and the President discussed at length the need for understanding the true spirit of Islam and the preservation of Islamic values and culture, particularly in the newly emerging Muslim nations. His Majesty explained that his plan to set up a University at Medina to which students from all the Muslim world would be welcomed was intended to meet this very need.

"The importance of Hajj as a great religious gathering for the exchange of ideas for the good of the Islamic world was discussed. They felt that this aspect of Hajj should receive increasing attention from the Muslim world in the present-day context."

Visit to UAR:

F-M Mohammed Ayub Khan was accorded a warm welcome when he arrived in Cairo on November 5 from Jedda on a seven-day State visit to the United Arab Republic.

He was received at the airport by Col. G. A. Nasser.

F-M Ayub Khan and Col. Nasser held their first round of talks on the evening of November 5 at Abdin Palace.

They met again the following day (November 6) to conclude the first phase of their talks.

State Banquet:

On November 5, Col. Nasser entertained F-M Ayub Khan at a State banquet in Abdin Palace.

Col. Nasser in a toast paid warm tribute to the Pakistani people's attitude during the "aggression against us". (The reference was to the Suez Crisis in 1956, when Britain, France and Israel attacked UAR).

He said: "Thanks to your valuable efforts, all past effects left behind by imperialism to estrange our two peoples have been erased".

He referred to the firm position taken by Pakistan towards Israel and said that his visit to Pakistan early in 1960 had been an attempt to "build a wide bridge for relations between us."

He added that the entire UAR people welcomed F-M Ayub Khan and felt gratitude for the "great moral support extended to us by the people of Pakistan during the grand stand of Arab nationalism."

In his reply, F-M Ayub Khan said: "The warmth with which I have been received demonstrates still further that the bonds between our two countries are deeper and stronger than merely political or other material considerations.

"The most common factor between us is that we bow down before one God and while doing so, we turn towards one common qibla.

"People bound together by ties of faith can always resist the discordant pull of all other forces. When that faith is Islam, there should be no question of their falling apart, because Islam itself is the essence of brotherhood in the face of differences, tolerance in the face of provocation, understanding in the face of misgivings and forgiveness in the face of anger. So long as we can adhere to these cardinal attributes of Islam, no territorial, political or material considerations will separate Muslim from Muslim.

"It is my sincere and humble prayer that God may bless Muslims all over the world with unity of purpose and conviction which their faith enjoins and their destiny requires in the ideologically competitive world of today."

Scientific And Cultural Pact Signed:

On November 6, a Pact on scientific and cultural co-operation between Pakistan and the United Arab Republic was signed.

The Cultural Treaty itself was signed seven years ago. The Pact, signed on November 6 provided for effective implementation of the Treaty.

Under it, the two countries would exchange students, teachers, scholars and ulema. There would be an exhibition of Arab and Islamic art in the two countries as well as film festivals. Each country would promote the study of the other's language, literature and history in its educational institutions and steps would be taken towards recognition of each other's university degrees.

The Treaty laid down that each country would invite a delegation of four members representing scientists, research scholars, professors and educationists for a fortnight's visit to scientific and educational institutions. Each country would grant 10 scholarships to students and research scholars for study in its technical and educational institutions.

Pakistan and UAR would establish cultural centres and invite cultural delegations. There would also be an exchange of visits by sports teams and youth delegations. Further, the two countries would encourage exchange of books, newspapers and radio programmes.

Address At National Union Rally:

Addressing a National Union rally in the Cairo University Auditorium on November 7, F-M Ayub Khan

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urged the Muslim countries to move with the times to safeguard their freedom and ensure their prosperity.

He said that Pakistan had made no secret of her attitude towards Islam and her support to the Arabs. She would continue to promote the Arab cause. She wanted nothing in return but that the Arabs should know that Pakistan was their friend.

He added that during the Suez Crisis in 1956, as Pakistan's Army Chief he had clearly put his views to the Government, namely, that the days of extra-territorialism were over and the Suez Canal belonged to the Egyptian people.

He said it might be that some of Pakistan's representatives were clumsy, but every sensible man in the country was opposed to the tragedy of the Suez invasion. If Pakistan's position during the Suez crisis disappointed the Arab people, the people of Pakistan felt no less regret at the fact that there was not enough realization of the struggle that Pakistan had to put up to resist pressure from her powerful neighbour (India).

Television Interview:

Speaking in a television interview on November 8, F-M Ayub Khan said he had discussed with Col. Nasser the contribution that their two countries could make towards world peace.

He said that international tensions were on the increase and countries like Pakistan and UAR wanted peace.

He supported the right of the Arab Palestine refugees to return to their homeland and said that Pakistan would never recognize Israel.

In conclusion, he thanked the Government and people of UAR and Col. Nasser personally for the warm welcome given to him during his stay.

Degree Conferred By Cairo University:

At a special convocation on November 9, Cairo University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on F-M Ayub Khan.

Addressing the convocation, F-M Ayub Khan said that so long as Islamic ties remained intact, the sufferings of Muslims everywhere—Algeria, Palestine and Kashmir—would always evoke equal response in the hearts of the entire Muslim world.

He called for collaboration among Muslim countries to promote the study and practice of Islam in the light of modern needs without infringing upon each other's national policies and international commitments.

He said that while looking after their material prosperity and progress, the people of Pakistan could not ignore the fact that their country was the product of an ideology—the ideology of Islam. It was for this reason that they were trying to do all they could to promote a true and correct study and understanding of Islam in the context of modern science and knowledge.

Pakistan would pursue these objectives vigorously, but her efforts alone were not enough; in this, she sought the co-operation of Cairo and Damascus, which had long been the seats of learning and enlightenment.

He added: "As Muslims, we owe to ourselves and to Allah a loyalty which is higher than any other loyalty. This is loyalty to our faith. It is this loyalty which, in spite of external disorders and political disputes between Governments, binds the Muslim people all over the world in unbreakable, though invisible, ties of mutual goodwill and sympathy."

He said that Pakistan and UAR had many similarities in their past and present situations. One of the spheres in which the revolution in Pakistan and UAR had brought them together, was that of political and constitutional realism and stability. In their search for a sane and sensible system, both countries had reached solutions which bore close resemblance to each other.

Talks With Col. G. A. Nasser:

On November 9, F-M Ayub Khan and Col. G. A. Nasser met for two hours to conclude their formal talks.

After the talks, a spokesman said that they had agreed to exchange economic delegations to find means of increasing the volume of trade and economic co-operation.

Later, F-M Ayub Khan and Col. Nasser were guests at an Officers' Club dinner given by the Vice-President of UAR, Gen. A. H. Amer.

On November 10, F-M Ayub Khan flew to Alexandria on a brief visit to UAR's naval establishments.

News Conference:

On November 10, F-M Ayub Khan met the UAR and international Press.

He told newsmen that his country's policy was peace with all, including the Soviet Union and added: "There is no harm in accepting Soviet financial aid without strings."

He said that he did not think any deterioration would result in relations between USA and Pakistan as a result of the election of Mr. J. F. Kennedy as US President.

He said: "It is sad that relations have worsened between UAR and Iran and I pray that they will improve."

On Algeria, he said: "Whatever influence we have with France, we will exert to end this senseless war." He said that Pakistan wanted the right of self-determination for the people of Algeria and that the war should end there. In his opinion, it would not be to the advantage of the people of Algeria if Pakistan recognized the "Provisional Government" of Algeria, because thereby Pakistan would lose even that much of influence which she had to help the Algerian people.

Asked if Pakistan's acceptance of help in principle from Soviet Russia in the exploration of oil was not contrary to Pakistan's friendship with USA and her participation in pacts like CENTO and S-EATO, he said that it was not so. If a country offered "friendly aid without strings and without loss of independence", it would be wrong to refuse it. He, however, struck a note of caution and said that the foreign policy of a country could not be ignored.

He added that when he visited Japan shortly, he would discuss the possibility of Japanese capital participating in Pakistan's five-year development projects.

He said that his visits to UAR, Burma, Indonesia and Japan were goodwill visits to strengthen relations between those countries and Pakistan.

Referring to the Afro-Asian countries' role in preserving world peace, he said that Afro-Asian countries should follow the road to peace among themselves because "they are not all angels".

Col. G. A. Nasser's News Conference:

On November 10, Col. G. A. Nasser told visiting Pakistani newsmen that he believed the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan should be settled peacefully through negotiations and that his offer of mediation still held good.

He said he had been in touch with this problem since 1955 and had offered his good offices to both parties when he was in India in April, 1960.

Referring to Arab unity, he said that there was a possibility of its quick realization because foreign Powers who had political, strategic and economic interests in the area were opposed to it.

Communique:

On November 12 a *communique* was issued by Col. Nasser and F-M Ayub Khan on their talks.

The following is the text of the *communique*:

"During his stay, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Pakistan visited some establishments in Cairo. His Excellency also visited the cities of Damascus and Alexandria.

"Throughout these visits His Excellency was accorded a most cordial popular reception as an expression of the love and esteem the people of UAR have for the brotherly people of Pakistan. The University of Cairo conferred upon His Excellency an honorary doctorate.

"In Cairo, talks were held between His Excellency President Mohammed Ayub Khan and President Gamal Abdel Nasser, attended on the Pakistan side by Mr. Habibur Rehman, Minister for Education, Mr. Mohammed Ikramullah, Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Khwaja Shahabuddin, Ambassador of Pakistan to UAR and Mr. Qudratullah Shahab, Secretary to the President.

"On the UAR side were El Sayed Hussain El Shafei, Central Minister of Social Affairs and Labour, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, El Sayed Aly Sabri, Minister of Presidential Affairs, El Sayed Mahmoud Riab, Counsellor to the President on Foreign Political Affairs, and El Sayed Taha Fathuddin, the UAR Ambassador to Pakistan.

"The two sides exchanged views on matters of mutual interest and reviewed the international problems facing the world as a whole in an atmosphere of cordiality, brotherhood and friendship based on mutual respect and understanding and taking into consideration the basic facts of the policy of each of the two countries.

"Both parties agreed on the necessity of abiding by the principles of United Nations and its Charter and by the Bandung Conference resolutions as the means to world peace, universal justice and respect for human rights. The two sides also agreed on the urgency of contributing increasingly to the efforts for the removal of world tensions and putting a stop to the 'cold war' and for the creation of an atmosphere of confidence which would permit the realization of the wishes of all peoples for disarmament and for better and more fruitful relations among the countries of the world on the basis of international co-operation.

"The two sides welcomed the emergence of the newly-independent States in Africa and elsewhere which have joined United Nations recently. They re-affirmed the right of all peoples to self-determination and independence.

"The two sides deplored the policy of racial discrimination practised in certain African countries, this discrimination being incompatible with the rights of man and human justice and a threat to security and stability in Africa.

"It was decided that effective steps should be taken to develop closer economic relations between the two countries. In this connexion, it was agreed to exchange trade delegations in the near future.

"An executive plan for the implementation of the Cultural Agreement already existing between the two countries was signed by the Ministers of Education during the visit.

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"The two Presidents expressed their satisfaction at the ever-increasing ties of cordiality and friendship between their two countries, which is inspired by the bonds of Islamic brotherhood and of history.

"The two Presidents agreed on the continuance of the efforts to consolidate co-operation between the two countries in all fields for the good and in the interest of both the parties."

F-M Ayub Khan returned to Karachi on November 12.

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3066:PAK:A]

B. CENTO Naval Exercise "Midlink III": Welcoming the participating maritime forces to the Central Treaty Organization's (CENTO) exercise, *Midlink III*, which commenced in the Arabian Sea on October 25 and ended on November 10, the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Navy, Rear-Admiral A. R. Khan, said: "It is very heartening to see such an impressive assembly of forces and this indeed reflects well on the strength of the Central Treaty Organization."

Stressing the "defensive role" of CENTO, he said that Midlink III was in continuation f the Midlink series of maritime training exercises launched by CENTO in 1958. The exercise was of immense training value to the participating forces and to the Pakistan Navy, which was responsible for conducting it.

Emphasizing the need for constant training, he said: "For the defence of this area, not only is the availability of adequate forces essential, but equally important, if not more so, is the requirement that the forces should be well trained and fully prepared to fulfil their commitments".

He formally welcomed the senior officers of the participating navies and expressed confidence that the Pakistan Navy and others taking part in the exercise would find it of great value.

Units of the American, British, Pakistan and Iranian Navies took part in the exercise.

It covered various aspects of maritime warfare. It was held in three phases: the first phase consisting of co-ordination conferences and harbour exercises; the second of preliminary work-up at sea; while the third and final phase was a large-scale tactical exercise, bringing into action the full might of the participating forces.

The exercise was conducted by Rear-Adm. A. R. Khan.

Turkey Declines To Participate:

It was learnt in Karachi on November 9 that the Government of Turkey had declined to participate in the naval exercise.

The reason for non-participation by Turkey—one of the members of CENTO—was not known, but it was stated that the refusal came almost at the eleventh hour as Turkey had earlier agreed to take part.

The 36 warships which took part in the exercises included the 45,000-ton US aircraft-carrier Essex and Britain's aircraft-carrier Albion and scores of cruisers, destroyers and submarines of the US and British Mediterranean Command.

Rear-Adm. Frederick Ashworth, Commander of US Carrier Division 18 and anti-submarine carrier Group Three, told newsmen on board the Essex, regarding the absence of the Turkish warships: "I regret that the Turkish Navy could not participate."

He said he did not know the reasons for Turkey's "last-minute withdrawal." There was no official clarification by the Turkish Embassy in Karachi.

Diplomatic observers in Karachi saw the possibility of "cracks in the CENTO links."

According to the observers, although the new regime in Turkey had declared that it would continue to adhere to CENTO and the military pact with USA, recent events had shown that there was an attitude of indifference towards the alliance on the part of Turkey.

They also said that Turkey had not been showing much interest in various projects of CENTO—either proposed or under execution. Two of these, according to diplomatic sources, were the construction of a Karachi-Ankara highway and the setting up of a micro-wave radio communications net-work between Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.

Diplomatic observers in Karachi connected the forthcoming "closed-door" meeting on November 12 between President Ayub and the Shah of Iran with the now visibly cold attitude of Turkey towards CENTO.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi and *Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3081:PAK:F]

C. Compulsory Retirement Age Of Government Employees Raised: According to the President's Order No. 23, 1960, issued on October 25, the age of compulsory retirement of a person in Government service was raised from 55 to 60 years, but under certain conditions. The Order would not apply to persons who had retired before June 22, 1966.

The following is the text of the Order:

President's Order No. 23 of 1960. The Laws (Continuance in Force) (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1960.

In pursuance of the proclamation of the seventh day of October, 1958, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make the following Order:

(1)—(i) This Order may be called the Laws (Continuance in Force) (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1960;

—(ii) It shall come into force at once;

(2) To Article 6 of the Laws (Continuance in Force) Order, 1958, hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order, the following new clauses shall be included:

(i) But subject as hereinafter provided:

(a) The date of compulsory retirement of a person in the service of Pakistan shall be the date on which he attains his sixtieth birthday obtaining in clause (a) shall effect:

(i) Any term of condition of service applicable to any such person immediately before the twenty-second day of June, 1960 under which he may retire before his sixtieth birthday; or

(ii) Any term or condition of service applicable immediately before the twenty-second day of June, 1960 to a member of the former Indian Civil Service, or to a person who immediately before that day was a Chief Engineer of the Public Works or Railways Department, under which he might be permitted to serve for a limited period beyond the time for compulsory retirement otherwise applicable to him;

—(b) Notwithstanding anything in the two foregoing clauses the President in the case of a person who is a member of the Civil Service of Pakistan or a person serving in connexion with the affairs of the Federation and the Governor in the case of a person (not being a member of the Civil Service of Pakistan) serving in connexion with the affairs of a Province may review the case of any person in the service of Pakistan, when he is about to complete twenty-five years of service qualifying him for a pension, and when he is about to complete the fifty-fifth year of his age, in order to satisfy himself of that person's further usefulness to the public service and if he is not so satisfied, may direct his retirement from service upon his completing the qualifying service or year of age;

—(c) The President or the Governor (as the case may be) with the previous approval of the President may make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of sub-clause (c) but nothing in this clause shall affect any disciplinary power vested in the President or a Governor under any law or rule for the time being in force;

For the removal of doubt it is declared that the provisions of the explanation to Clause (1) apply to this clause.

—(d) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), no person in the service of Pakistan shall enter into marriage or a promise of marriage with a person who is not a citizen of Pakistan except with the previous permission of the Central Government;

—(e) Nothing in this Article or in any rule or enactment relating to conditions of service shall be construed to limit or abridge the power of the President or a Governor to deal with the case of any person in the service of Pakistan in such manner as may appear to him to be just and equitable;

Provided that where anything in this Article or in any such rule or enactment is applicable to the case of any person, the case shall not be dealt with in any manner be less favourable to him than that provided by this Article or the rule or enactment;

"The role of the Air Force is as yet only nominal. It has been asked to lend one of its planes for the air-dropping of cooked food and other essential relief supplies to still inaccessible areas. More help from this quarter will, it is understood, be forthcoming as need arises."

(3) Clause (9) of Article 6 of the Principal Order as added by this Order shall be deemed to have taken effect on the twenty-second day of June, 1960;

(4) Nothing in Clause (9) of Article 6 of the Principal Order as added by this Order shall apply to members of the Armed Forces;

(5) For the removal of doubt it is hereby declared that the provisions of Clause (10) of Article 6 of the Principal Order, as added by this Order, shall apply also to all members of the Armed Forces.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3509:PAK:D]

D. Cyclone Disaster In East Pakistan: A 24-hour cyclone, which hit the coastal belt of East Pakistan on October 10, left a trail of disaster.

According to first reports, more than 3,000 people were killed and a large number of cattle washed away to the sea.

The worst-affected areas were the islands of Ramgati, Sandwip Hatiya and Kutubdia. Besides the heavy death toll, thousands of people had been rendered homeless and standing crops damaged. A very large number of tin-sheds and mud-houses were destroyed.

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The cyclone, which had a velocity of about 70 m.p.h., capsized many fishing boats and cargo-laden lighters in the sea.

The tidal bore accompanying the cyclone was considered to be the worst of its kind in living memory.

The Commissioner of Chittagong Division, who made an aerial survey of the cyclone-stricken area, described the damage as extensive.

Army-men were drafted to assist the civil authority to render relief to the stricken people in the off-shore islands, five of which were known to have borne the brunt of the high-velocity cyclone and tidal bore.

According to a rough estimate made on October 21, about 6,000 people in these islands had perished.

It was stated that the havoc wrought on these was mainly due to the tidal bore which came in the wake of the cyclone.

The Provincial Governor, Lieut.-Gen. Azam Khan, flew over Ramgati and Hatiya, the two worst-affected islands, on October 21.

Ramgati, where according to reports 3,500 deaths occurred, is one of the biggest and most thickly populated among the group of islands scattered over the estuary of the Meghna and the Bay of Bengal.

Governor's Account :

An account of the devastation caused by the cyclone was given by the East Pakistan Governor, Lieut-Gen. Azam Khan, when he arrived in Lahore on October 23 for the Governors' Conference.

He said that the damage was very extensive, but the situation was under control and every possible relief was being provided to the victims.

A door-to-door check was being carried out in the affected areas to determine the exact damage. Preliminary estimates put the number of dead at 4,000. About 5,000 houses had been wiped out, 15,000 seriously damaged and 20,000 slightly damaged. Of the public buildings, 90 to 95 per cent had been damaged.

He said that 600 to 700 islands, spread over an area of about 1,500 square miles had been hit by the cyclone.

Tidal waves invaded the islands for about 45 minutes. The water-level rose by 8 to 10 ft and the islands were under four feet of water.

He praised the "courageous people" of East Pakistan, who had worked ceaselessly for more than 36 hours to rescue the victims.

Speaking of relief measures, he said that the means of communications were inadequate and everything had to be carried to the affected areas on shoulders. The first phase of the relief operations was progressing smoothly.

He added that a very effective warning system had to be devised to avoid such misery in future and he was consulting experts on protective measures and would soon give effect to them.

He said that animals might have to be taken to East Pakistan from the western Wing since the loss of animal wealth was very extensive. He might request the President F-M Ayub Khan for financial assistance for the rehabilitation of cyclone victims.

Second Cyclone:

A fresh cyclone, with a velocity of 80 to 100 m.p.h. swept over the East Pakistan coast on October 31.

According to official sources in Karachi, fifteen to twenty thousand persons had been killed and over two lakhs rendered homeless in the two disastrous cyclones which had hit East Pakistan during October.

The death-roll in the second cyclone of October 31 was more than caused by the first one of October 10. The havoc caused by the latest cyclone was described in official circles as one of the "greatest tragedies in recent times."

It was learnt that a group of islands off the Chittagong coast including Kutubdia, Ramgati and Kashkhali, with a population of over 10,000 had practically disappeared.

A news despatch in *The Statesman*, Calcutta said:

"It would now appear from latest reports that the death roll in the Chittagong area, including its off-shore islands of Sandwip and Kutubdia, would run into several thousands. At least 4,000 is the estimate reportedly supplied so far to the Divisional Commissioner, Dr. D. K. Power, by SDOs, Union Council chairmen and individuals. It pertains to a 90-mile area of the coastal belt at Chittagong.

"Units of the Army already in Chittagong town—a battalion in strength—had been reinforced by fresh contingents from the garrison at Comilla, while a specially chartered PLA Dakota was to start moving in more troops from Dacca and other stations."

It was officially learnt in Karachi on November 7 that at least Rs. 2,000,000,000 would be required to rehabilitate the cyclone-affected areas in East Pakistan.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Zakir Hussain, said that destruction in the coastal belt was total.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta and *Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2054:INI:B;2373:INI:G]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. Resumption Of Diplomatic Relations with Britain: Foreign Ministry sources in Cairo on November 2 said that the UAR Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Mohammad Awad El Kouni had been designated as the first UAR Ambassador to United Kingdom since 1956.

Mr. El Kouni would be replaced in Moscow by Mr. Nouri El Kurra, Director of the War Plants Section in the Cabinet of Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Supreme Commander of the UAR armed forces.

Britain and UAR broke off diplomatic relations during the Suez Crisis in 1956. These relations were re-established on December 1, 1959, but no Ambassadors were exchanged.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3208:UAR:B]

B. Population: A Press release by the UAR Embassy in New Delhi on November 3 stated that according to the preliminary results of the UAR census, the total population of the two Regions in September, 1960 was 30,641,000. According to sex breakdown, there were 15,476,000 males and 15,165,000 females.

The figures indicated that there had been a population increase in the southern Region from 19,000,000 to 26,000,000 inhabitants in 13-1|2 years.

The population of that Region was now 26,080,000 (13,124,000 males and 12,956,000 females).

In the Northern Region, the population was 4,561,000 (2,352,000 males and 2,209,000 females).

(*UAR Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1507:EGY:E]

VIET-NAM (DR)

A. First Five-Year Plan: The first Five-Year Plan to be launched in 1961 aims at establishing a fully socialist economy.

Besides consolidating the gains from the Three-Year Plan ending in 1960, the new Plan has five basic aims:

(1) To develop heavy industry, light industry, communications and transport and to expand State trade;

(2) To complete the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, small trade, private capitalist industry and commerce;

(3) To raise the cultural level and socialist consciousness of the people;

(4) To improve further the material and cultural life of the working people, so that they had adequate food, clothing, housing and education; and

(5) To strengthen public order and security and to protect socialist construction in the north.

By 1965, the gross value of the industrial and handicraft output is estimated to increase by one and a half times compared with the gross value in 1960. The gross value of the agricultural output is estimated to increase by 61 per cent.

Targets set to be achieved under the Five-Year Plan are as follows:

Industry: By 1965, the total electricity productive capacity will increase by 2.8 times as compared with 1960; 160,000 tons of steel plate will be produced; the output of the machine-building branch will increase by four times as compared with 1960; and 4,200,000 tons of coal will be extracted (71.4 per cent more than in 1960).

Agriculture: Paddy output alone will be 7,000,000 tons. The area under industrial crops will increase by one and a half times. Apart from the existing State farms, 25 others will be established.

Posts and Communications: Efforts will be concentrated on widening the gauge of the Yen Vien-Munankwan line and the Donganh-Thainguyen branch line to 1,435 metres and extending the Hanoi-Thanh Hoa railway to Vinh.

Culture, Education and Public Health: By 1965 North Viet-Nam will have 15 colleges with 40,000 students and 76 intermediate professional schools with 85,000 students. The number of technical workers trained during this period will reach 200,000.

Improvement of the People's Life: The income of the majority of the members of agricultural co-operatives will surpass the present income of the upper-middle peasants. With regard to handicraftsmen and small traders, efforts will be made to stabilize their work and ensure for them a regular and adequately increasing income. The wages of workers, public servants, cadres and other wage earners will continue to be increased and the wage system must be further improved. At the same time, importance will be attached to developing material and cultural welfare and expanding social funds.

(*Consulate-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2565:VND:A]

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B. Protest To ITSC On Alleged Supply Of US Bombers To South Viet-Nam: *Peking Radio* reported on November 12, that the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam had protested to the International Truce Supervisory Commission (ITSC) on the alleged supply of six US Navy fighter-bombers to South Viet-Nam.

The broadcast, quoting a Viet-Namese agency report in Hanoi, said that the liaison mission of the North Viet-Namese Army High Command had sent a letter on November 7 to the Indian Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Gopala Menon, asking him to get South Viet-Nam to "re-export these fighter-bombers and to record the case as a violation of the Geneva Agreements."

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 3454:VND:A]

VIET-NAM (RVN)

A. Japanese Aid For Danhim Project: The Chief of the Budget and Foreign Bureau of the Finance Ministry, Mr. Vu Van Thai and Mr. Junichi Furuzawa, President of the Japanese Export and Import Bank, signed in Tokyo on November 9 an Agreement providing for a $7.5 million loan by the Bank to finance the Danhim power development project in the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The loan carried an annual interest of 5.75 per cent, which would be repaid in six equal instalments over a period of seven years after a three-year deferment.

The loan was given under a Credit Agreement accompanying the Japan-Viet-Nam Reparations Agreement.

(*The Nation*, Rangoon)

[Prev. ref. 2797:RVN:A; 3493:RVN:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: UN Political Committee—Resolutions To Expand Security Council And ECOSOC; UN Trusteeship Committee Debates On Non-Self-Governing Territories; US Presidential Elections; Facilities For US "Polaris" Submarines In Scotland; New Earth Satellite Launched By USA; Nobel Prizes For 1960.

A. UN Special Political Committee—Resolution To Expand Security Council And ECOSOC: Two resolutions aimed at amending the UN Charter so as to permit an increase in the membership of the UN Security Council and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) were submitted to the Special Political Committee on October 31.

The proposals, one sponsored by 26 countries, and the other by 30 Latin American and African States, provided for an expansion of the Security Council from 11 to 13 members and of ECOSOC from 18 to 24 members.

Dr. Raphael Uruquia (El Salvador), introducing the proposals, recalled that the Latin American countries had for years advocated an enlargement of the two Councils. He and many other speakers in the ensuing debate pointed out that UN membership had substantially increased, while the composition of the two major Councils of the Organization had not changed.

Dr. Mohammed Ali Massoud-Ansari (Iran) emphasized that the new members were mainly Asian and African nations.

Mr. Gaja Wachuku (Nigeria) asked that Africa have at least one seat on the Security Council.

Mr. T. B. Subasinghe (Ceylon) complained that the Asian seat in the Security Council was not "properly filled."

Speaking for the Soviet Union, Mr. A. A. Soldatov agreed that the membership of the two organs should be expanded, since UN membership had substantially increased since 1945. However, a satisfactory solution would first have to be found for the problem of the representation of China and only then would it be possible to amend the Charter.

He said that there had been five Great Powers in 1945, but today there were "many more". France and the United Kingdom could not be considered among the Great Powers unless India and Indonesia were also included. The structure of the Organization should be brought into line with the balance of forces in the world today, now composed of three equal groups of States: "capitalist," "socialist" and "neutralist."

Accordingly, these three groups should be equitably represented in all the UN organs, particularly in the Security Council, in ECOSOC and in the latter's functional Commissions and Sub-Commissions, where the "capitalist" States now held a "predominant position."

He spoke after the Argentine delegate, Dr. L. Tettamanti, had accused the Soviet Union of being "inconsistent" about the proposed revision of the UN Charter.

Dr. Tettamanti had said that the Soviet Union had opposed previous proposals to amend the Charter to allow for an expansion of the world Organization's key organs because she claimed that until communist China was seated, one of the five permanent members of the Security Council was "absent".

Yet now, he said, the Soviet Union had proposed a Charter amendment to allow for changes in the Secretariat and had not mentioned in this case that Chinese concurrence was necessary.

Mr. Josip Djerdja (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation would support any proposal to enlarge the Security Council and ECOSOC.

Senor Carlos Martinez-Sotomay (Chile) also urged the Council's enlargement.

Ghana Proposes Permanent Seat For India In Security Council:

On November 2, Mr. J. E. Jantuah (Ghana) proposed that the permanent seat now held by Kuomintang China should be given to India.

Referring to the Soviet opposition to revision of the UN Charter without acceptance and participation of People's China, he expressed indignation that a revision of the Charter to increase membership in the major organs of UN should be blocked just because one Council seat was held by " a China whose legitimacy is contested by many UN members."

He joined Nigeria in favouring a redistribution of Security Council seats to bring in the African nations.

M Pierre Millet (France) and Mr. Harold Beeley (UK) however, expressed opposition to such re-distribution. They recommended instead that the number of seats in the Security Council and ECOSOC should be increased either during the current General Assembly session or soon after.

Mr. Harold Beeley called on UN member-States to recognize the growing stature and authority of the newer African and Asian members by granting them a greater share of responsibility in the work of the Organization.

He said that in particular, membership of the Security Council and ECOSOC should be enlarged to allow for greater representation of the newly emerging nations.

Since UN was formed in 1945, membership had increased greatly and there had been a disproportionate growth of membership for certain geographical areas. Despite the great increase in Afro-Asian membership, nations from these regions still had only two of the non-permanent seats in the Security Council and three of the 13 non-permanent seats in ECOSOC.

On November 3, the demand for the expansion of these two Councils was supported by the US delegate, Mr. Francis Wilcox.

He said that it was an anachronism that while the members of UN had almost doubled during the past 16 years, membership of its Councils had remained static. UN could now take advantage of the enthusiasm and creative energy of the newly-independent nations. So far there had been procrastination, delay, postponement and refusal to take any constructive action in this regard. Further delay in this, he added, would be intolerable and inexcusable.

Mr. T. B. Subasinghe (Ceylon) stressed the principle of universality which, he said, had been violated both by the absence of China and the lack of Asian representation on the Security Council and ECOSOC.

Thirty States Demand Expansion Of Councils:

On November 3, 30 member-States joined in a formal bid to have the General Assembly call for the expansion of the Security Council and ECOSOC in order to reflect better the greatly increased membership of UN.

Two separate resolutions, one for each Council, were introduced in the Special Political Committee by El Salvador on behalf of the countries.

Dr. Rafael Uruquia (El Salvador) said that the drafts also contained provisions for amending the UN Charter to permit the increase in membership from 11 members to 13 in the Security Council, and from 18 to 24 in ECOSOC.

On November 4, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon (India) urged that UN should establish a Committee made up of the Big Four Powers and others to study how the world Organization might go about amending its Charter.

At the same time, he warned the Special Political Committee that if it went further and adopted two draft resolutions actually recommending Charter amendments to allow for an enlargement of two UN organs, it would result only in a hardening of the 'cold war'.

He pointed out that there was still no reason for believing that the Big Powers, whose assent was needed for any Charter revision, had changed the rigid stand that had prevented this. There was no doubt that the required two-thirds majority support for Charter changes would be forthcoming. Thus, recommendations such as those now before the Committee would throw the onus for non-ratification on the Big Powers.

But the Big Powers would not be "steam-rollered by our vote" and the two resolutions before the Committee "will not achieve any purpose other than to strain the 'cold war' further".

He said that the existing seats in the

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two Councils had been allocated on a geographical basis under a "gentleman's agreement" of long standing. But, there was nothing in the Charter itself that suggested this must be so. Yet while there had been discussion of revising the Charter, little had been said about revising the "gentleman's agreement" to allow for a fairer distribution of seats.

He recalled that the Assembly had adopted in 1959 a resolution under which it had agreed to establish a Committee to study Charter revision if there was no agreement on actual revision in 1960.

He said: "The purpose of our meeting is to discover whether, if not now, certainly before the next session, we can proceed to a solution of this problem. We cannot get this solution simply by passing majority resolutions". He declared: "The fact is, we must get consent, we must get agreement".

It was very difficult for delegations to explain to the legislative bodies of their countries and to their people why some UN members had "proper representation" in UN and some had not.

He added: "It is as if there has developed some kind of apartheid in United Nations. We pass resolutions against apartheid, then we get apartheid in UN itself".

He said that while he could not now present formal proposals in opposition to those already before the Committee, he wished to invoke the terms of the 1959 resolution.

He said: "Let us not provide an opportunity for promoting the 'cold war'... If there is a relaxation of tensions and a coming together of the Great Powers on other great questions, these matters will fall naturally into place....

"If this situation does end with the creation of a Committee, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and USA must be members. If a working group were formed and they could find a solution, then probably we should get somewhere."

Dr. Miguel Rafael Uruquia (El Salvador), one of the key sponsors of the two 39-Power draft resolutions, said: "I fail to see why at this session we cannot discuss concrete draft resolutions on the desired amendments and I do not see why we cannot vote on them."

Mr. Qassim Hassan (Iraq) said that past debates, as well as the present discussion, showed that the main obstacle was a political one—"the denial of the right of China to be represented in this international Organization. But my delegation strongly believes that until this consideration is met, the existing seats in the Councils should be more equitably distributed. No one can deny that while the two great continents of Africa and Asia are grossly under-represented, others are grossly over-represented."

Mr. Visutr Arthayukti (Thailand) said that the claim for enlarging the two Councils was "just and equitable."

He added: "We cannot consider questions affecting all parts of the world without the effective participation of the countries involved.

"Although the political considerations may delay the outcome of this vital question, let us proceed any way in the direction of our common aim."

He said he would support both the draft resolutions.

Dr. Reis Malie (Albania) said that the "key problem" was of restoring the rights of the "legitimate Government of China. As long as the People's Republic of China do not occupy their rightful seat, there can be no Charter revision."

The two draft resolutions proposing an increase in the membership of the Security Council and ECOSOC were officially released at UN Headquarters on November 4.

The draft on the Security Council, sponsored by 17 nations, stated:

"Of the two additional non-permanent members first elected after the entry into force of the amendment increasing the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 13, one shall be replaced at the first and one at the second regular election thereafter and their terms shall expire at the same time as those of the other non-permanent members replaced at those elections."

It called for the election of the two new members "as soon as possible and if necessary, to hold a special session of the General Assembly for that purpose."

The resolution proposing that membership of ECOSOC be increased from 18 to 24, sponsored by 27 nations called for the replacement of two of the six new members at each of the next three regular elections.

On November 9, Mr. H. Scheltema (Netherlands) urged the Committee to adopt the two draft resolutions recommending Charter amendments to allow for expansion of the Security Council and ECOSOC in spite of Soviet objections.

He said: "What we need is enlargement of these Councils. We refuse to show appeasement and discuss the matter on Soviet terms instead of on majority terms."

Mr. Luis Iturralde Chinel (Bolivia) said he agreed that the present problem of representation could only be solved by an increase in the number of seats on the two Councils and not by re-allocating existing seats.

Mr. F. Pacuraru (Rumania) said that the draft proposals would intensify the 'cold war.' Therefore, his country would reject them.

Mr. El Nur Ali Suleiman (Sudan) said that the rights of one permanent member —China—should not be allowed to affect the rights of others.

He said: "To amend the Charter as asked in these drafts would not affect the right of the Chinese people to their place and it will enhance the prestige of this Organization."

Mr. Luis J. Da Costa (Portugal) said that re-distribution of existing seats on the Councils would lead only to further injustice and not to a positive solution.

Dr. Juan Baptista De Lavalle (Peru) said it was urgent and imperative that the Charter be amended.

Mr. Omar Mohallin (Somalia) said that his and other African States wanted to participate with equality in the principal organs of UN and recommended adoption of the draft resolutions.

Mr. Rishikesh Shaha (Nepal) said he was of the opinion that the draft resolutions might complicate matters further. He believed that the permanent members should try to reach agreement as soon as possible.

On November 10, the Soviet Union rejected the proposals to enlarge the Security Council and ECOSOC.

Mr. A. A. Soldatov (USSR) said that his Government would never agree to such proposals unless China was admitted to UN.

Afro-Asian Resolution:

On November 10, an Afro-Asian resolution tabled by five countries proposed the setting up of a nine-nation Committee to try to seek agreement on the question of increasing the membership of the two Councils.

The resolution was jointly sponsored by India, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana and Iraq.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon (India) introduced the resolution in the Committee, proposing the immediate setting-up of a nine-nation Committee composed of USA, UK, the Soviet Union, France and five other countries for the purpose of finding a satisfactory solution of the problem.

The Committee should take into account the views expressed in this connexion in the General Assembly and should report to the 16th session of the Assembly.

The membership of the Security Council and ECOSOC should more truly reflect the increase in the membership of the world body and should ensure a more adequate and equitable distribution of seats in these organs of UN.

Mr. C. S. Jha (India) formally proposed that the Special Political Committee should adjourn its debate on the matter and return to the question only when there was a better chance of adopting a resolution which would represent the largest consensus of opinion.

He believed that there were good grounds for expanding both the Councils, but this should not offend the principle of unanimity among the Big Powers. Since the Soviet Union had said that no amendment of the Charter was possible without representation of China, he said that there was no chance of an amendment being made.

Ghana supported the Indian request for adjournment of the debate.

India's suggestion for adjournment of the debate was accepted on November 14 and the Special Political Committee adjourned until the following week.

UN General Assembly Postpones Council Elections:

On November 11, the UN General Assembly voted to postpone indefinitely elections to the Security Council and ECOSOC.

It adopted a Nigerian motion to that effect by 51 votes to 38, with nine abstentions.

It over-rode British and American opposition to the postponement, which Mr. Jaja Wachuku (Nigeria) sought on grounds that the Special Political Committee was currently debating proposals to increase membership of the two Councils, or failing that, to re-apportion representation so that Africa and Asia had increased representation.

(*The New York Times, UN Information Centre*, New Delhi and *The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3104:AOA:C]

B. UN Trusteeship Committee—Debates On Non-Self-Governing Territories: Debates in the UN Trusteeship Committee on non-self-governing territories, transmission of information to UN on conditions in those territories and allied questions began on October 18.

Mr. I. Hussain (Pakistan) told the Committee that non-self-governing territories should not be associated with the European Economic Community.

He said that such an association could not but be harmful to the interests of these territories. It came in the way of their economic development and might cause major disturbances in the status quo of the world economy.

Referring to colonialism, he said that its essence was to exploit the natural wealth of a country for the benefit of the colonial Power. This, he said, must be stopped.

On October 19, Mr. J. N. Sahni (India) said that the right to independence of the remaining non-self-governing territories must be recognized now and without de-

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lay. This matter was of vital concern to India and was very dear to the heart of his countrymen. India, he said, acknowledged the part the Powers administering non-self-governing territories were playing in advancing the economic, social and educational status of those territories. But it was common experience that progress in these fields could multiply many times after a territory had gained independence.

He said it was all too apparent that while the rest of the world was moving forward with the speed of a jet plane, Trust territories were moving at the pace of a snail.

He complained about the lack of information from some non-self-governing territories. Worse still was the fact that there were even now vast territories in Africa in the possession of Portugal from which no information was coming. The fate of these territories should not be forgotten.

He said that there was also the absurd anomaly of Goa. The people of Goa were kith and kin of the rest of the Indian sub-continent. The Government of India had continued to tolerate the situation in the hope that wiser counsels would prevail.

He insisted on the right of the Trusteeship Committee to obtain from Administering Countries information on political and constitutional developments and expressed disappointment that South Africa continued to withhold such information despite the Assembly's renewed appeal in 1959.

He said that the report of the Committee on Information had furnished evidence of the existence of powerful monopolies in some territories and cited the examples of Swaziland, Northern Rhodesia, the former Belgian Congo and several other territories.

Calling for immediate independence for all dependent territories, he said that India was re-inforced in the belief that the longer the independence of these countries was delayed, the slower would be their advancement in the economic, social and educational fields.

He said the argument that a certain territory was not sufficiently advanced economically, socially or educationally to merit independence was no longer valid.

The delegate of Guinea suggested that the Committee pass a resolution setting 1961 as the deadline for granting independence to all non-autonomous territories. These should include the remaining European possessions in Africa, Asia and the Americas.

He warned the colonial Powers that if they delayed the granting of independence by more than a year or two, they would be risking a repetition of the tragic experiences in Congo and would be chased out with riots and gun-fire.

He said that his country was ready to give the African colonial territories all the necessary political and material aid for their liberation.

He also severely criticized the association of non-autonomous territories within the European Economic Community and said that the sole purpose of this organization was to exploit those territories.

US Resolution On Rights Of African Peoples:

On October 20, USA tabled a draft resolution calling on all States to respect the rights of the African peoples "to choose their own way of life and to determine for themselves the course they wish to follow".

It also called on all nations to refrain from intervening, directly or indirectly, in the internal affairs of African States whether by subversion, force, propaganda or any other means.

Additionally, the draft outlined a plan for economic assistance to the newly-emergent countries of Africa.

It read:

"The General Assembly, Recalling that the Preamble to the Charter of United Nations re-affirms faith in the equal rights of nations, large and small and states the determination of the peoples of United Nations to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours;

"Recalling that among the purposes of United Nations are:

"To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen international peace;

"To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

"Recognizing that the rapid advancement of the peoples of Africa towards independence has resulted in the creation of a large number of new States which may desire assistance during their first years as independent nations;

"Conscious of the challenge to the international community and to peace and orderly progress in freedom implicit in recent developments on the African continent, so rich in human and natural resources and so bright with promise;

"Convinced that international co-operation in the economic and social fields is of critical importance to assist newly-independent nations in Africa so that they may reap the benefits and assume the responsibilities of Independence;

"Recognizing the urgency of initiating an intensive programme of concerted action in the UN system designed to assist in meeting the educational needs of the countries of Africa;

"Part I:

"(1) Calls upon all States to respect the right of the peoples of Africa to choose their own way of life and to determine for themselves the course they wish to follow;

"(2) Calls upon all States to refrain from intervening directly or indirectly in the internal affairs of these new nations, whether by subversion, force, propaganda or by any other means;

"(3) Calls upon all States to refrain from intervening directly between the States of this area or from encouraging them to wasteful and dangerous competition in armaments.

"Part II:

"(1) Expresses the hope that the new African States will consider carefully ways and means to maintain their security without dangerous and wasteful competition in armaments, which might include examination of the possibilities of the establishment of regional agreements or arrangements;

"(2) Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be requested to facilitate such an examination;

"(3) Invites the Secretary-General in the light of Resolution 115 (XIV), to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to all requests which he might receive for technical assistance in the security field from the new African States.

"Part III:

"(1) Reiterates the General Assembly Resolution 1474 (ES-IV) in which an appeal was made for urgent voluntary contributions to a UN fund for the Congo to be used under UN control and in consultation with the Central Government for rendering assistance to the Congo for emergency needs;

"(2) Urges all member-Governments to pledge and promptly make available substantial contributions to the fund for the Congo in support of the UN programme in the Congo.

"Part IV:

"(1) Calls attention to the particular importance in present circumstances of providing assistance to African countries to help them, at their request, in shaping long-term social and economic development, specifically through:

"(a) The expansion of the regular technical assistance programmes of United Nations, including those relating to the provision of operating and administrative personnel at the request of newly-independent countries, the establishment of additional high-level resident representatives in such countries and the acceleration of programmes for newly-independent countries under the expanded programme of technical assistance; and

"(b) The acceleration of the appropriate technical assistance and pre-investment activities of the Special Fund and of the expanded programme of technical assistance, particularly the establishment of Training Institutes to meet the urgent needs for training technical personnel:

"(2) Expresses the hope that the newly-independent countries of Africa will become members of the newly-established International Development Association (IDA) and thus become eligible for assistance from IDA;

"(3) Urges member-States of UN or of the specialized agencies and institutions, public and private, in these States, in a position to provide economic aid to the newly-independent countries of Africa, to increase and intensify their efforts toward this end, and to consult with UN and appropriate specialized agencies in the development of their programmes in order to achieve maximum results through co-ordinated efforts;

"(4) Invites all organizations within the UN system in carrying out programmes within their terms of reference, to establish appropriate priorities for programmes and projects designed to aid the newly-independent countries of Africa without prejudice to the possibility of further assistance to other developing countries.

"Part V:

"(1) Urges each African State desiring assistance in education to determine, in co-operation with the appropriate agencies of UN, its educational requirements and to develop action programmes to meet these needs;

"(2) Urges the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to increase its assistance to African educational programmes, particularly in the areas of educational planning and administration and teacher training, and UN, its Special Fund and the expanded programme of technical assistance, and the other specialized agencies to increase their educational activities in African countries;

"(3) Calls on the UN Children's Emergency Fund, in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies, to expand its programmes of education in health, nutrition and child care in African countries;

"(4) Urges member-States and non-governmental organizations and agencies, in consultation with UN and the specialized agencies, to increase their programmes for direct educational assistance to the independent countries of Africa and to provide increased facilities in the more highly developed States for the education of Africans;

"(5) Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as the specialized agency in the UN system with primary responsibility for education to develop, in consul-

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tation with UN and other specialized agencies and in co-operation with the African countries concerned, a programme of further action required to meet the educational needs of the African countries and to submit this programme to the 32nd session of the Economic and Social Council; and

"(6) Requests the Economic and Social Council to forward this programme with its comments to the 16th session of the General Assembly."

Yugoslav Resolution:

On October 22, Yugoslavia moved a resolution in the Committee aimed at permitting non-self-governing countries to send their representatives to different UN bodies.

The resolution, moved by the Yugoslav delegate, Mr. Ilvik, said that member-States of UN governing these countries should ensure the participation of their representatives in the Committees of the world Organization.

The introduction of the resolution was followed by a debate as to whether the question should be discussed immediately or after the General Assembly completed consideration of the draft Soviet resolution calling for the abolition of the colonies (see page 3635).

Indian Resolution On Dependent Territories Adopted:

On October 26, the Committee adopted a resolution moved by India urging member-States which administered dependent territories to take immediate measures aimed at the rapid development of indigenous civil and technical cadres and for replacement of expatriate personnel by indigenous officers.

Voting was 73 in favour, one against, with nine abstentions.

The resolution was co-sponsored by India, Argentina, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia and Sweden.

Mr. Dinesh Singh (India) who moved the resolution and others who supported it contended that it would greatly advance the non-self-governing territories towards the goal of independence.

Representatives of the Soviet Union and the East European countries, on the other hand, regretted that the sponsors of the resolution had not found it possible to include the time-limit of 1961 for the independence of these territories. According to the Soviet delegate, the resolution as it was framed would enable colonial Powers to delay independence for colonial areas.

Resolution Calling For Report On Political Development Of Non-Autonomous Territories Adopted:

On October 28, the Committee adopted by 61 votes to none a resolution calling upon all nations administering non-autonomous territories to report to UN on their political development.

There were 24 abstentions, including Britain, France and the Soviet bloc countries.

Earlier, during the debate on one of the amendments to the resolution, the Guinean delegate said that Spain and Portugal should report political information on the territories under their administration. This was all the more necessary because there had been aggression and bloodshed in the Portuguese territories.

The Portuguese delegate protested against Guinea's assertions, which he called "false and insolent".

Resolution On Racial Discrimination Adopted:

On October 28 the Committee adopted an India-sponsored resolution urging that countries with overseas territories should immediately rescind racial discrimination.

Voting was 72 in favour and none against, with Britain and Australia abstaining.

Moving the resolution, which was co-sponsored by Bolivia and 14 Asian and African countries, Mr. Dinesh Singh (India) said that racial discrimination reflected a sickness of mind which must be destroyed. He cited instances of inequality of opportunity in the economic field in several African territories. In Swaziland some 49 per cent of the total area had been alienated or reserved for Europeans to the exclusion of all local interests. In East and Central African territories, education continued to be organized on racial lines.

He added that racial discrimination was bad anywhere in any circumstances and its existence was objectionable, particularly in the territories which were being administered under a sacred trust.

The Portuguese delegate, who voted for the resolution, claimed that since the 17th century, complete racial equality had prevailed in Portugal and her overseas territories.

The Liberian delegate retorted that the same "dirty" laws which were in existence in other colonial territories and against which the overwhelming majority of the delegates protested, were being enforced in Portuguese territories as well.

Sir Andrew Cohen (Britain) said that Britain supported the spirit of the resolution, but contended that the two concrete measures suggested by the sponsors could be implemented only progressively and not immediately, as desired by the sponsors.

These measures were: (1) Revocation of all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction, directly or indirectly, discriminatory policies; (2) Extension to all inhabitants of full exercise of basic political rights, particularly the right to vote.

Report Of Special Trusteeship Committee:

On November 1, Mr. C. S. Jha (India) commended to the Committee a report of the Special Trusteeship Committee on the obligation of member-States to transmit information on their non-self-governing territories.

The Committee, consisting of India, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, UK and USA, with Mr. Jha as Chairman, came to the conclusion that the obligation of colonial Powers to transmit information regarding their non-self-governing territories as contemplated under Article 73-E of the UN Charter constituted an international obligation which could not be superseded by unilateral action.

Portugal was among those which persistently refused such information on the ground that she had no non-self-governing territories and that her overseas possessions were parts of the metropolitan State.

The Committee did not name individual colonial Powers, but it laid down twelve principles which, according to diplomatic sources, amounted to total rejection of Portuguese and other similar claims.

Mr. Jha told the Committee: "In the course of discussions, the Special Committee decided to confine itself to the enumeration of universal principles without particular reference to any non-self-governing territories. Sometimes, members had to emphasis or prove a point cited the experience in respect of certain existing or former non-self-governing territories, but this was by way of illustration only."

Resolution On Portugal's And Spain's Overseas Possessions:

On November 8, speaking on the resolution sponsored by India, Guinea, Nepal, Nigeria, Afghanistan and Burma on the overseas possessions of Portugal and Spain, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon (India) said that Portugal should either comply with her obligations under the UN Charter regarding her overseas possessions or renounce the Charter and leave the world Organization.

The draft resolution listed ten regions, including Goa, Angola and Mozambique, as "territories administered by Portugal" and four regions "as territories administered by Spain" and urged both the countries to ensure that these regions were given "full freedom for democratic political activities which would accelerate their attainment of independence" and called on them to report annually to United Nations on conditions prevailing in those regions.

Mr. Menon called the Portuguese overseas territories a "slave empire" and said that they were similar to those of other colonial Powers, except that there was "more suppression, more backwardness and more slave labour" in the Portuguese possessions.

He said that the people of Goa, on the west coast of India, were not even allowed to hold prayer meetings without permission. India had done nothing to extend her own liberation movement to Goa because of the impact this could have on world peace and security.

But, he added, the Indian Government reserved for itself the right to free this territory which he called a "reminder of colonialism."

He quoted extensively from the Portuguese State which imposed forced labour and other such practices over the African populations and said that whatever name Portugal gave to these territories—she called Goa "State of India"—there was no doubt that they were colonies. These possessions were "out of date at least by 500 years." Portugal claimed that she was responsible for "the moral uplift" of the indigenous populations and for an unforeseeable future these areas must be under the civilized State. He would not ask whether Portugal was a civilized State because that would be improper. But he would say that Portuguese arguments were reminiscent of the defence of slavery put up by the slave owners.

He added: "We must reject the idea that these conquered territories are an integral part of Portugal. Such an idea has no moral or political basis in the modern conception sanctified by the Charter that sovereignty vests in the people. To say that they cannot have freedom in the foreseeable future is an affront to the Charter. What happens in the case of an empire is that the sovereignty of the people is suppressed. When liberation comes, that latent sovereignty becomes active."

[Spain and Portugal claimed that they have no dependent territories and that the regions listed in the draft were "overseas provinces" enjoying the same degree of independence and rights as the mother countries in Europe. For this reason, they claimed they had no obligation to keep UN informed of the developments in their overseas possessions, as Article 73 (E) of the Charter required of member-States with dependencies.]

The Spanish possessions listed in the eight-Power draft were Ifni, West Sahara, Fernando and Rio Muni. The Portuguese possessions were the Cape Verde

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archipelago, Portuguese, Guinea, San Tome and Principe, San Joao Baptista de Ajuda, Cabinda, Mozambique, Macao and Timor.

He said that Portugal had argued that Article 73 (E) did not apply to her and that "it enjoys a separate position immune from the provisions of the Charter."

He added: "The arguments appear to be that Portugal has no colonies. I wish that were the case, but we are trying to bring about a situation where Portugal has no colonies, just as no country in the world should have colonies."

Mr. Mahamat Criga (Chad) strongly attacked Portugal for her treatment of the indigenous population of Angola and charged that 700,000 people were exposed to forced labour and to "the most cruel tortures" in concentration camps.

He said that out of 11 million people under "Portuguese domination", only 35,000 had the right to vote.

The delegate of Ghana told the Committee that Portugal was shipping 100,000 workers from Mozambique every year for forced labour in South Africa.

He said that these workers were called volunteers, but, according to his information, they were "bought" and were obliged to work in various colonies and territories.

With Spain giving satisfactory assurances regarding transmission of information under Article 73 of the Charter over territories under her control, India and the other seven sponsors of the resolution on November 10 decided to confine their demand to Portugal.

The amended draft resolution removed the Spanish territories from the list of colonies mentioned by name in the original resolution. Both Spain and Portugal were invited to take part in the work of the Committee on Information.

Resolution On Progress In Territories Adopted:

On November 10, the Committee adopted a resolution declaring that colonial Powers were accountable to UN for the progress in the non-self-governing territories.

Spain, Portugal and South Africa voted against the resolution, while Britain, USA and the Soviet Union were among those who abstained.

During the debate on the resolution, Spain and Portugal were strongly criticized for the administration of the territories under their control. Delegates of these two countries maintained that the territories were not colonies but overseas provinces of the Metropolitan country.

The Committee, however, was of the view that before the statements of Portugal and Spain were accepted, the territories must have attained an advanced stage of self-government and UN must supervise any election on the issue. It was only then that the territories could be considered as part of the Metropolitan country.

Resolution Calling On Portugal To Furnish Information On Her Overseas Territories Adopted:

On November 12, the Committee adopted a resolution demanding that Portugal furnish UN with information on nine of her overseas territories without delay.

The resolution was adopted by 45 votes to six (France, Portugal, South Africa, Belgium, Brazil and Spain) and 24 abstentions and was sponsored by nine members of the Afro-Asian group: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Liberia, Nepal and Nigeria.

The countries which abstained in the vote were: Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Rumania, Ukraine, USSR, UK, USA, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria and Byelo-Russia.

It asked the UN Secretary-General to take the steps required, following the Spanish Government's announcement that it was willing to communicate information to UN on certain overseas territories under Spanish administration.

Before the resolution was put to vote, its sponsors had deleted from the original text any specific mention of the Spanish territories of Ifni, Western Sahara, Fernando and Rio Muni.

This decision was taken after the Spanish delegates, Mr. Manuel Aznar and Mr. Felix De Lequerica, gave repeated assurances to the Committee that the Spanish Government would transmit to the UN Secretary-General information concerning Trusteeship territories as defined in Article 11 of the UN Charter.

Earlier, the countries of the Asian-African Group, with the exception of Guinea, sided with the majority to turn down a series of amendments supported by the Soviet bloc which demanded that Spain report to UN on non-autonomous territories under Spanish administration.

(*The New York Times, UN Information Centre,* New Delhi and *The Statesman,* Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3629:INI:C; 3635:AOA:A]

C. UN Budgetary Committee—Debate On Secretary-General's Financial Activities: The 5th Committee (Budgetary Committee) of the UN General Assembly on October 17 began a discussion on the administrative and financial activity of the UN Secretary-General.

Mr. A. Roschin (USSR), opening the debate, pointed to the wrong actions running counter to the UN Charter of the Secretary-General in directing the Secretariat to the one-sided selection of the staff of the Secretariat, with the result that the overwhelming majority of the Secretariat's staff were citizens of countries belonging to the Western bloc and to the inexpedient and unlawful spending of funds of the Organization.

He cited figures showing that over two-thirds of the total staff of the Secretariat were citizens of Western countries. The overwhelming majority of leading officials of the Secretariat consisted of the citizens of USA and representatives of other countries belonging to military blocs held together by USA.

He pointed out that out of 1,170 officials of 'professional' grade, 800 were Americans or citizens of countries allied to USA. Only 84 came from socialist countries. In the under-secretary grade, six out of 28 were American, and only one a Soviet citizen. He insisted that the same weighting held good in UN missions and forces abroad.

He said: "Events of recent times show that the work of the Secretary-General is going more and more beyond the provisions of the Charter.

"In order to send a mission to Laos there should have been a decision of the Security Council, but no such decision was taken."

He said that in this action, the Secretary-General clearly went beyond the authority conferred on him by the Charter.

He added: "The question arises—is not the sending of such a mission to Laos linked with the efforts of USA to bring that country into the S-EATO military bloc?"

He said that Laos "was not merely an exception" and charged that many of Mr. Hammarskjoeld's peace missions or technical missions "took place in areas of concern to USA and her military blocs."

On October 18, the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld denied the Soviet accusation that UN, in recruiting its personnel, gave preference to the citizens of USA and her political and military allies. He also answered Soviet criticism of UN missions.

He said that the UN missions were necessary to keep the Secretary-General informed of dangers to peace in the world.

The UN mission sent to Laos earlier in 1960 had been requested by the Head of State and the legitimate Government of Laos. Another aid mission had been sent to the African Republic of Guinea at the request of the Guinean President, Mr. Sekou Toure.

As for the recruiting of personnel, he said that he had found a de facto situation when he took over his office and had tried to correct it as vacancies occurred.

However, it was sometimes difficult to find the necessary trained personnel in certain countries of the world.

He added that in selecting personnel, his choice was dictated by the criteria of loyalty to UN, honesty and competence.

He rejected charges made by the Soviet delegate, Mr. A. A. Roschin, that he had engaged in extravagant spending to further US policies in the Congo, Laos and Guinea.

He said that his first standard for employment was loyalty to UN, but this was "harder to find in some countries than in others."

Senator George Aiken (USA) backed Mr. Hammarskjoeld completely and said:

"It is time for us to realize that either we want this Organization or we do not. It is time for us to realize that if we want it we are going to have to work for it, and that includes paying the bills and having a workable organization.

"It is a source of regret that certain member-Governments which have considerable resources appear reluctant to use them in this great and common cause. USA believes in United Nations and, I may add, in the high integrity of its Secretary-General."

Mr. Hassan Suliman el Hakeem (UAR) said that increases in the 1961 Budget were "both anticipated and justified in the light of the growing UN membership and responsibilities."

Mr. Andre Ganem (France) reserved opinion on the "unchartered land" of the new Budget." But he said that expenses for the UN Congo operation, which were not covered in the Budget and which were expected to run as high as $150 million for the first year, should be apportioned among all members on the regular scale of assessments.

On October 27, Mr. J. N. Sahni (India) proposed that the UN Secretariat should reflect geographical orientations and the changing emphasis in the membership of the world Organization.

He said that the Secretariat should portray the background and culture of the peoples of the world. This would enable the Secretary-General to have at his disposal the knowledge and ability drawn from various geographical areas. But, he did not agree that the geographical distribution should be based on ideological concepts or divisions.

Speaking of India's role in UN, he said that India had never been reluctant to make her fullest contribution consistent with her capacity. She had responded unhesitatingly, whether the call came for service in Korea, Indo-China, West Asia

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er Congo. Also, she had this year offered $2,000,000 to the UN expanded programme of technical assistance and the Special Fund.

On October 29, Mr. T. W. Cutts (Australia) warned the Soviet Union that she could lose her voting rights in United Nations if she refused to pay her share of the UN Congo operations.

He accused the Soviet bloc countries of attempting to establish a "financial veto" over UN activities.

He said: "The (Soviet) position is not consistent with the exercise of rights of UN membership."

He said that the financial consequences of the Congo programme — Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld had estimated the expense at more than $66 million for the first six months—"must be borne by all members."

He added: "The fact is, it is an expenditure of the Organization which will be apportioned among all members by the General Assembly."

(*UN Information Centre* and *The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3548:AOA:E]

D. **US Presidential Election—Senator J. F. Kennedy Elected:** In the poll for the US Presidency on November 8, Senator John Fitzgerald Kennedy (43), Democratic leader and son of a millionaire, was elected the new President.

He defeated his Republican opponent, the Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon.

The Democrats rounded off their Presidential victory by retaining control of the House of Representatives and the Senate, though they lost some seats in the House.

The popular vote of the two candidates on the night of November 12 stood at these figures:

Senator Kennedy: 33,613,583 (50.2 per cent);

Mr. Richard Nixon 33,325,639 (49.8 per cent);

Mr. Kennedy thus had the narrow margin of 288,949 votes—but he had the vital majority of electoral college votes which gave him the Presidency.

Mr. Nixon had 191 electoral votes against 322 for Mr. Kennedy. (The minimum for victory is 269) but Republican leaders claimed Mr. Nixon would win the 32 votes of California when absentee ballots were counted, and the 27 of Illinois when there was a recount there. This would bring Senator Kennedy's total to 273 and some Republicans said that Mr. Nixon could win the Presidency by recounts in South Carolina, Missouri, Minnesota and New Jersey.

A Washington message on November 17 said that late returns from some States and the counting of absentee ballots, especially in California, had cut Senator Kennedy's lead in the Presidential popular vote to 200,000 over his opponent.

Mr. Kennedy would create four "firsts" in American history when he took the oath of office. He would become the first President of USA to be born in the 20th century. He would be the first Roman Catholic to occupy the White House. He would be the first President to have served in the US Navy, though the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was at one time Assistant Secretary of the Navy and as such headed the service. Mr. Kennedy would also be the first President of pure Irish extraction.

He clinched his election victory by carrying the key States of New York, Pennsylvania and Texas.

He carried North Carolina and Georgia with 14 and 12 electoral votes respectively. He also carried the city of Portsmouth, (New Hampshire) which had picked the Presidential winner for the past 63 years.

While the key States of New York, Pennsylvania and Texas gave Senator Kennedy 45, 32 and 24 electoral votes respectively, New Jersey gave him 16, Delaware 3 and Louisiana 10.

Among the States that gave electoral votes to Mr. Nixon were: Ohio (25), Nebraska (6), New Hampshire (4) and South Dakota (4).

Mr. N. Khruschev's Message:

In a message of congratulations to Senator J. F. Kennedy, the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. N. S. Khruschev said he hoped that Soviet-American relations would follow the line along which they had developed in President Roosevelt's time.

The message said:

"Esteemed Mr. Kennedy, allow me to congratulate you on the occasion of your election to the high post of the President of USA.

"We hope that while you are in this post, the relations between our countries will again follow the line along which they were developing in Franklin Roosevelt's time, which would meet the basic interests not only of the peoples of the Soviet Union and USA but of the whole of mankind which is longing for deliverance from the threat of a new war.

"I think you will agree that the eyes of many people are fixed on USA and the Soviet Union because the destinies of world peace depend largely on the state of Soviet-American relations. We have declared our respect for the peaceable and gifted people of USA and we are ready to develop the most friendly relations between the Soviet and the American peoples, between the Governments of USSR and USA.

"We are convinced that there are no insurmountable obstacles to the preservation and consolidation of peace. For the sake of this goal we are ready, for our part, to continue the efforts to solve such pressing problems as disarmament, to settle the German issue through the earliest conclusion of a Peace Treaty and to help bring about the easing and improvement of the entire international situation.

"Any step in this direction will always meet with the full understanding and support of the Soviet Government. I wish you fruitful activity in the responsible capacity of US President and prosperity to the American people."

Senator J. F. Kennedy's Reply:

Replying to Mr. Khruschev's message of congratulation, Senator J. F. Kennedy on November 10 said that his main task on assumption of the US Presidency would be the achievement of a just and lasting peace.

At his first news conference since his election victory, he read out the text of his reply to Mr. Khruschev.

It said: "I am most appreciative of your courtesy in sending me a message of congratulations. The achievement of a just and lasting peace will remain a fundamental goal of this nation and a major task of its President. I am most pleased to have your good wishes at this time."

(*The New York Times*, *The Hindu*, Madras, and *US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1265:AOA:A]

SPORT

A. **Olympic Games:** The 17th Olympic Games, the biggest Olympics since the Modern Games were founded in 1896, opened in Rome on August 25.

Under a scorching sun with a temperature at 90 degrees F and before a crowd estimated at 100,000—the sporting elite from 85 nations—4,200 men and women marched past the Italian President, Signor Giovanni Gronchi, dipping their flags in salute.

Sgr. Gronchi watched from his seat on the Tribune of Honour in the giant, £1,000,000 Olympic Stadium.

The parade was led by the Greeks, an honour granted them at each Olympiad as the founders of the Modern Games. Then came the other nations in alphabetical order. The Italians, as the host nation, brought up the rear.

The Olympic flag, with the five rings representing the world's five continents, was carried into the arena by eight athletes escorted by 12 Italian sailors. As they marched towards the Tribune, the crowd sang the Olympic Hymn. As the singing reached a crescendo, the flag was hoisted.

Suddenly, cannons boomed and bells tolled when a solitary athlete bearing the Olympic torch ran into the arena.

Hundreds of doves soared into the air as 18-year-old Roman, Giancarlo Peris, entered the Stadium bearing the torch which had been carried by a relay of runners from Greece.

He made a lap of the Stadium, the torch held proudly aloft. As the cheering crowd rose, he lit the Olympic flame, which burned day and night over the Stadium until the Games ended.

The Games ended on September 11 when the Olympic flame was extinguished, leaving the Russians undisputed champions for the third time in a row.

Once again they topped the gold medals tally with 43 to 34 of their closest rivals, the United States.

The flame, in the bowl atop the Stadium, died away as a choir and Italian band came to the end of the stirring Olympic hymn for the last time until the next Olympiad in Tokyo in 1964.

The Olympic flag fluttering in one corner, was slowly hauled down as giant floodlights spread their beams on a crowd of 100,000.

Then a battery of guns on nearby Monte Mario thundered out a salute to 5,900 competitors.

Performances were fantastic and Olympic records fell like autumn leaves. Many world records were broken; many equalled and the Olympic motto of citius altius fortius (faster, higher, stronger) was certainly not belied.

In the track and field events, Wilma Rudolph (USA) scored a notable 'treble' with three gold medals. There was a fantastic 400 metres duel between Otis Davis (USA) and Carl Kaufmann (Germany) before the American triumphed. Australia's Herb Elliott scored an easy 1,500 metres win in a fabulous new world time.

For drama there was the great decathlon duel between Rafer Johnson (USA) and Yang Chuan Kwang (Formosa) and the disqualification of America's 4 x 100 metres men's relay team after winning in world record time.

The greatest shock of all was the failure of the world record-holder, John Thomas (USA) to win the high jump. Other notable failures were Gordon Pirie (UK), in the 5,000 metres heats; Siegfried Valentin (Germany) in the 1,500 metres heats; Hal

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Connolly (USA) in the hammer; Al Cantello and Bill Alley in the javelin and Arthur Rowe (UK) in the shot put.

The following are the results of the finals of the athletics events:

MEN:

100 metres: World record 10.0 sec. by A. Hary (Germany); A. Hary (Germany) 10.2 (equals his own Olympic record); D. Sime (USA) 10.2; P. Radford (Britain) 10.3.

200 metres: L. Berutti (Italy) 20.5 (equalled his own Olympic record and world record round a bend); L. Carney (USA) 20.6; A. Seye (France) 20.7.

400 metres: World record L. Jones (USA) 45.2 sec; Olympic record O. Davis (USA) 45.5; O. Davis (USA) 44.9 sec; K. Kaufmann (Germany) 44.9 sec; Mr. Spence (S. Africa) 45.5 sec; Milkha Singh (India) 45.6 sec; M. Kinder (Germany) 45.9 sec; E. Young (USA) 45.9 sec.

800 metres: World record, R. Moens (Belgium) 1 min 45.7 sec. Olympic record, G. Kerr (British West Indies) 1:47.1. P. Snell (New Zealand) 1:46.3 (Olympic record), R. Meons (Belgium) 1:46.5 G. Kerr (British West Indies) 1:47.1.

1,500 metres: World record—H. Elliott (Australia) 3 min 35.0 sec. Olympic record—R. Delaney (Ireland) 3 min 41.2 sec. H. Elliott (Australia) 3:35.6 (World and Olympic record); M. Jazy (France) 3:38.4; I. Pozsavolgyi (Hungary) 3:39.2.

5,000 metres: World record, V. Kuts (USSR) 13 min 35.0 sec. Olympic record, V. Kuts (USSR) 13 min 39.6 sec. M. Halberg (New Zealand) 13 min 43.4 sec; H. Grodotzki (Germany) 13:44.6. K. Simny (Germany) 13:46.8.

10,000 metres: World record V. Kuts (USSR) 28 min. 39.4 sec. Olympic record V. Kuts (USSR) 28 min 45.6 sec; P. Bolotnikov (USSR) 28 min 32.2 sec. (Olympic record); H. Grodotzki (Germany) 28:37.0; D. Power (Australia) 28:33.2.

110 metres hurdles: Olympic record 13.5 sec. 13.2 sec. World record Lee Calhoun (USA) 13.8 sec; Willie May (USA) 13.8 sec; Jayes Jones (USA) 14.1 sec.

400 metres hurdles: World record G. Davis (USA) 49.2 sec. Olympic record E. Southern and G. Davis (both USA) 50.1 sec. G. Davis (USA) 49.3 (Olympic record); V. Cushman (USA) 49.6; R. Howard (USA) 49.7; H. Janz (Germany) 49.9; J. Rintamaki (Finland) 50.8; B. Galliker (Switzerland) 51.0.

4x100 metres relay: Germany 39.5 sec (equals World and Olympic record); USSR 40.1; Britain 40.2; Italy 40.2; Venezuela 40.7; USA disqualified.

4x400 metres relay: (World and Olympic record—Jamaica (A. Wint, L. Laing, H. McKinley, G. Rhoden), 3 min, 3.9 sec.; USA (J. Yerman, E. Young, G. Davis, O. Davis) 3 min 2.2 sec; Germany 3 min 2.7 sec; Br. West Indies 3 min 4.9 sec.

3,000 metres steeple-chase: World record—Z. Krzyszkowiak (Poland) 8 min 31.4 sec; Olympic record — C. Brasher (Britain) 8 min 41.2 sec; Z. Krzyszkowiak (Poland) 8 min 34.2 sec (Olympic record); N. Sokolov (USSR) 8:36.4; S. Rzhistchin (USSR) 8:42.2.

20 kilometres walk: Olympic record, L. Sprin (USSR) 1 hr 31 min 27.4 sec; V. Golubnichiy (USSR) 1 hr 34 min 7.2 sec; N. Freeman (Australia) 1:34:16.4; S. Vickers (Britain) 1.34:56.4.

50 kilometres walk: Olympic record—G. Dordoni (Italy) 4 hr 28 min 7.8 sec; D. Thompson (Britain) 4 hr 25 min 30.0 sec (Olympic record); J. Ljunggren (Sweden) 4:25:47.0; A. Pamach (Italy) 4:27:55.4.

Marathon (26 miles, 385 yds): Olympic record: E. Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) 2 hr 23 min 3.2 sec; Abebe Bikila (Ethiopia) 2 hr 15 min 16.2 sec (Olympic record); A. Rhadi (Morocco) 2:15:41.6; B. McGee (New Zealand) 2:17:18.2.

High Jump: R. Shavlakadze (USSR) 2.16 m (7 ft 1 in) Olympic record; V. Brumel (USSR) 2.16 m (7 ft 1 in); J. Thomas (USA) 2.14 m (7 ft 0-¼ in).

Long Jump: World record, R. Boston (USA) 8.21 metres (26 ft 11 in); Olympic record: J. Owens (USA) 8.06 metres (26 ft 5¼ in). R. Boston (USA) 8.12 metres (26 ft 7½ in); B. Robertson (USA) 8.11 (26 ft 7¼ in); I. Ter-Ovanesian (USSR) 8.04 (26 ft 4½ in).

Hop, Step and Jump: World record—O. Fedoseev (USSR) 16.76 m (54 ft 5¼ in); Olympic record—A. Ferreira de Silva (Brazil) 16.35 m (53 ft 9¼ in); J. Schmidt (Poland) 16.81 m (55 ft 1¾ in); V. Goryniev (USSR) 16.63 m (54 ft 6½ in); V. Kreer (USSR) 16.43 m (53 ft 10¾ in).

Pole Vault: World record, D. Bragg (USA) 4.80 metres (15 ft 8¾ in); Olympic record—R. Richards (USA) 4.56 m (14 ft 11½ in); D. Bragg (USA) 4.70 m (15 ft 5 in); R. Morris (USA) 4.60 m (15 ft 1 in); E. Landstrom (Finland) 4.55 m (14 ft 11 in).

Javelin: World record, A. Cantello (USA) 86.04 m (282 ft 3½ in); Olympic record—E. Danielsen (Norway) 85.71 m 281 ft 2 in); V. Tsibulenko (USSR) 84.64 m (277 ft 8½ in); W. Kruger (Germany) 79.33 m (260 ft 4¼ in); G. Gulcsar (Hungary) 78.57 m (257 ft 9¼ in).

Discus: World record—A. Oerter (USA) 195 ft 6½ in; Olympic record—184 ft 10¾ in A. Oerter (USA) 59.18 m (194 ft 1¾ in), betters new mark of 58.43 m (191 ft 8¼ in) set by him in the qualifying competition; Robert Babka (USA); Richard Cochran (USA).

Shot Put: W. Nieder (USA) 19.68 metres (64 ft 6¾ in). (Olympic record); P. O'Brien (USA) 19.11 metres (62 ft 8¼ in); D. Long (USA) 19.01 metres (62 ft 4½ in).

Hammer Throw: World record — H. Connolly (USA) 70.33 metres (210 ft 8¾ in); Olympic record — V. Rudenkov (USSR) 67.03 metres (219 ft 11 in); V. Rudenkov (USSR) 67.10 (220 ft 1¾ in) Olympic record—1; G. Zsivotsky (Hungary) 65.79 (215 ft 10 in)—2; T. Rut (Poland) 65.64 (215 ft. 4¼ in)—3.

Decathlon: R. Johnson (USA) 8.392 pts, Yang Chuan Kwang (Formosa) 8,334; V. Kuznetsov (USSR) 7,809.

WOMEN:

100 metres: W. Rudolph (USA) 11.0 (world and Olympic record) (gold medal); D. Hyman (Britain) 11.3 (silver); G. Leone (Italy) 11.3 (bronze); M. Itkina (USSR) 11.4; C. Capdevielle (France) 11.5; J. Smart (Britain) 11.6.

200 metres: Olympic record 23.4 sec. world record 23.2 sec. Wilma Rudolph (USA) 24.0 sec; Julta Heina (Germany) 24.4 sec; Dorothy Hyman (Britain) 24.7 sec.

800 metres: Ludmilla Shevcova (USSR) 2 min 4.3 sec (equals world record); Brenda Jones (Australia) 2 min 4.4 sec;

4x100 metres relay: World and Olympic record—(USA) M. Hudson, L. Williams, B. Jones, W. Rudolph 44.4 sec; USA (M. Hudson, L. Williams, B. Jones, W. Rudolph) 44.5 sec; Germany 44.8; Poland 45.0; USSR 45.2; Italy 45.6. Britain disqualified.

80 metres hurdles: World record—G. Birkemeyer (Germany) 10.5 sec; Olympic record—I. Press (USSR) 10.8 sec. I. Press (USSR) 10.8 sec 1; C. Quinton (Britain) 10.9 sec 2; G. Birkemeyer (Germany) 11.0 3; M. Bignal (Britain) 11.1 4; G. Cfdorova (USSR) 11.2 5; R. Kohseleva (USSR) 11.2 6.

High Jump: World record I. Balas (Rumania) 1.85 m (6 ft 0¾ in); Olympic record: M. McDonald (USA) 1.76 m (5 ft 9¼ in); I. Balas (Rumania) 1.85 m (6 ft 0¾ in) (Olympic record and equals official world record); D. Shirley (Britain) and J. Jozwiakowska (Poland) both 1.71 m (5 ft 7¼ in).

Long Jump: V. Krepkina (Russia) 6.37 metres (20 ft 10¾ in); beats official world record and Olympic record; E. Krzesinska (Poland) 6.27 metres (20 ft 6¾ in); H. Claus (Germany) 6.21 metres (20 ft 4¼ in).

Javelin: World record E. Ozolina (USSR) 59.55 m (195 ft 2½ in); Olympic record—1. Jaounzemeusr 53.86 m (176 ft 8½ in); E. Ozolina (USSR) 55.98 m (183 ft 8 in) 1; D. Zatopekova (Czechoslovakia) 2; B. Kaledene (USSR) 3.

Discus: Olympic record 176 ft 1½ in; World record 187 ft 1-5/8 in. Nina Ponomarev (Russia) 55.10 (180 ft 9-1/3 in) Olympic record; Tamara Press (Russia); Lia Manolin (Rumania).

Shot Put: P. Reus (USSR) 17.32 metres (56 ft 9¾ in) (Olympic record); J. Luttge (Germany) 16.6 metres (54 ft 5¾ in); E. Brown (USA) 16.42 metres (53 ft 10¼ in).

The following are the final placings in some of the Olympic team competitions:

Hockey: Pakistan 1; India 2; Spain 3; Britain 4.

Football: Yugoslavia 1; Denmark 2; Hungary 3; Italy 4.

Basketball: USA 1; Russia 2; Brazil 3; Italy 4.

Medals Tally:

The following were the final winners of gold, silver and bronze medals in that order:

Russia 43, 29, 31; USA 34, 20, 16; Italy 13, 10, 12; Germany 11, 19, 11; Australia 8, 8, 3; Turkey 7, 2, 0; Hungary 6, 8, 7; Japan 4, 7, 7; Poland 4, 6, 11; Czechoslovakia 3, 2, 3; Rumania 3, 1, 6; Britain 2, 6, 12; Denmark 2, 3, 1; New Zealand 2, 0, 1; Bulgaria 1, 3, 3; Sweden 1, 2, 3; Finland 1, 1, 3; Austria 1, 1, 0; Yugoslavia 1, 1, 0; Pakistan 1, 0, 1; Ethiopia 1, 0, 0; Greece 1, 0, 0; Norway 1, 0, 0; Switzerland 0, 3, 3; France 0, 2, 3; Belgium 0, 2, 2; Iran 0, 1, 3; Holland 0, 1, 2; South Africa 0, 1, 2; Argentina 0, 1, 1; UAR 0, 1, 1; Canada 0, 1, 0; Formosa 0, 1, 0; Ghana 0, 1, 0; India 0, 1, 0; Morocco 0, 1, 0; Portugal 0, 1, 0; Singapore 0, 1, 0; Brazil 0, 0, 2; West Indies 0, 0, 2; Iraq 0, 0, 1; Mexico 0, 0, 1; Spain 0, 0, 1; and Venezuela 0, 0, 1.

Points Tally:

The following is the tally of points:

Russia 676½; USA 449½; Germany 275½; Italy 228; Hungary 150; Poland 148¾; Japan 145; Australia 139; UK 134¾; Czechoslovakia 76½; Rumania 76½; Turkey 64; Sweden 60; France 50¾; Finland 47; Denmark 45; Bulgaria 39½ Holland 39; Switzerland 38; New Zealand 29; Belgium 26; Iran 23; Yugoslavia 22½; South Africa 21½; Canada 15; Norway 15; Austria 12; Pakistan 12; Argentina 11½; Brazil 11; West Indies 10; Mexico 10; UAR 9½; India 9; Ethiopia 7; Greece 7; Korea 6; Venezuela 6; Formosa 5; Ghana 5; Morocco 5; Portugal 5; Singapore 5; Iraq 4; Ireland 4; Spain 4; Cuba 3; Puerto Rico 3; Rhodesia 3; Iceland 2; Bahamas 1; Kenya 1.

(The New York Times)

[Prev. ref. 3558:SPO:A; 3566:SPO:A]

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ASIAN RECORDER

December 17—23, 1960

Regd. No. D-727

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CEYLON

A. Navy Chief Interdicted: The Government announced on November 16 that the Commander of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Royce de Mel and six other Naval officers had been interdicted from service pending investigation of an allegation that two Naval vessels had recently smuggled contraband liquor into the Island.

The announcement was made in both Houses of Parliament—in the Senate by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, and in the House of Representatives, by the Finance Minister, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike.

It said: "Two ships of the Ceylon Navy, Parakrama and Mahasena, left Ceylon on August 3 on a cruise of the Far East in the course of which they visited Singapore, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Penang and returned to Colombo on October 7.

"Information was received by the Government that a large quantity of liquor had been purchased at one or more of these ports, brought to Colombo, kept hidden in ships' magazines and not declared to the Customs.

"On October 13, on the instructions of the Government, Customs officers and the police searched both ships, accompanied by the Rear-Admiral of the Navy, whose flagship is Mahasena.

"Subsequently, it was ascertained that only one magazine of each ship was shown to and examined by the search party, while in fact there were several other magazines in the ship which were not shown to the search party and therefore not examined.

"Meanwhile, further investigations were being made.

"Mahasena sailed from Colombo on October 18 towards Puttalam (north of Colombo along the west coast) and returned to base on October 24.

"The further investigations being made reveal that a large quantity of liquor, cigarettes and other articles had been purchased and taken into the two ships at some of the ports that the ships had called. Investigations are proceeding and the police, on the instructions of the Government have taken possession of certain documents from the ships and from Naval Headquarters.

"Pending completion of police inquiries, an order in the nature of interdiction had been made in respect of the following officers:

"Rear-Admiral Royce de Mel, Lt. Cmr. S. T. R. Proctor, Lt.-Cmr. T. T. de Liveria, Lt. R. A. Aliraaj, Lt. B. J. Jacob, Lt. H. B. Perera and Commissioned Boatswain V. J. A. Fernando.

"Further action will follow as soon as inquiries are completed."

Rear-Admiral Royce de Mel was at that time in Bombay suffering from a "strained heart and fatigue."

According to a report in the Ceylon Observer, he had been ordered to return to Colombo as soon as possible to assist the authorities in the investigations now being made.

Rear-Admiral Royce de Mel, who returned by a special IAF plane to Colombo on November 20 said in a statement: "The announcement of my suspension might have been avoided while I, as head of the Ceylon Navy, was an official guest in India. The Government knew it was a case of suspected coronary thrombosis and it was absolutely heartless to make this announcement while I was in that condition."

He thanked the Indian Navy and the Government of India who, he said, "looked after me with the utmost consideration and with the most efficient care".

On the allegations of smuggling now under investigation, he commented: "Let the normal legal processes take their course."

(*The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo and *The Hindu*, Madras)

B. Indian Aid Prospects: The Minister for Home Affairs and Industry, Mr. Maitripala Senanayake, said in Colombo on November 15 that India had assured Ceylon every assistance for her plans of industrialization.

He had returned three days earlier (November 12) after a 12-day tour of India during which he visited some of India's major industrial projects and industrial estates.

He said that the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru had shown keen interest in Ceylon's proposed iron and steel project and assured him every assistance.

He said he had discussed with the Indian authorities the assistance India could give for some of the projects Ceylon proposed to take up shortly, namely: textile mills, a small-scale industries institute, a fertilizer factory and a cement factory. He was gratified by the results of the discussions.

A team of Indian technicians would be made available to Ceylon to help in the setting up the textile mills. Technical help and training facilities had also been promised in connexion with the steel project.

He added that a team of Ceylonese engineers would leave for India shortly, with the Soviet report on the Rs. 150 million steel project. The report would be processed there in consultation with Indian engineers and he expected "to get going with the project" by the end of December, 1960.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 1849:INI:C]

CHINA

A. Withdrawal Of US Troops From South Korea Urged: The Government in a statement published on November 13 called for the withdrawal of all US troops from South Korea as the first step towards Korean re-unification.

The statement was in support of a memorandum issued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North) refuting the annual report submitted by the UN Commission on Korea to the UN General Assembly.

It read:

"It is known to all that Korea and China have made unremitting efforts for the realization of the peaceful unification of Korea and the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the world. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DR) has again and again put forward reasonable propositions for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

"On August 15, 1960 Premier Kim Il Sung of North Korea further advanced a new proposal for the peaceful unification of Korea with the formation of a Confederation of the northern and southern parts of Korea as a transitional measure. In order to facilitate the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from Korea on their own initiative two years ago. These important efforts made by the Korean and Chinese side have won the support and praise of all the peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world. But US imperialism, insisting on dividing Korea and aggravating tensions in the Far East, not only has refused to pull out its aggressive troops, but has continuously increased its military strength in South Korea and in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, unlawfully introduced into South Korea large amounts of new-type weapons in a deliberate attempt to turn South Korea into its colony and military base.

"The US aggressors' military occupation, political enslavement and economic plunder cannot but arouse the daily growing resistance of the people in South Korea. The South Korean people's just national aspiration of opposing US-Rhee Fascist rule which broke out in April, 1960 showed the bankruptcy of the US policy of aggression. The Korean people's national aspiration of opposing US imperialist aggression and intervention and for the realization of the peaceful unification of their Fatherland cannot be obstructed by any force on Earth.

"The Chinese Government has consistently held that the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves, free from outside interference. The continued stay of US aggressive troops in South Korea is the chief obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea and a main source of aggravated tensions in the Far East. Therefore, the Chinese Government solemnly states that, to enable the early realization of the Korean people's aspiration for the peaceful unification of their Fatherland, the US aggressive troops must at once withdraw completely from the southern part of Korea and USA must stop interfering in Korea by usurping the name of United Nations or any other means.

"The Chinese Government and people will always unfailingly and resolutely support the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DR) and the Korean people in their just struggle for the peaceful unification of their Fatherland."

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3199:CHI:A]

B. Agriculture Promotion—Mass Movement Under Way: A mass movement was recently put under way in support of agriculture throughout the country.

In line with the policy put forward by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and its Chairman, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, that "agriculture is the foundation for the development of national economy,"

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the Party had strengthened its agricultural leadership in each province, municipality and Autonomous Region.

An official report on the movement said: "Many leading Party and Government organizations have moved their offices out to the fields, their secretaries and other functionaries going right to the fore-front of production. Factories are turning out machinery for the rural people's communes; workers are teaching their skill to the farmers. Trade and transport groups are doing their utmost to get supplies of tools and other commodities to the countryside on time.

"Medical and scientific workers are making the rounds of water-conservancy project sites and of places where battles are being waged against drought.

"Actors, singers, musicians and dancers tour the villages, bringing encouragement and entertainment for the farming people. Members of all professions and trades are spreading out to the countryside to make their specialized contribution to the general advance.

"From industry, the urgent requirement at the present stage is for irrigation and drainage equipment, chemical fertilizer and insecticides, all kinds of means of transport and help with their repair and maintenance.

"Small power stations, blast furnaces and simple chemical fertilizer and insecticide plants have sprung up near the fields."

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3353:CHI:C]

HONG KONG

A. Water Supply From China: Representatives of the Hong Kong Administration and of the People's Committee of Paoan County in China signed in Shumchun on November 15 an Agreement under which China undertook to supply 5,000 million gallons of water each year from the reservoir at Shumchun at a standard charge of 23.4 Hong Kong cents per thousand gallons.

Both sides agreed that the water from the reservoir would be supplied for an indefinite length of time.

The supply agreed upon represented about half the maximum storage at present possible in the colony and would thus be a valuable addition, which would come into effect as soon as the necessary engineering work was completed. This was expected to be done in a month.

Meanwhile, the Hong Kong authorities had undertaken to lay a pipe-line beneath the border in the Shumchun river area to link up with the Chinese pipe from the reservoir.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2297:HGK:A]

INDIA

SUMMARY: U Nu's Visit; Trade Agreements With Bulgaria And East Germany; Purchase Of Rice From Burma; Foreign Aid To CSIR; Foreign Exchange Position; Expansion Of Private Sector In Coal Industry.

A. U Nu's Visit: The Burmese Prime Minister, U Nu, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon on November 10 on a 10-day visit to India.

Immediately after his arrival, he left for New Delhi by train.

Speaking to newsmen in Calcutta, U Nu denied suggestions that he might mediate in the Sino-Indian border dispute.

He said: "I do not meddle in other people's affairs".

He, however, said that he would take the opportunity of explaining to Mr. Nehru some of the salient aspects of the Boundary Agreement signed by him and the Prime Minister of China, Mr. Chou En-lai. He declined to comment on their bearing on the Sino-Indian border dispute.

He said: "China and India are competent enough to solve their problems without any assistance from outside".

He added that Mr. Chou En-lai was eager on solving his country's dispute with India. He did not know if there had been any shift in Chinese policy towards India since his visit to China.

He arrived in New Delhi on November 11 and was received at the railway station by Mr. Nehru.

A large gathering of Cabinet Ministers, officials of the External Affairs Ministry and Burmese residents of the Capital was present.

U Nu told newsmen at the station that there were "one or two points in the Burmese Treaty with China (on the border) in which I think India will be interested". He added that he was going to put forward these aspects in the course of his talks with Mr. Nehru.

Asked whether he thought that the Sino-Indian problem would be settled, he said: "It must be, and amicably. There are certain aspects of the problem between Burma and China which I would like to discuss. I mean, there are one or two points in the Burmese Treaty with China in which I think India will be interested. I cannot tell you just now what they are".

He, however, clarified that these aspects of the Sino-Burmese Treaty had "no significance whatever" vis-a-vis India's border problem with China.

Question: "You talked to Mr. Chou En-lai. Did he appear amenable?"

U Nu: "He told me definitely that he must settle the Sino-Indian border problem amicably."

Question: "But he has charged India with intransigence."

U Nu: "It is a question that you must ask him. I have only told you what he told me."

Asked if he himself had the impression that Mr. Chou En-lai was interested in solving the border question with India, he replied with an emphatic "yes".

He said that Burma's border problem with China was also a very big one and "it took us six years to settle it. It was not settled with one stroke of the pen".

U Nu had talks with Mr. Nehru on November 12.

The following day (November 13), he visited Agra and spent a few hours at Fatehpur Sikri, the deserted capital of the Moghul Emperor Akbar.

State Banquet:

The same evening (November 13), Mr. Nehru held a State banquet in honour of U Nu at Rashtrapati Bhavan (President's House).

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Nehru said: "We have met, as you know, to accord a warm welcome to the Prime Minister of Burma. It has been our privilege to welcome him often in this country and in this city of Delhi. He comes as a friend, a dear friend. He comes casually and he also goes casually, without fuss or ceremony.

"In this world today we live certainly with hope for the future, also certainly often with forebodings of disaster. So this world, Janus-like, is two-faced—the good face and the evil face. When you come, the evil face recedes, the evil face of the world, and only the good face is evident and so our spirits rise within us and our hopes also rise and we feel the better for it.

"Yet, in spite of this evil face of the world which sometimes shows itself, I believe that essentially we are passing through these very difficult phases to something much better for the world and we see this awakening for a better life or better thinking, for better co-operation and more friendliness peeping out in many places. We see and we have seen the whole of Asia astir. We are now seeing Africa in a state of ferment, full of hope and expectation.

"In this moving, dynamic and exciting world, it is good to have the friendship of countries and the friendship of individuals like yourself who are helping so much in various ways."

Replying, U Nu said: "I need hardly say how delighted I am to have this opportunity not only to meet many old friends, but also to make friends with many others whom I have not had the privilege of meeting before.

"There is a special affinity between India and Burma. Indeed, the association between the national leaders of the two countries became stronger as their common struggle for independence advanced and it has paved the way for the development of a strong sense of solidarity between the two countries on the attainment of Independence.

"Happily, on the foundation of the tradition of friendship and of a strong sense of solidarity our two countries have developed in recent years a fundamentally similar approach with which the world is faced today. In this age of super-States and Power blocs India, Burma and other like-minded countries have an indispensable role to play to help preserve world peace and promote friendly relations and co-operation among nations.

"We therefore welcome the gradual increase in the number of States which subscribe to the same basic policy in international affairs."

On November 14, U Nu was given a reception in Parliament House by the Congress Parliamentary Party.

Speaking to newsmen at the function, he said that he had explained to Mr. Nehru "one or two points" about the Sino-Burmese Border Agreement.

He said: "I have explained these points to him (Mr. Nehru), but I do not think I can tell them to you now. I have a duty to explain them first to my Parliament".

He added: "These have nothing to do with the Sino-Indian border dispute".

Asked about Chinese charges that US planes from Bangkok sometimes passed over Burma and the Sino-Indian border to parachute secret agents and weapons into China, he said that outposts in the north sometimes reported flights by unidentified planes. But it was very difficult to say to whom these planes belonged as "they fly very high".

Asked whether he had requested Mr. Nehru to pay a return visit to Burma, he replied: "Mr. Nehru does not need an invitation to come to Burma. Whenever I want to come to India, I do not wait for an invitation. I just come. He can do the same thing".

Address To Indian Council Of World Affairs:

In his address to the Indian Council of World Affairs in New Delhi

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the same day (November 14), U Nu strongly defended the working of democracy in Asian countries, but said that for perpetuation of the democratic system of government it was essential that the leaders elected were dedicated people who did not misuse their position to remain in power.

He declared that any Government in power, even though it had a big majority, must recognize the Opposition's right to express its views. It should resist the temptation to use Government machinery to subdue its opponents.

It was the duty of the Government in power to safeguard democratic methods and procedures and to recognize that the Opposition might be the next Government of the country. It should, therefore, take steps to pave the way for a peaceful change of government.

He added that it was the corrupting influence of power that had led to the failure of many democracies. He defined democracy as "the freedom to do as one pleases, subject to the rights and interests of others" and a corollary of this was, therefore, the practice of principles such as tolerance and consideration for others, however difficult it might be.

He said that if State machinery was misused and the country's leaders became corrupt, conditions would be ripe for the establishment of dictatorship through a violent revolution, as this would be the only alternative left to the people.

He added that democracy could not be forced onto any country and its principles had to be adjusted to suit local conditions and customs. Its successful application depended on the education of the people and this process was inevitably slow and gradual. Democracy in Asia was only about 10 years old and therefore the question whether it had been fully successful could only be answered many years later.

He had often been asked by Westerners: "Do you consider Asians fit for democracy?" He said he resented the insinuation in the question, which was usually asked in a patronizing tone, as though there was some test which only the West had been able to pass.

The question was all the more unfair in view of the fact that democracy was practised in very few Western countries and even there had not been securely established. Asians could just as appropriately ask: "Are Westerners fit for democracy?"

U Nu arrived in Sarnath on November 16 and spent several hours in meditation and prayer before the image of Lord Buddha in the Mulgandha Kuti Vihara.

He also visited Bodh Gaya before returning to Rangoon by air on November 21.

Speaking to newsmen at Rangoon airport immediately after his return, U Nu expressed the hope that an amicable settlement of the Sino-Indian border dispute would be reached.

Asked whether he had invited Mr. Nehru to attend the Burmese Independence celebrations in January, 1961, which Mr. Chou En-lai would be attending, he stated that Mr. Nehru would not be free at that time and that he had not invited him.

About the possibility of holding another "Bandung" Conference, he stated that the Conference should be held as soon as the Sino-Indian border dispute was settled.

He added that though the Conference should be held as early as possible, it should not be convened during the pendency of a border dispute between the two big countries.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta, *The Times of India* and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi).

[Prev. ref. 2972:INI:D]

B. Planes Violating Air-Space To Be Shot Down—Mr. J. Nehru's Statement: The Prime Minister, Mr. J. Nehru, told the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on November 21 that, whenever possible, the Government would "certainly try to intercept and shoot down planes violating India's air-space along the northern border."

Replying to questions about Chinese air violations, he, however, pointed out that the planes usually flew at a height of over 70,000 feet at night and it was "not a very easy matter to shoot them down."

Some lights, he explained, were seen for one or two seconds in the dark sky. Unless a vast armada of thousands of planes was kept constantly in the air as in the West, it was not possible to successfully intercept these planes.

It was open to India, he said, to shoot planes violating her air-space and "we may do it whenever we have a chance." Meanwhile, the Government was "trying to pursue the matter through diplomatic means."

Asked by some members whether the Government had thought of doing something apart from sending mild and strong protests against air violations, he replied: "There are no other steps except to shoot down the planes."

An Opposition member said that while refuting the Indian charge that Chinese planes had violated Indian air-space, the Chinese Government in its letter had challenged India to bring down Chinese planes if and when they were spotted over Indian territory. He asked what the Government of India proposed to do with regard to that challenge.

Mr. Nehru replied that what was said by the Chinese was "if you find any plane which is not yours bring it down, the suggestion being that they were not their planes but planes of other countries and they will be very happy if we brought them down."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3569:CHI:B; 3667:INI:A]

C. Trade Agreement With Bulgaria: A Trade Agreement for 1961 between India and Bulgaria was signed in Sofia on November 18.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Bulgaria would export, among other things, machines and equipment, chemical products, dyes, medicines and electrical material. It would import spices, vegetable oils, jute, coffee, tea, textiles and other Indian products.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2169:INI:C]

D. Trade Agreement With East Germany: It was announced on November 14 in New Delhi that Indian and East German delegations had signed a Trade Agreement for 1961.

The Agreement covered goods to be exchanged as well as payments for services rendered by either side.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2360:INI:D]

E. Purchase Of Rice From Burma: It was announced in New Delhi on November 23 that India had agreed to purchase 200,000 tons of rice from Burma's 1961 crop.

A joint communique issued at the end of the talks between a Burmese delegation led by U Hla Gyaw, Parliamentary Secretary of the Burmese Ministry of Trade Development and an Indian delegation headed by Mr. B. B. Ghosh, Secretary in the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture said that the Burmese delegation had agreed to offer an additional quantity later, if possible.

The two delegations also agreed that the volume of trade between India and Burma should be raised to as high a level as practicable and that the question of entering into another long-term Trade Agreement and also a long-term Rice Agreement should be considered.

The existing five-year Rice Agreement between India and Burma would expire by the end of 1960. Under it, India bought two million tons of rice—an average of 4,00,000 tons a year.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2941:INI:C]

F. Foreign Aid To CSIR: It was made known in New Delhi on November 23 that foreign aid to the tune of Rs. 2.71 crores would be made available to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for purchase of costly equipment to obtain experts on loan and for the training abroad of young Indian scientists.

The break-up of the aid was: experts Rs. 91,00,000, equipment and models Rs. 1,64,00,000 and fellowships Rs. 16,00,000.

The UN Special Fund, France, Switzerland and other European countries would provide the bulk of the aid. Assistance from the UN Fund would be made available for the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, the Central Mining Research Station and the National Aeronautical Laboratory.

As a result of the discussions between the Director-General of Scientific and Industrial Research and the General Manager of the UN Fund, financial assistance to the Mechanical Engineering Research Institute was raised from $573,000 to $672,000. Of this, $445,000 would be utilized for obtaining equipment and apparatus, $172,000 for getting experts and $25,000 for the training abroad of graduate engineers.

The Fund agreed to allocate $500,000 for equipment for the Public Health Engineering Research Institute.

As a major part of the equipment required for the Central Mining Research Station would come from outside India, the Fund approved assistance to the tune of $657,000 for the purpose.

The question of assistance from the Fund for the National Aeronautical Laboratory was examined by Mr L. P. Coombes, a representative of the Fund. On his report, the Managing Director of the Fund recommended an allocation of $1,390,000 for the laboratory. This would include provision for the supply of one wind-tunnel, 1 ft. by 1 ft.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3619:INI:B; 3657:INI:F]

G. Foreign Exchange Position—Mr. Morarji Desai's Statement: The Central Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, on November 21 called for re-doubling of efforts to increase India's foreign exchange

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earnings and restrain consumption in order to find resources for the Third Five-Year Plan.

In a statement to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on his recent visit abroad, he said that the foreign exchange situation continued to be one of serious concern. The country's foreign exchange earnings, the bulk of which were derived from exports, were barely adequate to meet the maintenance needs of the economy and other essential demands on external resources, for which normally no foreign assistance was available.

While every possible step was being taken to expand exports, tangible results in this field could be expected only over a period.

He said that the country's foreign exchange reserve was already down to rock-bottom.

He added: "We have thus to depend wholly on foreign aid for financing our development Plans. Over the entire period of the Third Plan, it is going to be a continuous and difficult quest for foreign exchange resources to match the external cost of projects included in the Plan and to meet other commitments".

He estimated the foreign assistance likely to be available for the Third Plan at nearly Rs. 750 crores, both committed and indicated. This included aid from all sources.

All the same, he said, efforts were called for not only to increase foreign exchange earnings to the utmost, but to conserve and develop both internal and external resources. There was need for more and more investment domestically, as a growing volume of external debt had to be serviced. Those claims could be met only by increased savings which, in turn, required intensification of production efforts and exercise of maximum restraint on consumption.

He said that the country's sterling balances, which had stood at Rs. 189 crores at the beginning of the financial year, had now fallen to Rs. 141 crores.

Even at the beginning of 1960, it was known that there would be a large balance of payments gap. Since May, 1960 the Government had been negotiating with the World Bank, USA, UK, West Germany and Canada so that the gap could be bridged.

He added that following his discussions with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in London, UK had agreed to give a further loan of £5 million to finance a broad range of imports from that country during 1960-61, thus bringing the total amount of British loans to India during 1960-61 to £15 million.

For the Third Plan, he said that the British Chancellor had informed him that UK would be prepared to make further loans by way of initial assistance to the tune of £30 million to finance orders to be placed in that country for capital goods required for the Plan.

In addition, it was agreed that further discussions should take place to explore the possibilities of finance from the British Government and private sources to meet the foreign exchange cost—roughly estimated at £20 million—of the proposed expansion of the Durgapur Steel Works.

The US Development Loan Fund (DLF) had agreed to advance loans totalling $187 million to finance the foreign exchange cost of certain power projects, Railways, fertilizer factories, etc. As the equipment which would be financed from the loan would be supplied over a period of time, he explained that only a fraction of that sum would go to relieve the balance of payments situation during 1960-61.

As a result of his discussions at the Paris meeting held under the auspices of the World Bank and further discussions, he said that DLF had agreed to two further loans of $70 million to the Railways and $25 million each for financing imports of steel and machinery.

Discussions were in progress with the US Government on the possibilities of further PL 480 aid for the import of cotton. The World Bank had given a loan of $70 million to the Railways and $20 million to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (ICICI).

The West German Government had given two loans of $30 million each and had also agreed to a re-phasing of re-payments in respect of the Rourkela debt. The Canadian Government had, as in the past, given a grant of $25 million to finance the import of capital equipment for power projects, non-ferrous metals and wheat.

He said that though as a result of all the assistance, the balance of payments gap would be reduced, the country was faced with a fairly large deficit, to cover which no assistance was in sight.

As a result of the assistance, the balance of payments gap, estimated at the beginning of 1960, would be considerably reduced. A gap would, however, remain and it would be necessary to endeavour to secure further assistance to cover it—or, in the alternative, some foreign exchange expenditure would have to be carried into the next Plan.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3425:INI:A; 3582:INI:H]

H. Import Policy For October, 1960—March, 1961 On Held-Over Items: The import policy for 12 out of the 20 items, which had been held over at the time of the announcement of the half-yearly policy on October 1, 1960 (see page 3593) was announced in New Delhi on November 21.

The items included machine tools, surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances, agricultural tractors, watches, photographic negatives and printing paper, printing, packing and wrapping paper, giant motor, motor-cycle and bicycle tyres and tubes and unset and uncut diamonds.

For machine tools, the import quota for established importers was reduced from 30 per cent general and 30 per cent soft to 20 per cent general and 20 per cent soft. In the case of surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances, while there was no change in the import quota, the concession extended during the last half-year period in the shape of supplementary licences was withdrawn. For tractors, there would be no import quota for the current half-year.

The import quota in respect of complete watches was halved to 5 per cent general and 5 per cent soft. For photographic negatives and printing paper, excluding X-ray films, the reduction would be from 33-1/3 per cent general and 33-1/3 per cent soft to 25 per cent general and 25 per cent soft.

For printing paper, the quota was reduced from 12-1/2 per cent to 7-1/2 per cent and for packing and wrapping paper from 7-1/2 per cent to 5 per cent. In the case of filter paper, there was no change as compared with the April-September, 1960 quota. For paper not otherwise specified, the quota had been maintained as during the last half-year, but the additional licences which were being issued during the last half-year would not be granted now.

For giant motor, motor-cycle, bicycle tyres and tubes and flaps and solid tyres, the quota would continue to be as during the last half-year—75 per cent.

The licences would, however, not be valid for the import of bicycle tyres and tubes. There would be no import quota for diamonds, unset and uncut, excluding bort and industrial diamonds.

The import policy for card clothing and card accessories would continue to be the same as before—66-2/3 per cent general and 66-2/3 per cent soft.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3593:INI:F]

I. Expansion Of Private Sector In Coal Industry: The Central Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, announced in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on November 17 that the Government had decided to permit the expansion of the private sector in the coal industry because of "national considerations."

He maintained that this did not represent a "radical change" in the Government's policy on coal and was fully within the scope of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Explaining the Government's intention to permit private units to raise coal in new areas, he said that the Government's policy was based on a realistic assessment of the two sectors' capacity to produce coal. He explained that the Third Five-Year Plan allocations for coal production for the two sectors would not be "rigid" and if there were shortfalls in one sector, the other sector would be asked to come to the nation's help.

He said: "The basic policy in regard to coal production, which was adopted during the Second Plan and had the approval of Parliament, was to assess the total requirements of coal in our national economy and then to apportion responsibility between the private and public sectors to achieve this production according to their capacity. The policy still remains the same.

"Our main objective being to produce all the coal that is needed, the allocation of the respective shares of the private and public sectors cannot be on the basis of a pre-determined target for each. The proper course is to make an assessment of the capacity of each and then to work out what contribution it should be called upon to make in order to achieve the total production needed. This has been our approach in deciding the part that each of these sectors has to play in the Third Plan.

"Our estimate of coal requirements during the Third Plan works out to 95 million tons, exclusive of an extra 2.5 million tons required for the projected fourth Steel Plant at Bokaro. This means an additional production of 35 million tons over the target of 60 million tons in the Second Plan.

"A working group comprising the Coal Controller, the Coal Mining Adviser attached to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel and a representative of the coal industry was set up recently to invite offers from individual units, through the joint working committee of the industry in regard to the additional production they were capable of achieving during the Third Plan. This working group, after securing the necessary information from the industry and scrutinizing the individual offers from the point of view of feasibility, made an assessment of the total capacity of the private sector.

"The final estimate of the said group is that the private sector is capable of producing about 4.87 million tons of coking coal and about 11 million tons of non-coking coal, thus making a total of 16 million tons approximately. Of this total, about 12 to 13 million tons are estimated to be produced from the existing workings in the collieries in question and the rest from areas adjacent to them as well as from non-contiguous or proximate areas. This estimate can be considered fairly realistic, based as it is on an examination of what individual units are capable of producing.

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"Similarly, the capacity of the public sector comprising the National Coal Development Corporation and the Singareni collieries has been estimated at 19 million tons. This assessment is again based on a careful examination of what the public sector is capable of achieving, taking into account such important factors as the availability of the necessary equipment, man-power and technical know-how.

"It is proposed to keep a close watch on the progress of each unit that is participating in the programme of additional production, and if shortfalls are noticed in one sector, adjustments would be made in the programme of the other sector, the basic objective being to ensure that the total production planned for is actually achieved.

"A realistic assessment having been made of the optimum production that can come from existing mines and areas immediately contiguous to these mines in the private sector, our intention is to give special permission to individual units to work new or non-contiguous areas where the raising of coal from such areas has to be ensured to make up the total production required. This is quite in consonance with what the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 states, namely, that where the national interests so require, private enterprise may be allowed to expand."

Coal Prices:

Explaining the Government's policy with regard to coal prices, he said: "We have adhered to a policy of holding the price line.

"It will be recalled that some time ago the Government had constituted a Coal Price Revision Committee which went into the entire price structure of coal and besides recommending an economic price for coal made certain other recommendations, the object of which was to create the right conditions for the expansion of coal production and assurance of supplies to consumers. These recommendations were accepted by the Government and are being implemented.

"A very important one among these is the introduction of a scheme of subsidy to collieries which are handicapped by adverse factors such as the presence of gas, very deep workings, difficult geological conditions, excessive accumulation of water, etc., which cannot be worked economically at the existing coal prices, although it is in the national interest to keep them in production."

He added: "Another important measure is the raising of the ceiling for stowing subsidy from 75 per cent|85 per cent to 100 per cent. The Government is also going ahead with the scheme to put up central rope-ways both in Jharia and Raniganj coal-fields for extraction of sand from the river-beds and distribution to individual collieries. The scheme is expected to be put into effect by the end of the first quarter of 1963. All these schemes will benefit the private and public sectors alike."

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev ref. 3424:INI:A; 3570:INI:F]

J. **Clearance Certificates Abolished:** The Government of India, in a Press release issued on November 17 announced that it had decided to abolish the rule under which Indian nationals going abroad had to produce income-tax exemption or clearance certificates.

From December 1, 1960, a clearance certificate would be needed only when the income-tax authority concerned declared that a particular person was not likely to return to India.

The relaxation would apply only to Indian nationals. There would be no change in procedure for people of non-Indian domicile.

(*The Statesman*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref.

K. **Punjab Official Language Bill Passed:** The Punjab Legislative Assembly on November 16 adopted the Official Language Bill.

The Bill sought to implement Clause 10 of the Regional Formula of 1956 and enforce the regional languages (Hindi in the Devanagri script and Punjabi in the Gurmukhi script) as the respective official languages in the Hindi and Punjabi Zones of the State at the district level and below.

The measure replaced the Punjab Official Language Ordinance promulgated by the Governor with effect from October 2, 1960 (see page 3586).

The State Education Minister, Mr. Amar Nath Vidyalankar, introducing the Bill said that the district administration should be in the language used and spoken by the people.

He said that the language policy of the State Government, as outlined in the Bill, had been approved by the electorate at two General Elections. The Sachar Formula was formulated in 1951 and came before the electorate in the General Elections of 1952. In 1956 it was embodied in the Regional Formula and was again submitted to the verdict of the people in the 1957 Elections.

He admitted that the implementation of the Regional Formula had been delayed. The regional languages should have been declared the languages of administration at the district level by the beginning of 1960, according to the language Formula schedule. But he blamed the Akali and Hindi agitations for the delay.

In reply to some of the critics of the Bill, he gave two assurances. First, he said that whatever the language of the region concerned, the administration would reply to any communication in the language of the communication. A Hindi-speaking person in the Punjabi region would be entitled to communicate with the administration in Hindi and would receive replies in Hindi.

Secondly, the Bill related only to the language of the administration at the district and divisional levels. It would have no effect on the language of the administration at the Secretariat level.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3586:INI:V]

IRAQ

A. **Cabinet Re-Shuffle:** A reshuffle of the Cabinet, involving replacement of three Ministers was reported by *Baghdad Radio* on November 15.

The Ministers were: Mr. Awamy Youssef (Public Works); Mrs. Naziha el Dulaimi (Minister of State); and Mr. Abdul Latiff al Shawwaf (Trade).

Mr. Shawwaf was subsequently appointed Governor of the Central Bank.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3356:IRQ:A]

LAOS

A. **Pathet Lao To Join Cabinet:** After talks lasting more than six weeks between the delegations of the Government and the dissident Pathet Lao movement, it was officially announced in Vientiane on November 18 that the two sides had reached Agreement on forming a Coalition Cabinet.

The Agreement was finalized after a meeting between the Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma and the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong.

The official announcement said that cease-fire orders would be given to all commanders of Government and Pathet Lao forces. A Sub-Committee with members from both sides would also be set up to mediate between military units in case of conflicts. Any unit commander who disobeyed the cease-fire order would be transferred.

The Coalition Government would be formed as soon as possible with members from all classes and all political parties including the Pathet Lao's political organization, the Neo Lao Haksat Party. It was also agreed that the Government would accept aid from China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (North) and thus strengthen Laos' relations with those two countries.

In a joint *communique* issued in Vientiane on November 23 explaining their accord, Prince Souvanna Phouma and Prince Souphanouvong said they had agreed that a Coalition Government "of all nationalities and patriotic parties and groups" was necessary for Laos.

The Right-wing leaders, Prince Boun Oum Champassak and Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, would not get posts in the Coalition Government, but other members of the Savannakhet-based Right-wing Revolutionary Committee would be "given suitable posts if they respect the lawful Government."

The **communique** appealed to the King for a "firm stand against the traitorous group and to create favourable conditions for the lawful Government."

It said that the two Princes had agreed that "aid without strings" should be accepted and that in addition to aid from Britain, France and USA, Laos "must now request aid from countries following a policy of peace and neutrality and the socialist countries."

On November 11, Right-wing insurgents seized control of the Royal Capital, Luang Prabang.

The military garrison there rallied to Prince Boun Oum Champassak's Revolutionary Committee at Savannakhet.

[The group at Savannakhet, led by Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, had been fighting against the Vientiane Government].

Major Bounpheun Isixiengmay, Commander of the infantry unit which formed most of the garrison in Luang Prabang, on November 11 broadcast a proclamation saying that he no longer recognized the authority of Prince Souvanna Phouma. Prince Souvanna was to have gone to Luang Prabang on November 11, but on learning of the **coup d'etat** in advance while spending the night at Muong Say in the upper Mekong province, he flew back to Vientiane.

Although official reports said that loyalist forces had been deployed, Luang Prabang could not be immediately recovered. At this stage the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Oune Rattikone, also defected to the Rightist rebel camp.

On November 18, Prince Souvanna Phouma told a news conference in Vientiane that USA was backing the Right-wing movement. He said: "The Laotian problem is no longer

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an internal problem, but an international problem.

"Its solution no longer depends on us, but on USA. USA alone can act on the Savannakhet (Rebel) Committee, on which it has great influence."

He said that he had on several occasions urged the US Embassy in Vientiane to give its support to the Royal Government. However, his representations had had no effect.

Asked if he thought USA was at the origin of the Luang Prabang army defection, he said: "I do not know."

The US Embassy later declared in a statement that the US Government had always supported the legal Government of Laos and opposed the division of the country.

Chinese Reaction:

Welcoming the decision of the Laotian Government to strengthen relations with China, an official *communique* issued in Peking on November 20 said:

"Everyone knows that the People's Republic of China was a participant in the 1954 Geneva Conference, a guarantor of the Geneva Agreement and also a close neighbour of the Kingdom of Laos. The Chinese Government has consistently and strictly abided by the Geneva Agreements, the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and the spirit of the Bandung Conference, respected the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and supported the pursuance by the Royal Laotian Government of a policy of peace and neutrality and to bring about domestic unity. China and Laos are friendly neighbours historically; after the Geneva Conference, friendly relations between our two countries underwent a new development.

"The visit paid to China in August, 1956 by the delegation of the Royal Laotian Government headed by Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma was a concrete expression of this development of friendly relations. In their Joint Statement, Prime Minister Phouma and our Premier, Chou En-lai stated that the two Governments agreed to observe the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and develop their good-neighbourly relations and their economic and cultural relations.

"The boundary between our two countries has always been one of peace and friendship and it should always remain so in the future. There exist between our two countries favourable conditions for developing economic and trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. We are convinced that the proposals made recently by the Royal Laotian Government, if realized, would surely be conducive to the establishment and development of friendly and good-neighbourly relations between China and Laos as well as their economic and cultural relations.

"The Chinese Government considers that the present unstable situation in Laos is a result of US imperialist support to the Phoumi Nosavan rebel group. The Chinese Government sternly condemns the crude intervention by US imperialism in the internal affairs of Laos and resolutely supports the legal government of the Kingdom of Laos, headed by Prince Phouma. It believes that, so long as the Laotian people will strengthen their internal unity and resolutely oppose foreign interventionist and subversive activities, they will certainly be able to overcome difficulties in their way ahead, realise the peace, neutrality, national amity and unity of Laos and build the Kingdom of Laos into a prosperous and strong country.

"The Chinese Government hopes that all the participants of the Geneva Conference will strictly abide by the Geneva Agreements and respect the national rights of the Laotian people so as to safeguard the peace, neutrality, independence and unity of Laos."

Soviet Assistance:

On November 23 Prince Souvanna Phouma told a news conference in Vientiane that Russia would begin an airlift of foodstuffs and petrol to the Capital.

After a meeting with the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Alexander Abramov, Prince Souvanna said that the Russians would fly 220,000 gallons of petrol and also sugar, milk and flour from Hanoi.

Vientiane had been short of foodstuffs and petrol because Thailand had placed an embargo on goods crossing the Thai frontier.

Earlier, on November 22 Mr. Alexander Abramov said on arrival in Vientiane that the Soviet Union was "ready to aid Laos in every field".

In Washington, a US State Department spokesman, commenting on November 23 on the Soviet offer of assistance to Laos, said:

"If it could be demonstrated that communist economic and military assistance does in fact preserve the independence and even the true neutrality of any country, then we could welcome this ready Soviet response.

"Unhappily, experience has taught us to have reservations on this score. Therefore, I can only say that we hope that the Laotians will consider carefully the course upon which they seem to be steered."

Trade With North Viet-Nam:

On November 23, the Prime Minister of North Viet-Nam (DR) Mr. Pham Van Dong sent to Prince Souvanna Phouma a telegram suggesting that the frontier between the two countries be opened for trade.

He also invited a friendship delegation to Hanoi.

He said that Laos and North Viet-Nam could have commercial exchanges and co-operate by trading along a frontier region as well as on aviation and meteorology.

Prince Souvanna Phouma replied that he agreed on frontier trading and would authorize Laotians in that region to cross into Viet-Nam to buy salt.

(*The New York Times, The Nation*, Rangoon and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3599:LAO:A]

LEBANON

A. Executive Committee Meeting On Afro-Asian Solidarity: The week-long meeting of the Executive Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity ended in Beirut on November 12.

At the meeting, the Committee accused USA of intervention by repression of liberation movements and by "new attempts to colonize" countries which were rich in raw materials or had strategic value.

It wound up its work after passing resolutions on world problems.

One resolution called for the implementation of decisions taken by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Conakry (Guinea) in Spring of 1960 concerning the granting of funds to "African liberation movements."

It recommended that the permanent Secretariat-General of the Conference "ensure immediate relations with the peoples' organizations in Latin America to form a unified front against imperialism."

It congratulated the Cuban people on their "heroic struggle against imperialist forces" and invited "all Afro-Asian peoples to support the Cuban people."

One of the resolutions proposed the setting up of a "reparations fund to finance under-developed countries." Under the proposal, an International Fund, directed by a neutral committee, would administer long-term loans (of not less than 30 years) granted by the major nations.

In another resolution, the Committee demanded the revocation of all un-equitable Treaties imposed by Britain on Arab States in the Persian Gulf and southern Arabia.

It also demanded the "liquidation" of all "imperialist" military bases in Africa.

It condemned US "intervention" through United Nations in the Congo and attacked USA for "opposing the principle of disarmament and supporting the 'cold war'."

It also demanded that UN adopt the Soviet proposals of "definitive and immediate liquidation of colonialism."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3332:AOA:B; 3345:UAR:B]

MALAYA

A. Proposal For Seating "Two Chinas" In UN: In an interview in London on November 12 on his way home from USA, the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, proposed that both China and Formosa hold seats in United Nations.

He said he had told President D. D. Eisenhower that the Western Powers would be "compelled" by events to change their policy towards China.

His solution would be for the Peking regime to be recognized by UN as the legal Government of China and for Taiwan (Formosa) to hold equal membership as a sovereign State without the name of Nationalist China.

He noted that the Chinese question was one of the most challenging issues for the Western world to solve in the near future.

He explained that Formosa represented an independent sovereign State and ought to be recognized in UN as such under just such a name, "not as Nationalist China." This, he said, would make it possible for the Peking regime to qualify for membership.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3524:MAL:B]

PAKISTAN

A. Defence Support From USA During 1960-61: The Finance Minister, Mr. M. Shoaib, who returned to Karachi on November 11 from a visit to USA and Europe, told newsmen that Pakistan would get $90,000,000 defence support (military aid) from USA during the current financial year 1960-61.

He said that this represented a $10,000,000 increase over the figures for 1958 and added that during his visit to USA he had been assured by influential members of the Democratic Party that aid to Pakistan would be stepped up as a result of the Party's victory in the US Presidential elections.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3490:PAK:C]

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B. Specialists And Administrative Officers To Be Supplied By UN: Pakistan and United Nations on November 17 signed an Agreement under which UN would make available to Pakistan the services of specialists and administrative officers.

Officers provided by UN would be responsible to and under the exclusive direction of the Pakistan Government. In certain respects, they would enjoy diplomatic privileges.

Officers provided under this Agreement would be available to perform operational, executive or managerial functions.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3219:PAK:B]

C. Through Train Service Between East And West Pakistan —Agreement Reached: A five-member Indian delegation, led by the Chairman of the Railway Board, Mr. Karnail Singh, arrived in Rawalpindi on November 15 to resume discussions with representatives of Pakistan on the introduction of a through train service between East and West Pakistan.

The Pakistan delegation was led by the Chairman of the Railway Board, Mr. S. A. Suhrawardy.

The introduction of railway traffic between East and West Pakistan across Indian territory and between West Bengal and Assam was further examined by the delegations on November 17 and 18.

At the end of the three-day talks, a **communique** was issued on November 18 saying that the two delegations had reached agreement on the introduction of a direct rail link for the movement of civilian traffic between East and West Pakistan and between West Bengal and Assam over each other's railway net-work.

It said that the two delegations, which held their discussions in "a spirit of cordiality," had reached agreement as regards "the procedure to be followed for transit traffic."

The proposed arrangements would now be submitted to the respective Governments for approval.

Although the **communique** did not specify "the procedure to be followed," it was reliably learnt that two composite bogies (passenger-cum-goods) from West Pakistan would be allowed to proceed to East Pakistan in exchange for similar facilities for travel between West Bengal and Assam through Pakistan territory. These bogies would be attached to trains of either country.

The two sides were also understood to have agreed on simplification of passport, visa and customs formalities for through passengers.

Under this arrangement, heavy luggage would be deposited in the luggage van and sealed. This van would not be subject to customs check. Passengers would have to be in possession of passports. They, along with luggage in hand, would be examined at the customs check-post on the western and eastern borders.

The Pakistan delegation was stated to have agreed to lay small stretches of track in the East Pakistan-West Bengal border at Hilli, Silchar and at another point to enable through traffic in this region.

It was the expectation of both the delegations that given early approval to the proposed arrangements by the two Governments, through coaches would start running by April, 1961.

It was also learnt that during the talks, Pakistan made a proposal for the first time to provide facilities to run a through bogy from Khokharapar, in the Sind area of Pakistan, to Agra via Ajmer. The Indian delegation was understood to have agreed to consider this request at a later stage.

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *The Indian Express*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3390:PAK:B]

D. Social Reforms—Inquiry Commission Appointed: The Government announced on November 18 the appointment of an 11-man Commission, with Mr. Ghulam Mohiuddin Kasuri as Chairman, to report on measures to be adopted for the eradication of social evils and economically oppressive practices in Pakistani society.

The terms of reference of the Commission were:

(1) To examine the nature and origin of the social customs and practices prevalent in the country which produced ill-health in society or were economically oppressive and act as obstacles to individual welfare and social progress and assess the extent of their effect on individual and social life;

(2) To examine measures so far adopted by the Government or other agencies to combat them and assess the effect of these measures;

(3) To examine and analyze the factors responsible for the continuance of these evils and for the resistance, if any, encountered in combating these;

(4) To suggest ways and means of

(a) Minimizing the effects of the social evils and the economically oppressive customs (as a short-term measure), and

(b) eradicating them completely.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3434:PAK:A; 3490:PAK:E]

TURKEY

A. National Union Committee Dissolved and Re-Constituted: The Chief of State, Gen. Cemal Gursel, on November 13 dissolved and reconstituted the National Union Committee set up to help govern the country after the military overthrow of the *regime* of Mr. Adnan Menderes on May 27, 1960.

The new Committee is composed of 23 "moderate" members of the earlier Committee. The other 14 members of the old Committee, considered as extremists, were ordered to retire and placed under house arrest.

The first public announcement of the move came from Gen. Gursel himself, who in a radio broadcast said:

"I have decided to dissolve the National Union Committee.... at the demand of members of the Committee itself and also upon the urgent request of the Turkish armed forces." He explained that the activities of some Committee members had "endangered the country's higher interests".

He then announced the re-constitution of the Committee, now reduced by 14 members, and read the list of the 23 who were to resume their Committee functions. The new Committee would work closely with the Constituent Assembly which was to be formed in order to re-establish democratic order in the country".

Several ousted Committee men who succeeded in leaving their homes despite the order were arrested by the police and escorted to the Ankara Garrison Command, which had meanwhile broadcast a summons to all troops to rejoin their units.

The move meant a revolution in terms of the Provisional Constitution (of June 13, 1960) written by the original 37-member Committee.

This Constitution stipulated that the National Union Committee was to be composed of the President and the members who had signed the article into law. Fourteen of them were retired by a simple decree.

Observers in Ankara pointed out that under the Constitution, Committee members could be removed only upon their voluntary resignation or upon conviction of a serious crime. It was reported that some ousted members had been brought to the National Assembly building, the seat of the Committee and it was rumoured that they might resign "in a patriotic spirit" to keep the move within constitutional limits.

The two conflicting groups in the former Committee appeared to have been grouped around a few key figures. The 14 ousted "extremists" were mainly young men and lower-ranking members: three captains, five majors, four lieutenant-colonels and two colonels. The key figure was Col. Alparslan Turkes.

The 23 re-instated members included four generals (among them Gen. Gursel and his deputy, Gen. Fahri Ozdilek), eight colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, three majors and two captains. Key figures in this faction were Gen. Madan Oglu, Commander of the Ankara Garrison and Col. Sami Kucuk, who had gone to Istanbul on, as he put it, "urgent personal business". It was believed in Ankara that he went to make arrangements with the Istanbul Garrison Command for precautionary measures in preparation for Gen. Gursel's announcement regarding the re-constitution of the National Committee.

According to observers, indications of this move were first seen six weeks ago when Col. Turkes, considered as "the brains of the May 27 Revolution", was forced out of the post of Under-Secretary to the Prime Minister. This had been followed three weeks ago by the removal of 147 university professors or instructors believed to be influenced by the "extreme" faction.

Gen. C. Gursel's Statement:

Gen. C. Gursel in a statement on November 13 said that he had asked a Committee of Experts to speed up a draft Bill for the creation of a legislative body to work with the National Union Committee. He called this legislative body an "Assembly of Establishment".

He said that the work of the Assembly would be to prepare legislation, while the National Union Committee would act as an Upper House to approve such legislation.

The creation of this Assembly had been one of the points at dispute between Gen. Gursel and his supporters and the 14 younger officers on the National Union Committee, who were dismissed.

He said: "My decision to dismiss these officers will certainly help to speed the creation of the Assembly".

The Assembly would be a transitional body pending national elections which the National Union Committee had pledged, would be held before October 29, 1961.

He said that during the past three weeks the situation within the former National Union Committee was such that not only

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was nothing constructive achieved, but also "our countrymen were plunged into doubt and worry."

He said: "Recent discussions within the Committee took the form rather of open war than of constructive exchanges".

In the presence of 22 members of the new Committee, he added: "It would be wrong to keep within the Committee people who are likely to allow a great nation to fall into dangers.... the decision to dismiss 14 (members) was hard, but the time comes when a man of responsibility must take decisions.

"We promised the first day on our honour that we will bring in democratic rule in Turkey. We shall keep our word.

"Turkey's only future lies within the framework of a democratic regime and an atmosphere promoted by it.

"No one has the right to interrupt our road and seek to denigrate our clean thoughts."

Answering questions, he said: "We have given our word of honour that Elections will be held by October 29, 1961 and this will be done."

He said that the question of the recently dismissed professors would be reconsidered and new decisions taken where necessary and added: "We don't associate ourselves with injustice."

He said that the dismissed NUC officers might be given all kinds of jobs and added: "They are honourable, worthy friends."

He denied earlier reports that the 14 dismissed officers were under house arrest or interned. Following the delivery of his letters dismissing them, he said, he had received replies from some of them accepting his decision and expressing the hope that it would help the country's future.

Asked what was the dismissed men's status at present, he said: "That of any other Turkish citizen."

Among these 14, the first to receive a visa for a new post was Col. Alparslan Turkes, leader of the dissidents who was posted to New Delhi (India).

Two others were reported to have declined the diplomatic posts offered them abroad. An official spokesman said in Ankara that other arrangements would be made for them.

A special cadre had been created in the Turkish Foreign Service for the 14 dismissed officers, which would be known as the "Cadre of Experts". They would be posted as counsellors in Turkish Embassies and Legations.

(*The Times*, London and *The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev, ref. 3509:TUR:C; 3544:TUR:A; 3633:TUR:B]

B. US Aid In Financing Imports: The US State Department announced on November 25 that USA had made available $12,000,000 in Mutual Security funds to assist Turkey in financing imports during the current fiscal year.

This would bring to $46,400,000 the amount which the International Co-operation Administration had made available from Mutual Security defence support funds so far during 1960 to help Turkey maintain her import programme.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3468:TUR:A]

C. Twenty Thousand Convicts Freed: Under an Amnesty Law promulgated on November 21, nearly 20,000 convicts were set at liberty.

In an explanatory statement, Col. Sami Kucuk, a member of the National Unity Committee, said that the new Law would also apply to foreign nationals convicted for fishing in Turkish territorial waters.

The Law virtually pardoned all convicted criminals except murderers of relatives. Life imprisonment was replaced by 24 years' imprisonment.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3632:TUR:A]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. Col. G. A. Nasser Visits Sudan: President Gamal Abdel Nasser arrived in Khartoum on November 15 on a 10-day State visit to Sudan on the occasion of the anniversary of Sudan's 1958 Revolution.

He was welcomed at the airport by the Sudanese President, Gen. Ibrahim Abboud and members of the Sudanese Cabinet.

Col. Nasser was accompanied, among others, by the Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi and the Minister for Presidential Affairs, Mr. Ali Sabri.

Col. Nasser and Gen. Abboud began talks in Khartoum aboard a Nile steamer on November 1.

The Sudanese military regime celebrated its second anniversary on November 17 in the Palace Square in Khartoum where a large gathering was present.

The President, Gen. Ibrahim Abboud, drove into the Square accompanied by the guest of honour, Col. Nasser and took the salute at a parade of Sudanese armed forces held in the Square.

In his speech on the occasion, Gen. Abboud said that he had already signed a law for constitutional reform which would give the citizens an effective part in the Government of the country and local Councils more powers in the development of each region.

In a joint *communique* issued simultaneously in Khartoum and Cairo on November 25, Gen. Abboud and Col. Nasser pledged their loyalty to a policy of neutrality in international affairs.

The communique said that the two Arab leaders undertook to support disarmament measures and any proposals that would help reduce international tensions.

It called for the return of Palestinian Arabs to their fatherland, pledged support for the struggle of African peoples seeking independence and condemned the imperialist attempt to split up the Congolese Republic.

It said that Gen. Abboud had accepted Col. Nasser's invitation to visit the United Arab Republic.

Col. Nasser returned to Cairo on November 25.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3492:UAR:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: Bolshevik Revolution's Anniversary Celebrations In USSR; Soviet Union Creates New Rouble; World Court Elections; Tele-Communication Cables Round The World; "Tiros" And "Discoverer XVII" Launched By USA.

A. Bolshevik "October" Revolution Anniversary Celebrations: Celebrations to mark the 43rd anniversary of the Bolshevik "October" Revolution began in the Soviet Union on November 6.

Party and Government leaders from all socialist and other countries took part in the celebrations.

Mr. F. Kozlov's Speech:

On November 6, the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. F. Kozlov, addressed a rally in the Lenin Stadium in Moscow where 12,000 visitors and Muscovites were present.

He said: "The transition from capitalism to socialism, inaugurated by the October Revolution is the main feature of our time. Soviet victory in peaceful economic competition with capitalism will come in the near future. This is as inevitable as the coming of dawn after night.

"Our domestic position has never been so stable and promising as it is today. Lenin's prediction that Russia will become a mighty land of plenty has come true."

He said that the Soviet Union was gaining confidently on USA in the annual growth of industrial production and its total volume. He added: "We are advancing at a rate which is beyond the powers of the Americans."

Referring to the Anglo-American Agreement on facilities for Polaris submarines in Scotland, he said that USA planned to send her nuclear submarines to prowl near the sea-boundaries of the Soviet Union. Such actions "tie Britain even more strongly to the American chariot" and "sharply increase the danger to Britain herself in case of conflict".

He questioned Britain's sincerity in wanting relaxation of international tension and accused the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan of negotiating the Polaris base Agreement in New York while attending the UN General Assembly (where disarmament was discussed as one of the main questions), and at the same time conducting talks with the Soviet delegation on solving international problems.

He added: "Apparently, the British Government is trying to move in opposite directions all at once.

"We offer the Western Powers to conduct honest negotiations among States on outstanding questions of international relations and consider that this is a highly reasonable way of reducing international tensions.

"Some Western leaders, in particular the British Prime Minister, have more than once spoken in favour of such negotiations. The latest steps of the British Government, however, make us question seriously the sincerity of Mr. Macmillan's statements about the efforts of the British Government to reduce international tensions.

"Only a few days ago, Mr. Macmillan announced in Parliament the signing of an Agreement between Britain and USA under which the American Navy will get a base near Glasgow, Britain's second biggest city, for submarines armed with missiles and nuclear weapons."

He declared it was time that the Western Powers understood the Soviet position and stopped trying Russia's patience. The strength was on the side of the Soviet Union and imperialism could no longer dictate whether there should be war or peace.

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Mr. Liu Shao-Chi's Speech:

The Head of the Chinese State, Mr. Liu Shao-Chi, who arrived in Moscow on November 5 to attend the celebrations, said in a speech at the airport that there should be unity in the socialist camp under the leadership of the Soviet Union.

He conveyed friendly greetings to the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khruschev, and President L. Brezhnev.

He also paid tribute to the results of the Leninist revolution which, he said, was a turning point in the history of mankind. He congratulated the Soviet Union on her brilliant success in building up socialism.

He said that the Soviet Union through her achievements in the fields of science and industry and culture had become a first-rank Power which had left USA far behind.

He noted that the Communist Party of USSR, under the leadership of Mr. N. Khruschev had successfully applied the Soviet Seven-Year Plan and supported the struggle of the oppressed nations for peace.

The world situation at the present time favoured the socialist camp and this evolution had encouraged the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America to believe in the progress of the socialist camp in the struggle for peace.

Now, he said, the forces of peace were sufficiently strong to check the reactionary ones and those of the camp of war. If all peoples united their forces, the socialist camp led by USSR could prevent imperialist forces, led by USA, from sparking off a war.

He affirmed that the unity and firm friendship between China and USSR had stood the test of history and appealed to all socialist countries to strengthen by joint efforts the unity and ties between them.

He added: "Long live the great union between our two countries, long live the unity of the socialist camp under the leadership of USSR."

In a statement on November 6, the Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, Madame Soong Ching Ling, stressed the "unbreakable and eternal friendship" between China and the Soviet Union.

She denied that China had given up the policy of peaceful co-existence.

Her article in all Peking newspapers entitled: "Solidarity of the socialist camp is the hope of mankind", was the main official comment on the Russian Revolution anniversary.

Madame Soong, widow of Sun Yat-Sen, founder of modern China, said in her article that the "imperialist Powers" were failing in their attempt to "split our two great countries, with the final objective of wrecking the unity of the entire socialist camp".

She added: "The imperialists have been exerting a prodigious amount of energy in spreading rumours trying to sell the idea that China considers peaceful co-existence no longer a valid policy. This is a deliberate distortion.

"The policy of upholding peace and doing our utmost for peaceful co-existence among countries of different social systems is the basis of the foreign policy of China and other socialist countries. The socialist nature of our society determines that."

Military Parade:

On November 7, the traditional military parade was held in Moscow's Red Square.

Missiles ranging from 10 feet high "silver needles"—including the type that brought down the American U-2 spy-plane on May 1—to 60-ft giants, were paraded before Soviet leaders and foreign guests. Tanks, conventional artillery and 20-ft.-long atomic cannon also rolled across the Square.

Opening the 25-minute parade, the Defence Minister, Marshal Rodin Malinovsky said that Soviet forces could deal imperialists a retaliatory blow if they violated the peace and from which they would never recover.

He said that opposition led by USA to Russia's peace policy had forced the Soviet Union to strengthen her defences and improve her armed forces.

He said that Mr. Khruschev's attendance at the UN General Assembly in October, 1960 was a great contribution to the Soviet desire for peace.

He added: "At present, as regards weapons and equipment, our Army and Navy have everything needed to guard the frontiers of our State."

He said that the Soviet people were greeting the 43rd anniversary of the Revolution with new economic and scientific successes.

He added: "The genius of Soviet man launched a space-ship with living creatures on board and brought it back successfully."

The Soviet people were successfully carrying out the Seven-Year Plan, thus laying the foundations for a communist society. The world socialist system was exerting an ever-growing influence on the course of world events.

Mass bands then played the Soviet national anthem and a 20-gun salute was fired in honour of the celebrations. A fanfare of trumpets sounded and troops formed up for the parade.

Leading the parade was Gen. Krylov, followed by the cadets of the Officers' Schools and massed drums. Sailors of the Black Sea Navy followed the military academies.

Detachments of the Frontier troops drew special attention from the Soviet leaders on the Mausoleum stand. Then cadets from military schools, young boys in their early teens, marched past, followed by mechanized troops.

After the Soviet paratroopers came the artillery. Guns, increasing in calibre, rolled into the Red Square. Then came rocket troops. Rockets of various shapes and sizes were carried on gigantic lorries.

Civilians participating in the parade carried models of their industrial work—a column carrying a completed flat was popular with the crowds.

Order Of The Day:

In an Order of the Day issued on November 6, the Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Rodin Malinovsky said that the Soviet Union was selflessly fighting for international peace and security.

He declared: "The peace-loving efforts of the Soviet Union and other nations are running up against the stubborn resistance of the US imperialists and their henchmen, who do not want the easing of international tensions. They are pursuing an arms race policy, a policy of dangerous war gambles and of plundering colonial peoples. Soviet servicemen must be extremely vigilant and ready to administer a worthy rebuff to the aggressors".

The Order said that Mr. Nikita Khruschev's speeches at the UN General Assembly and the proposals submitted to the Assembly by the Soviet Government "show convincingly that the Soviet Union is sincerely striving for peace and international co-operation".

Messages:

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the US President, Mr. D. D. Eisenhower sent best wishes to the Russian people—but not to the Soviet leadership.

Customarily, he congratulates the Head of a foreign nation as well as its people in greetings sent on the country's National Day.

His message, addressed to President Leonid Brezhnev said: "On the occasion of the National Day of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the people of USA join me in sending best wishes to the people of the Soviet Union."

The President and the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. J. Nehru, sent messages of greetings to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Prime Minister of USSR respectively.

The mesasge from Dr. Rajendra Prasad said:

"On behalf of the Government and the people of India and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in extending to Your Excellency and through you, to the people of USSR, our heartiest felicitations on this day of your national rejoicing and our best wishes for Your Excellency's long life and personal happiness and for the continued advancement and prosperity of your people.

"I have happy recollections of my recent visit to your great country, which has further strengthened the bonds of friendship between the peoples of our two countries."

Mr. Nehru's message said:

"On behalf of my colleagues in the Government of India and myself, I extend to you, Mr Prime Minister, our most cordial greetings on the anniversary of the Great October Revolution, together with our sincerest wishes for Your Excellency's health and personal welfare and for the continued prosperity of your great country.

"I take this opportunity to express the hope that the friendship between the peoples of India and USSR, already so happily and firmly established, will continue to grow stronger in the interests of our two countries and in the wider interests of peace and happiness of all peoples of the world."

(*Tass*, *The New York Times*, and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 2565: A:OA: A]

B. Soviet Union Creates New Rouble: The Soviet Government on November 14 issued a decree creating a rouble equivalent to 10 old roubles as from January 1, 1961 and changing the foreign exchange rate from the present four roubles per dollar to 90 kopecks per dollar (one rouble has 100 kopecks).

The Decree said: "The Council of Ministers of USSR has resolved to increase the gold content of the rouble and the foreign exchange rate of the rouble as from January 1, 1961.

"The gold content of the rouble shall be established as 0.987412 gramme of pure gold and the purchasing price of the State Bank of USSR for gold as one rouble per gramme of pure gold.

"The rouble-dollar exchange rate has been established as 90 kopecks per one US dollar.

"The Council of Ministers of USSR has instructed the State Bank of USSR to increase the rate of exchange of the

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rouble with the currency of other capitalist countries in conformity with the higher gold content of the rouble. If the gold content of the currency of those countries or their foreign exchange rate is changed, the State Bank of USSR has been instructed to establish the exchange rate of the rouble with due consideration for these changes."

Mr. V. Garbuzov's Statement:

The Finance Minister of USSR, Mr. V. Garbuzov issued the following statement on the new exchange rate of the rouble:

"As a result of the economic progress of our country and the realization by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government of measures designed to increase the purchasing power of the rouble and to strengthen the Soviet monetary system, at the present time conditions have been created for increasing the gold content of the rouble and its exchange rate with regard to foreign currencies.

"The present gold content of the rouble, 0.222168 gramme of pure gold, was established in 1950. The new gold content of the rouble, beginning with January 1, 1961, will be 0.987412 gramme of pure gold. The rouble's exchange rate compared with the US dollar is also being increased. One dollar will now be equivalent to 90 kopecks instead of the four roubles as established in 1950.

"The rouble's new rate of exchange compared with the dollar conforms to the real co-relation of the purchasing value of the currencies.

"In conformity with the increased gold content of the rouble, the State Bank of USSR will raise the rate of exchange of the rouble with regard to currencies of other capitalist countries too.

"In view of the setting of a new exchange rate of the rouble with regard to the currencies of capitalist countries beginning from January 1, 1961 there will be no need for any premiums to the official exchange rates of these currencies with regard to the rouble applied now in the exchange of currencies as well as in clearing of non-commercial payments.

"The raising of the gold content and of the exchange rate of the rouble with regard to the currencies of capitalist countries reflects the Soviet Union's tremendous achievements in peaceful competition with capitalism.

"Inflation is increasingly used in capitalist countries as the most tested and common form of attacking the standard of life of the people, of lowering the real wages of the workers, of shifting to their shoulders the burden of military expenditures and of re-distributing the national income in favour of capitalist monopolies.

"Our Soviet rouble is today the only currency in the world whose gold content has increased compared with the gold standard period when bank notes were exchanged freely for gold. The new gold content of the rouble will be 27.5 per cent higher than it was in 1913. Meanwhile, the gold content of the US dollar is now only 59.1 per cent of the 1913 figure, the £ sterling 34.0 per cent, and the West German mark 59.0 per cent. The greatest devaluation has been suffered by the Italian lira and the Japanese yen whose gold content has dropped to 0.49 and 0.33 per cent of the 1913 parity respectively. The gold content of the French franc, despite the 100 old francs for one new denomination in January, 1959, is still only 62 per cent of the 1913 figure.

"In view of the increase of the gold content of the rouble from January 1, 1961, the exchange rate of the US dollar with regard to the rouble will be 90 kopecks for one US dollar as compared with one rouble 94 kopecks in 1913; the exchange rate of the £ sterling will be 2 roubles 52 kopecks, against 9 roubles 46 kopecks in 1913; the exchange rate of the French franc will be 18 kopecks against 37.5 kopecks; of the Japanese yen—0.25 kopecks against 95.9 kopecks in 1913. The Soviet people who under the leadership of the Communist Party created the most stable currency in the world may be justifiably proud of these successes.

"The monetary circulation in the Soviet Union is stable. The amount of currency in circulation is planned in strict accordance with the commodity funds at the disposal of the State.

"The amount of commodities sold to the population is rapidly increasing. Under the Seven-Year Plan, the output of consumer goods will increase by 62 to 65 per cent against the 1958 level. The results of the first two years prove that this target of the Seven-Year Plan will not only be fulfilled, but even considerably over-fulfilled. The daily concern of the Party and the Government for raising the living standards of the Soviet people is also evident from such measures as the reduction of working hours and the adjustment of the wages and salaries which involves an increase in the earnings of workers and employees in the relatively low income brackets and the gradual abolition of taxes on workers and employees.

"The raising of the rouble's gold content and exchange rate is of serious importance for the solution of economic problems connected with the Soviet Union's foreign economic relations.

"The rouble's new exchange rate provides the possibility for a comparison of the world prices with the wholesale prices in USSR, as the mean world market prices will in the main be levelled through this exchange rate with the mean wholesale prices in USSR. This will make it possible to estimate more correctly the relative profitability of the exports and imports of separate commodities and the profitability of the Soviet Union's foreign trade as a whole, and its trade with separate countries. At the same time, conditions will be provided for strengthening the cost accounting system in the work of Soviet foreign trade organizations.

"The raising of the gold content and of the exchange rate of the rouble will not affect the material interests of other countries. The lowering of the exchange rate of the currencies of capitalist countries in relation to the rouble will entail a corresponding reduction of foreign trade prices expressed in roubles and consequently a corresponding re-calculation of all sums expressed in roubles on the basis of foreign trade prices—credits, clearing account saldos and some other reciprocal payments. As a result of such a re-calculation neither side will suffer any losses or gain any advantages.

"The setting of the rouble's gold content at a level higher than the gold content of the dollar is a reflection of the major economic victories scored by our people under the leadership of the Leninist Central Committee of our Communist Party.

"According to our calculations, Nikita Khrushchov said: 'We shall achieve the task of surpassing the United States of America in per capita production of principal goods in 1970, that is, in 10 years' time. As estimated by economists, we shall produce considerably more per head of the population in 1980 than the United States. In 1965, our per capita consumer production will be at the level of the European countries or even higher.'

"The raising of the rouble's gold content and the establishment of its exchange rate on the basis of its purchasing power will contribute to the further growth of the rouble's international prestige and to ensuring stability in international currency operations."

British Reaction:

A London report on November 15 said: "The revaluation of the rouble announced by the Soviet Union is the most far-reaching and potentially the most important move in the Soviet Union's economic history.

"The currency reform could make the rouble a currency in the Western meaning of the word. It has never been one hitherto.

"By far the most important aspect of the reform is the aim of putting both the internal and external aspects of the Soviet Union's international trade on a cost accounting, instead of an arbitrary, basis.

"There have been some previous tentative moves towards organizing Russia's trade on a basis of relative profitability and cost accountancy. But there has been nothing comparable with the news of revaluation of the rouble from Moscow.

"The immediate effect on foreigners and on foreign trade is relatively trifling. Probably it will be no more than to make the cost of living in Russia a little dearer for diplomatic and foreign visitors.

"The important change is in the Soviet Union's own trading system.

"The official announcement that the new exchange rate will obviate the need for any premiums on foreign currencies implies that the move is a unification of Russia's exchange rates. As such, it is a substantial devaluation of the official exchange rate which has long been meaningless, and a minor revaluation of the tourist rate.

"The latter is the more significant, since the tourist rate is relevant for foreigners in Russia, while the official rate has had no known relevance for anybody.

"On the basis previously announced for January 1, the official exchange rate would have been 40 kopecks to a dollar and the tourist rate 100 kopecks. By the new move, it appears that they will both be 90 kopecks. A foreigner who would have got 100 kopecks for his dollar will instead get 90, and living in Russia will cost him a ninth more.

"Formally, the gold content of the rouble will be a ninth more than the dollar's. This is evidently intended to have some prestige value."

(*Tass* and *The Statesman*,-Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 2449:AOA:A; 2958:AOA:F]

C. World Court Elections: With the election on November 16 of Mr. Kotaro Tanaka (Japan) to the World Court after the first ballot in the UN Security Council and the second in the UN General Assembly, Mr. Radha Binod Pal (India) and Sir Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan) who were seeking re-election were practically out of the race for geographical reasons.

The Security Council had nominated Sir Gerald FitzMaurice (Britain), Mr. Philip Jessup (USA), Mr. Vladimir Koretsky (USSR), Mr. Gaetano Morelli (Italy), Mr. Sapena Pastor (Paraguay) and Mr. Kotaro Tanaka (Japan) to fill the six vacancies in the World Court.

According to observers at United Nations, India and Pakistan knocked each other out in the Assembly, leaving the field to Japan. However, Japan's convincing victory in the Security Council had seemed to indicate that neither of them had a chance, even if it was a straight contest against Japan.

Lobby sources recalled that in 1959 India had yielded to Japan in the election to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) after a deadlocked ballot. They said that the latest victory of Japan was a tribute both to Japanese thoroughness—they reportedly began lobbying a year earlier than India—and their ability to canvass votes, particularly in Western Europe, Latin America and parts of Africa, areas where India was relatively weak.

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The background to the defeat of Mr. Radha Binod Pal (India) was given in the following despatch to *The Hindu*, Madras, from New York on November 18:

"Comment is necessary on the elections to the six vacancies in the International Court of Justice which have just been completed by United Nations. In choosing Judges, members once again seem to have ignored one of the basic guiding principles laid down in the Court's Statute.

"Article IX of the Statute lays down that members, in choosing Judges should ensure that the Court is representative of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world.

"One has only to look at the composition of the Court as it has been and will be following the current elections to realise that this mandate has been dishonoured. The Court will consist of a Judge from each of the five permanent members, USA, the Soviet Union, Britain and China, four from Latin America and one each from Italy, Greece, Japan, Australia, UAR and Poland. This means that the whole of Asia and of Africa and all the civilizations and legal systems they encompass have been allotted two places on the Court, while the remaining 13 Judges come from Europe and the Americas. If the Soviet Union, which has been demanding the revamping of the entire UN structure on the ground that it is at present weighted in favour of the West, wants additional ammunition for her propaganda guns, she could point to the International Court and say that out of its 15 Judges, 12 are from countries of the Western alliance.

"India's nominee, Mr. Radha Binod Pal, fared badly in the current elections, finishing last among the candidates. This result, however, was no surprise to UN observers. The Judges are supposed to be chosen purely on the basis of their recognized competence in International Law, but politics has always played an important part in the elections. The election is by secret ballot, but it is reasonable to guess that USA and West European members did not support Mr. Pal. Even among the Afro-Asian group a majority did not vote for him. With all deference to Mr. Pal's legal attainments, it has to be said that, if India had put forward a candidate who was more widely known at UN, he would have fared better. Two years ago, when Mr. Venkataraman stood for re-election to the UN Administrative Tribunal, he was easily elected and no one said it was the turn of the national of some other country to be given that place. This was because Mr. Venkataraman and his work are known to the UN members.

"When Sir Benegal Narsing Rao was elected to the International Court in 1951, the first Asian to sit on that bench since the Second World War, he was elected not because he was India's nominee, but because he was Sir Benegal. He was so well-known and respected at UN that even Western bloc members supported him, enabling him to defeat a formidable Belgian opponent. But when Sir Benegal died in 1953, they elected Sir Mahomed Zafrullah for the remainder of the former's term on the ground that a Pakistani should be given a chance. Sir Mahomed's term expires at the end of this year and even though he sought re-election, they have elected Justice Tanaka in his place to give a Japanese a turn. If Asia is to have only one representative on the Court, then it will be nine years before another Asian can get on The Hague bench, because Mr. Tanaka has been elected for the full term of nine years.

"There is a good case for the expansion or at least re-allocation of the seats in the International Court. This will have to receive attention when the larger question of the re-organization of the UN structure is considered."

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 2427:AOA:K]

D. Tele-Communication Cables Round The World—Commonwealth Tele-Communications Board Announcement: The Commonwealth Tele-Communications Board announced in London on November 14 that plans were being pushed ahead for the construction of the proposed "round-the-world" system of large capacity tele-communication cables to meet future needs of the Commonwealth.

The Board's annual Report, published on November 14 said that the first link would be a trans-Atlantic cable to be laid in 1961 by Britain and Canada.

This would be followed by a large-capacity cable system right across the Pacific Ocean—at some points four miles deep—to link Australia and New Zealand with Canada and thence, through a micro-wave system across Canada and the trans-Atlantic cable, with Britain.

The announcement said: "It is hoped to complete the laying of the Australia-Canada cable by 1964." After that the cable would go from Australia via Singapore back to Britain, linking India and Pakistan. "There might be spurs into Africa and the West Indies."

The trans-Pacific cable would be over 8,000 nautical miles long, with over 300 under-sea repeaters and would have capacity for at least 80 simultaneous telephone conversations. Any of these channels could be used to provide some 40 to 50 telegraph channels.

The cost of the round-the-world system was estimated at the Commonwealth Tele-Communications Conference in 1958 at £80,000,000. Of this, Britain had provisionally agreed to contribute 50 per cent. The remainder would be shared in various proportions among Commonwealth countries.

In view of the growing number of cable projects, two extra cable ships would be built for Cable and Wireless Limited, one for repairs and the other for laying cables.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3162:AOA:B]

E. Facilities For US "Polaris" Submarines In Scotland: The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, announced in the House of Commons on November 1 that Britain would provide facilities for American *Polaris* missile-firing submarines.

He said that the Government had undertaken to provide sheltered anchorage for a submarine depot ship and floating dock. These facilities would be used by US submarines on routine patrol in peace-time.

The anchorage would be provided in the Holy Loch on the River Clyde and a depot ship would be established there during February, 1961. A floating dock would follow later, while supporting facilities would be provided by the Royal Navy.

He said that the US naval authorities in London and the British Admiralty would co-ordinate routine measures to govern operations of US submarines to prevent the risk of any difficulties arising.

He added that stringent safety precautions would be adopted to prevent any risk to health or safety in normal conditions.

A Liaison Committee would be set up to ensure the fullest possible consultations with the local authorities and interests concerned. Individual submarines would only visit Britain between patrols. Their real home port and their re-fitting base would still be on the other side of the Atlantic.

As regards general control, he said: "We shall continue to rely on the close co-operation and understanding between us and USA on all defence matters. Wherever these submarines may be, I am perfectly satisfied that no decision to use these missiles will ever be taken without the fullest possible previous consultations".

He therefore, felt it right to conclude this Agreement which was in the tradition of Anglo-American co-operation in joint defence carried on by successive British Governments. It would serve and strengthen the NATO alliance.

He added: "At first sight, the addition of these facilities might seem to bring added anxiety, but on reflection I hope the House will feel that this new arrangement does not add to the risks to which we are all inevitably exposed in this nuclear age."

On November 8, he told the House that Britain would have exactly the same control in an emergency on American submarines equipped with *Polaris* missiles in British territorial waters as she had over American bomber or missile bases in Britain.

Answering questions about Britain's decision to allow the US Government to set up a base for its Polaris submarines in Scotland, he said he was satisfied that the US Government would not use these missiles anywhere in the world without the fullest possible previous consultation with Britain and her allies. He said he was using the words "fullest possible consultation" because it might obviously be impossible to have prior consultations in case of a sudden surprise attack against the West. Britain would not insist on such consultations because it was the absolute certainty of retaliation which deterred aggression.

The Labour leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, said the Opposition felt that the fateful decision to use nuclear weapons for the first time by the allies should not be taken by a single Government alone, but only by collective agreement.

Mr. Macmillan replied that it would be nonsense to say that if the enemy attacked America or the allies with nuclear weapons, all the 15 NATO countries should sit around a table to decide about retaliation.

Asked why the base could not be in some other NATO country, he said: "We cannot wriggle out of these responsibilities by saying: 'Let us put it in Holland, France, Germany or Italy'. We had far better exercise our influence by playing our full part in the alliance."

On November 9, Labour members of Parliament approved by an overwhelming majority the view of their "Shadow Cabinet" that the Agreement to provide a base in Scotland for Polaris—carrying US submarines must be accepted as an obligation inherent in the NATO alliance.

The approval was subject to proper arrangements for consultations between USA and her allies before the missile was fired.

The US State Department in a statement on November 7 said that the Agreement under which Britain would provide support facilities for US *Polaris* submarines was part of the defence measures necessitated by the Soviet Union's global ambitions.

A British Admiralty spokesman said on November 1 that no stock of

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Polaris missiles would be landed in Scotland.

He said that several safeguards had been provided to ensure that missile warheads were not fired accidentally.

According to him, operational control was still under joint discussion, but it was felt that there would have to be some form of movement control.

Soviet Comment:

Moscow Radio said on November 1 that Britain was serving the aggressive plans of the US Pentagon by allowing US atomic submarines to be based in British ports.

It declared there was no doubt that the bases would be used for aggression against peace-loving nations and warned that "they will inevitably be the object of retaliatory measures".

(*The Times*, London and *Tass*)

[Prev. ref. 3511:AOA:A]

F. "X-15" Rocket Plane Attains New Speed Record In USA: USA's X-15 rocket plane made a successful first flight on November 15 with the most powerful rocket engine ever built.

The pilot, Mr. Scott Crossfield, made a brief flight with the engine throttled right down and brake flaps open, but the plane still attained a speed of 2,000 m.p.h. and reached a height of 80,000 feet.

At full throttle, the new engine had 57,000 lbs of thrust, four times that of the previous engine, which took the X-15 to record heights and speeds.

The new engine, XLR-99, was eventually expected to exceed 4,000 m.p.h. at nearly 100 miles up.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3516:AOA:E]

G. New Earth Satellite Launched By USA: USA on November 3 launched from Cape Canaveral (Florida) a 90-lbs instrument-packed Earth satellite to investigate some of the problems of radio communications in the near reaches of space.

The satellite, shaped like two buckets joined at the mouth, was designed specifically to measure the positive ion and electron composition of the ionosphere.

A Juno II rocket combination, consisting of a modified Jupiter ballistic missile and three upper stages of solid propellant rockets in clusters, was used in the bid to hurl the pay-load into orbit.

Scientists hoped that the satellite would go into a path with an apogee of about 1,000 miles above the Earth's surface and a perigee of at least 200 miles up.

The US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said that this was the first attempt to take direct, continuous readings on conditions in the ionosphere at such altitudes.

The ionosphere begins about 50 miles above the Earth and extends several hundred miles into space.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3614:AOA:E]

H. "Discoverer XVII" Launched By USA: USA on November 12 put into orbit a satellite carrying a "data capsule", which the US Air Force hoped to catch in the air near Hawaii the following day (November 13).

The satellite, Discoverer XVII, went into a Polar orbit. Officials said that the second stage, weighing 1,100 lbs should cross East European countries several times daily.

It was planned to separate the capsule from the second stage by a signal from the ground.

The capsule was recovered in the sky on November 14 by US Air Force flying box-cars.

The 300-lb gold-plated capsule was separated from its carrier-rocket by a radio signal and was slowed by reverse rockets before parachuting down over the Pacific, where a squadron of flying box-cars equipped with trapeze-like catching devices were waiting.

Maj.-Gen. O. J. Rutland, Commander of the US Air Force's Ballistic Missile Division in Inglewood (California) said that the capsule carried instruments to record sun-spot activity in space.

This was USA's second successful aerial catch by a flying box-car. The first was on August 19, 1960, the day after the launching of Discoverer XIV.

(*The New York Times*, and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3548:AOA:D]

I. Atom-Powered Submarine Launched In USA: The 21st atom-powered submarine of the US Navy was launched at Pascagoula (Mississippi) on October 31.

The 252-ft. submarine was the sixth in the streamlined Skipjack class. It brought to 21 the number of atom-powered submarines the US Navy had so far launched.

Thirteen such submarines had already been commissioned, while eight others were waiting to be commissioned.

Among those commissioned were three Polaris missile-firing submarines, George Washington, Patrick Henry and Theodore Roosevelt. Two others had been launched, bringing to five the Polaris type submarines.

(*US Embassy*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3366:AOA:E]

J. Launching of US Space-Ship Fails: Seven US astronauts on November 21 watched an abortive attempt at Cape Canaveral (Florida), to launch a *Mercury* space-ship of the type in which men might travel through space in 1961.

There were no animals or biological specimens aboard the rocket capsule, which misfired. This was the first US attempt to fire a fully-instrumented Mercury capsule on a ballistic path over the Atlantic Ocean.

Three seconds before the missile was due to leave the launching pad, a minor rocket on its nose ignited. The one-ton capsule and its launching vehicle stayed on the launching pad, but the flaming rocket carried away a 15½-ft-high escape tower, designed to hurl the capsule clear for a parachute landing in the event of an explosion or similar mishap during take-off.

The escape tower crashed to the ground about 700 yards from the launching site.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3642:AOA:G]

K. Shape Of The Earth—Observations Of US Satellite: A Calcutta paper, *The Statesman*, carried the following article by the Science Correspondent of *The Times*, London on October 21, on the shape of the Earth:

"Between Isaac Newton and artificial satellites we have progressed a long way in knowledge of the shape of the Earth. Newton made the first good estimate of the extent of polar flattening or equatorial bulge, using a purely theoretical argument. He was right within 25 per cent and could have done better still if he had known the density of the Earth.

"At the contemporary end of the story, an analysis of only one month's observations of the American satellite Transit I-B launched on April 23, has confirmed an earlier suggestion that the Earth is not only flattened at the Poles but is also pear-shaped, the North Pole being the one that is farther from the Equator.

"The first estimate of polar flattening based on satellite observations was made by Mr. D. G. King-Hele of the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough.

"Polar flattening is calculated from satellite observations by making use of the fact that the plane in which a satellite travels in its orbit does not remain fixed in space while the Earth turns about its axis, but itself rotates slowly about the axis of the Earth. The greater the inclination of the satellite's orbit to the Equator, the greater is this effect. It was therefore important as a test of the method to use a pair of satellites with markedly different inclinations. The orbit of Sputnik II was inclined at an angle of about 65 degrees to the Equator; that of Vanguard I at an angle of 34 degrees. Vanguard I therefore provided a good test.

"Mr. O'Keefe's suggestion that the Earth was pear-shaped—the North Pole being about 100 ft. further from the Equator than the South Pole—arose from the fact that the distance of Vanguard I from the centre of the Earth was not the same at successive nearest approaches but oscillated in a regular way at intervals of 32 days, the greatest difference in height being about six miles. The period of 32 days corresponds with the time taken by the point of nearest approach to complete one circuit of the Earth, so that the satellite, in effect, had sampled all regions.

"The corresponding analysis in the case of Transit I-B has been made by C. J. Cohen and R. J. Anderle, of the US Naval Weapons Laboratory (Virginia.). Again there is a satisfactory difference between the orbits of the two satellites. Whereas the nearest approach of Vanguard I was about 410 miles, that of Transit I-B is 230 miles, and the inclination of its orbit to the Equator is also different—51° instead of 34°. In addition, the methods both of observation and calculation were different in the two cases. By special analyses covering longer periods of time, it is suggested that much more accurate results can be obtained.

"Lack of symmetry between the two Hemispheres has important implications in relation to the structure of the Earth. Classical geodesy has been based on the assumption that the variation of gravity over the Earth's surface is very nearly the same as if the Earth were entirely fluid. A departure from symmetry to the extent deduced implies, as O'Keefe and his colleagues point out, that there is a very substantial load on the surface of the Earth. Following arguments used by Sir Harold Jefferys, FRS, they calculate that this load is in the neighbourhood of 300 lbs a square inch."

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3285:AOA:R]

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AFGHANISTAN

A. Afghan Pilot Seeks Asylum In Pakistan: A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said in Karachi on November 28 that an Afghan pilot had landed at Quetta on November 24 to seek asylum in Pakistan.

He said that according to a preliminary inquiry report, a Piper Cub aircraft piloted by an Afghan national, Abdus Samad Fazli had landed at Quetta at 4.14 p.m. It appeared from reports reaching Karachi that the landing was not the result of any navigational error or mechanical defect in the aircraft. The pilot was still in Quetta, but not under arrest.

On December 1, **Kabul Radio** said that the Afghan Government had asked Pakistan to return the trainer aircraft belonging to Aryana Airlines and its pilot.

It added that the plane had landed at Quetta airport owing to a navigational error.

(*Dawn*, Karachi and *Kabul Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3567: AFG: A]

CEYLON

A. Government Takes Over 2,500 Schools: The Government on December 1 assumed control of about 2,500 aided schools under the powers conferred on it recently by Parliament.

These schools were hitherto under 450 different managements.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, told the Senate that legislation on the take-over would be eventually extended to cover the estate schools used largely by plantation workers of Indian origin.

The acting Minister of Education, Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne, hailed the take-over as "the first step in the Government's programme towards establishment of a system of national education."

The Trotskyist Lanka Sama Samaj Party in a statement welcomed it as "a very desirable step" and appealed to the working classes to give their fullest support to the Government in effecting the transfer of schools, and not "to be provoked into acts of retaliation by vested interests."

With 54 aided schools opting to remain private without State aid and as non-fee-levying institutions, Ceylon would now have five different sets of schools: eight fee-levying private schools which had been operating without State aid, 54 private schools which had now opted to remain private forfeiting State aid and the right to levy fees, over 6,000 free State schools, about 700 schools on the plantations, financed by estate employers and private schools attached to Buddhist temples.

Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic agitation against the take-over of schools continued along the western coastal belt, with parents moving into about 60 school premises to resist the take-over.

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *The Times of Ceylon*, Colombo)

[Prev. ref. 3643: CEY: A]

CHINA

A. Economic Agreement With Cuba: The President of the National Bank of Cuba, Maj. Ernesto Guevara, paid a visit to China from November 18 to December 1 as head of an Economic Mission.

During the visit, he and other members of the Mission were received by the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, the Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai and the Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi.

A significant development during the visit was the conclusion of an Economic Agreement under which China would provide Cuba with an interest-free loan of 240 million roubles between 1961 and 1965.

Maj. Guevara and members of the Mission had talks with the Vice-Premier, Mr. Li Hsien-nien and other Chinese Ministers on trade and other subjects of common interest.

A joint *communique* issued on November 30 said:

"The two parties note with great pleasure that the present development of the international situation tends to become more and more favourable to the peoples of all countries in their cause for world peace, national independence, democracy and progress and to the disadvantage of imperialism. An international united front of the people of the world against the imperialist aggressive forces headed by USA is taking shape and growing stronger day by day.

"Both parties consider that to relax international tensions and safeguard world peace is a common aspiration of all the peoples of the world, including the people of USA. All the threats and obstacles to world peace come from imperialism. The nature of imperialism has not and will never change. The peoples of the world must not have any illusion about imperialism. Both parties resolutely condemn and oppose the criminal activities of US imperialism in intervening in Cuba and suppressing the national and democratic movement in Latin America, using the United Nations flag to dismember and swallow the Congo, engineering and expanding the civil war in Laos, aggravating international tensions and menacing world peace. Both parties solemnly declare that China and Cuba unswervingly support the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa in their just struggles to oppose imperialism and colonialism, strive for and safeguard national independence and develop their national economy and culture and that they will strive unremittingly in defence of world peace.

"During the talks, the Chinese side expressed admiration for and joy over the great victories achieved by the Cuban people in upholding unity and persisting in their armed struggle, have increased their forces from small to big and from weak to strong and finally succeeded in overthrowing the reactionary dictatorship of Batista. It considers that the Cuban people's struggle and victory have provided abundant experience and set an example to all the oppressed peoples in the world, particularly the Latin American peoples, in their struggles to win and safeguard national independence. The Cuban people's struggle and victory are also a strong support to the Chinese people in opposing US imperialist aggression and building socialism. The Chinese side is very glad to see that the Cuban Government and people, under the correct leadership of Prime Minister Castro, have achieved a series of important successes in suppressing counter-revolutionary activities, carrying out agrarian reforms, developing the national economy, organizing the armed militia and wiping out the economic influence of US imperialism. The Chinese side holds that the Cuban Government and people have made tremendous contributions in support of the other Latin American peoples in safeguarding their national independence and State sovereignty and promoting solidarity among the Latin American peoples. The Chinese side praises and supports the revolutionary Havana Declaration adopted by the Cuban people and expresses admiration and thanks for the resolute and courageous step taken by the Republic of Cuba to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. The Chinese side sympathizes with and supports the unremitting efforts made by the Cuban Government and people to carry out peaceful construction and eliminate tension in the Caribbean area, firmly opposes and sternly condemns the US imperialist intervention and aggression against Cuba and re-affirms the unshakable stand of the Chinese Government and people that they will do everything possible to support and assist the Cuban people's just struggle. The Chinese side is of the firm belief that the heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of Prime Minister Castro and with the support of the other peoples of Latin America and the rest of the world, including the brotherly assistance of the countries in the socialist camp, will certainly be able to defeat all the attacks of the enemy and realise the great revolutionary aims set in the Havana Declaration by firmly upholding unity and persisting in struggle.

"The Economic Mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government expresses its admiration for the great achievements obtained in all the fields of socialist construction by the Chinese people who, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Government, have overcome all kinds of difficulties and advanced along the correct path of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune with unparalleled enthusiasm. The Mission acclaims the fact that the Chinese Government and people have stood steadfastly at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in defence of world peace. It is very glad to see that the Chinese Government, together with friendly countries, has made unswerving efforts in the struggle for bringing about peaceful co-existence among nations with different social systems. The Chinese leaders point out with emphasis that relaxation of international tensions, elimination of the state of 'cold war' and the achievement of a peaceful international environment are essential to China's economic construction. The Economic Mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government fully understands

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and supports this correct stand of China's. The Mission conveys the Cuban people's profound friendship for the Chinese Government and people who resolutely support the Cuban revolution; it condemns US imperialism for continuing to manipulate United Nations to unlawfully deprive the People's Republic of China of its rightful position in United Nations. The Mission states that Cuba fully supports the Chinese people's just struggle for the liberation of their own territory, Taiwan.

"During the talks, the Economic Mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, invited the Government of the People's Republic of China to send a Government delegation to visit Cuba and the Chinese Government accepted this invitation with honour.

"Both parties point out with great pleasure that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Cuba are being constantly developed and strengthened in accordance with the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and the spirit of the Bandung Conference in their common struggle to defend national independence and world peace.

"During the visit of the Economic Mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government led by Maj. Guevara to China, there was concluded between China and Cuba an Agreement on Economic Co-operation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, under which the Chinese Government will provide the Republic of Cuba with a loan of 240 million roubles without interest between 1961 and 1965 for the use of supplying complete sets of equipment and other technical aid to help Cuba develop her economy. On the basis of the Trade and Payments Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Cuba of July 23, 1960, the two parties signed the Trade Protocol for 1961 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Cuba which provides that in 1961, the Chinese Government will buy one million tons of sugar from Cuba and other Cuban exports, while the Cuban Government will buy Chinese exports of an equivalent value.

"On the basis of the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Co-operation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Cuba of July 23, 1960, the two parties signed the Protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on the implementation of the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Co-operation between the two countries, under which the Chinese Government will help Cuba train her technical personnel. The signing of these Agreements and Protocols will further consolidate and expand the relations of mutual help and co-operation between China and Cuba and benefit the common upsurge in the economy and culture of the two countries as well as the further development of friendship between the two peoples. Both parties consider that the consolidation and development of friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples not only are in the vital interests of the two peoples, but will also help promote friendship between the Chinese people and the other Latin American peoples and the common cause of safeguarding world peace."

On November 26, Cuba's first Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Mr. Oscar Pinto Santos, presented his credentials to the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic, Madame Soong Ching-ling.

(*China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3627:CHI:B]

B. CPPCC Tibet Committee Session: It was made known in Lhasa in the third week of November that the second plenary session of the Tibet Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) had decided to organize people's communes for the first time in the Region.

The Committee called on "members of the middle and upper strata in Tibet to carry out ideological re-moulding, work hard and rally round the Chinese Communist Party and march forward under the illumination of Mr. Mao Tse-tung's thinking and the three Red flags of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's communes."

The Chairman of the Tibet Committee, Mr. Tan Kuan-san, in a report to the session said that the "democratic reform in the agricultural districts and the movement in the pastoral districts against rebellion, unpaid forced labour and slavery and for the interests of both the herdsmen and the livestock-owners" had spread to an area with a population of 1,010,000.

He said: "The movement against rebellion, feudal privileges and exploitation and oppression has been carried out among most of the monasteries and monks and nuns and this has enabled the Tibetan people to enjoy genuine freedom of religious belief.

"The million emancipated serfs have shown an unprecedented patriotic spirit and enthusiasm in production after they became the masters of the new society and the land. Over 100,000 households have organized themselves into mutual-aid teams and have achieved a bumper harvest this year (1960).

"As a result of the success of the democratic reform, the carrying out of the buying-out policy by the Communist Party and the Government and the strengthening of the united front work with the members of the upper strata, Tibet's united front has been consolidated and expanded".

The future tasks in Tibet, he stressed, would be to lay a firm foundation for building a new socialist Tibet. This would be achieved through continuing to mobilize the masses, strengthening national defence in every aspect and the people's democratic dictatorship, carrying the democratic reform to its conclusion, gradually developing the mutual-aid and co-operative movement, greatly promoting production in agriculture and animal husbandry and correspondingly developing the work in communications, transport, culture and health.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay and *China Today*)

[Prev. ref. 3656:CHI:C]

INDIA

SUMMARY: Crown Prince Akihito's Visit; US Farmer Team's Report On Aid For Agriculture; International Electro-Technical Commission Meeting; Pension Scheme For Central Government Employees; Chiefs Of Army And Air Force Staffs Appointed; Increase In Sugar Production.

A. Crown Prince Akihito's Visit: Crown Prince Akihito of Japan, accompanied by his wife, Princess Michiko, arrived in New Delhi on November 29 on a nine-day goodwill visit to India.

They were received at the airport by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the Prime Minister, Mr. J. Nehru, Cabinet Ministers, diplomats and the Mayor of Delhi.

The State reception at the airport included a 21-gun salute and an inter-Services guard of honour which was inspected by the Crown Prince.

Welcoming the Royal couple, Dr. Prasad described their visit as "a most auspicious and significant event in the history of Indo-Japanese relations."

He expressed the hope that the visit would bring India and Japan "yet closer together in spirit and in endeavour towards our common ideal of world peace."

Crown Prince Akihito, who was representing the Emperor of Japan and returning Dr. Prasad's visit to Japan two years ago, thanked Dr. Prasad on his behalf and on behalf of Princess Michiko for his welcome speech.

He said it was their long-cherished desire to visit this country "where one of the great civilizations of mankind originated."

During the State drive from the airport to Rashtrapati Bhawan (President's House) Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko were given a warm reception by large crowds that lined the route.

Within a few minutes of their arrival at Rashtrapati Bhawan (President's House) Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko called on the President. Later, Mr. Nehru paid a courtesy call on the Royal couple.

State Banquet:

In the evening on November 29, the President, Dr. R. Prasad held a State banquet in honour of Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko.

In a speech on the occasion, he said:

"May I on behalf of the people and the Government of India extend to Your Imperial Highnesses once again in a most hearty welcome to our country. We welcome you as the personal representative of His Imperial Majesty and also as the shining symbol of the new era in Japan. We have been looking forward to your visit for some time, and as I said earlier in the day, it signifies an important stage in the history of Indo-Japanese relations.

"For me, who had the privilege of visiting your country some two years ago, this occasion brings back cherished memories of a great and beautiful country and a charming and dynamic people. I returned to India with the lasting impression that the bonds that link us will grow stronger as time passes, for our ideals are the same and spring from the same ancient traditions. The visit of Your Imperial Highnesses will reinforce these ties of understanding and mutual regard and strengthen our efforts for the establishment of lasting peace in the world."

Prince Akihito, replying to Dr. Prasad's speech, said:

"The Princess and I are very grateful to you for the warmth of your welcome. We have been deeply touched by the kind words of the President, which I believe have been addressed, not only to us personally, but to my father, the Emperor, and to the Japanese people whose unity the Emperor symbolizes.

"Mr President, it is my great privilege to return on behalf of my father the Emperor, the courtesy of your memorable visit to Japan, which has left upon our people's mind a very deep impression of your great and benevolent statesmanship."

On November 30, Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko visited Rajghat and placed a wreath on Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi.

The same day (November 30) they were the guests of the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru at lunch.

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In the evening, Prince Akihito laid the foundation stone of the India International Centre in New Delhi.

The Centre, which is being built with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation, is being established for the promotion of understanding and amity among the different communities of the world.

Speaking on the occasion, Prince Akihito said that India had become one of the most important cross-roads of Eastern and Western cultures and the functioning of the International Centre could be of great significance, not only for the cultural development of India, but for the world.

He recalled the address by Mr. Nehru at a similar institution in Japan three years earlier and said that "the relationship between these sister institutions will be most cordial and profitable in the years to come".

Civic Reception:

On November 30, Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko were given a civic reception at Delhi's historic Red Fort.

The Mayor of Delhi, on behalf of the citizens of the city, presented Princess Michiko with a Banarasi stole and Prince Akihito with a sandalwood casket.

There were shouts of "Kangei" (Japanese for "welcome") and cheers as Prince Akihito rose to reply to the civic address.

He said that though India and Japan had evolved different patterns of culture, the two countries had always had close cultural contacts through religion, philosophy and the fine arts from ancient times. This provided the basis for the goodwill the Japanese people had for India and also the "necessary foundation for co-operation in the new age between the peoples of the two countries".

India, he said, was making rapid economic progress which was the culmination of the historical and cultural traditions of the country.

He added: "The whole Japanese people believe that India will achieve massive success in the near future and they hope that this country will strive for the peace and progress of Asia and thus contribute to world peace".

Mr. Nehru in a speech on the occasion said that despite the differences that India sometimes had with Japan, the two countries had the same basic approach to the problems of the world, namely, "to prevent the use of nuclear power for evil purposes. This means that war, whether on a small scale or a large scale, must be avoided".

He said that often, relations between countries were based on temporary reasons, such as expediency or fear, which foundered when these reasons no longer existed. Such were the ties based on military alliances. He hoped that Indo-Japanese relations continued to be based on more permanent factors.

On December 1, Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko visited a Community Development block at the village of Niatulli, ten miles from Delhi.

In the evening (December 1), Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko were accorded a reception by the India-Japan Friendship Association.

In a brief address, Prince Akihito said that, despite the different methods adopted by India and Japan in tackling various political problems, the basic approach of both countries to problems like world peace were essentially the same.

He said that the relations between the two countries were being rapidly enlarged from cultural to economic and political co-operation and he was convinced that the bonds between India and Japan would be strengthened in the coming years.

On December 2, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, held a reception in honour of the Royal visitors in the Mughal Gardens of Rashtrapati Bhawan (President's House).

In the evening (December 2), Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko held a banquet at which Dr. Prasad, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Mr. Nehru were among the 200 guests present.

Speaking on the occasion, Prince Akihito said that he had been convinced during his current visit to India that "there is a very wide field of co-operation" between India and Japan.

He said he could now better appreciate the strenuous efforts being made by the leaders and the people of "this great Republic for their own interest and for the common good of mankind".

He added that he and Princess Michiko had received the "warmest welcome" wherever they went and "we have received the benefit of the kindest attention of the President himself and the thoughtful arrangements of the Government of India".

He added: "All this has made us feel quite at home and has made our stay pleasant and fruitful".

The President, Dr. Prasad, replying to the toast proposed by Prince Akihito, said he was also convinced that the field of co-operation between India and Japan "is ever widening".

He said: "Like your people, we too are dedicated to the belief that human progress and happiness are indivisible and can be attained only by the common efforts of all nations to live together in friendship, co-operation and mutual understanding".

On December 3, Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko left Delhi for Agra where they visited the Taj Mahal and Agra Fort.

They arrived in Gaya on December 5 and visited the Buddhist shrines there.

With their departure from Patna for Khatmandu (Nepal) on December 6, their visit to India came to a close.

Farewell Message:

In a farewell message on December 6, Prince Akihito expressed his "heart-felt thanks for the most cordial welcome" accorded to him and Princess Michiko during their stay in India.

He said that with the friendly sentiments shown to him and Princess Michiko by the Government and the people of India, he believed that the existing friendly relations between India and Japan would be further strengthened year after year.

He added: "We have seen many things in India which gave us deep impressions, and we have met a great number of people of India who will ever remain in our hearts.

"The very warm, friendly sentiments shown us by the Government and people of India are not for us alone but they are also, I am firmly convinced, towards the Japanese people. These and other personal experiences makes me believe that the existing friendly relations between India and Japan will be further strengthened year after year.

"This happy relationship will certainly contribute to the prosperity of our two countries and eventually serve the greater cause of world peace. We are extremely happy to be able to go back to Japan with very pleasant memories of our visit to India. I wish to thank you all again for your wonderful hospitality".

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta, *The Hindustan Times* and *The Indian Express*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 2324:JAP:A]

B. US Farmer Team's Report On Aid For Agriculture: It was made known in New Delhi that the 12-member team of American farmers which visited India early in 1960 had recommended that the aid programmes of the US Government for agriculture should be on a long-range basis and "geared to fit into India's Five-Year Plans."

The team, which visited all parts of the country, made several recommendations for the future pattern of US agricultural aid to India.

It was suggested that the aid given under the TCM programme should be continued and strengthened and the sending of high-calibre personnel and practical help in know-how and equipment should be maintained.

The team suggested that the US Government should also assist in the improvement of highways and the transport system in India. It also urged a more rapid movement of goods and a more efficient system of traffic.

It added that the US authorities should continue assistance in research and make certain that the practical demonstration method was used.

It also stated that help should be given to Indians in the production of improved implements, including small tractors that could be manufactured in India at a low cost, serviced by trained mechanics and operated economically.

The US Government should also help in providing good seeds, expand exchange programmes to provide for "person-to-person contacts," with greater emphasis on selecting genuine farmers in exchange programmes and suitable persons in other fields.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3475:INI:E; 3581:INI:D; 3619:INI:C]

C. New Envoy To West Germany: According to a Government Press Note issued on December 2, Mr. Parakat Achutha Menon, Ambassador of India to Argentina, was appointed Ambassador of India to West Germany.

He would take up his new post in January, 1961.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 2602:INI:E]

D. International Electro-Technical Commission Meeting: The 25th annual meeting of the International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC) was inaugurated in New Delhi on October 31 by the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

The IEC, which was meeting in an Asian country for the first time, is the oldest international standardization organization. It was founded "to facilitate the co-ordination and unification of national electro-technical standards and to co-ordinate the activities of other international organizations in the field".

About 400 delegates from 25 countries attended the 12-day meeting.

Inaugurating the meeting, Dr. Radhakrishnan said that while there was need for standardization in the field of sciences, such as electricity, in which IEC was engaged, there was even greater need for

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exact meanings of words used in the context of international relations.

Many differences between nations existed because people meant different things when they used terms or phrases like 'cold war', "socialism" and "democracy". Many of the tempestuous debates in UN, he said, were due to the ambiguity in the meaning of words used. A proper definition of these would help greatly in bringing about peace and progress.

He said that with technological developments the people of the world were coming closer and stressed the need for bringing about a world community but, he added, mankind had failed so far in achieving this object. He hoped that science would help in bringing about a unified world by means such as the present Conference, as "every step which helps the exchange of information across frontiers is a gain".

The Central Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, who presided, said that the drawing up of international standards for manufactured goods would help countries like India to increase exports in view of the severe competition facing them in foreign markets.

While welcoming the laying down of international standards, he said that they should, as far as possible, suit India's requirements as local industries had to operate under different circumstances than those prevailing in other countries.

The President of IEC, Dr. Ivar Herlitz, said that the fact that the current meeting was being held in Asia for the first time was a source of great satisfaction and reflected the changing character of the organization. There were now 35 members of IEC, representing more than three-fourth of the world's population, and the meeting in India was the natural consequence of the organization's expansion.

During its meeting, the IEC finalized international standards concerning several electrical goods.

These standards, which would be published as IEC recommendations, related to a wide range of subjects such as thermal endurances of enamelled wire, insulation resistance of solid insulating materials, unification of sizes and tolerances of round cells, crystal units, rotary wafer switches, toggle switches, connectors, isolators, and earthing switches.

It also approved a large number of draft recommendations for circulation to member-nations for their comments.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

E. Pension Scheme For Central Government Employees: According to a Pension Scheme finalized on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, tens of thousands of Central Government employees who had put in long terms of temporary service were expected to benefit.

Under the Scheme, temporary employees would get pension for the entire period of their service and not on the date of their confirmation or on the basis of 50 per cent of the temporary service, as had been done earlier.

It was also decided that, for purposes of pension calculations, all allowances other than those eligible for full accounting should be counted on the basis of 50 per cent.

Under the existing dispensation, some allowances were taken into account fully, some others to the extent of 50 per cent and the rest not recognized at all.

The new Scheme would combine administrative convenience with a fair measure of justice to the several thousand temporary employees who would otherwise have been denied some legitimate benefits because of the exclusion of some service periods and allowances for the computation of pension.

With the simplification of pension computation under the new Scheme, arrangements would be made to ensure payment of pensions to employees immediately on retirement. It was decided that in each department or office, an officer of appropriate rank should be specifically charged with initiating action on the completion of pension records and documents of every employee one year before his retirement.

Besides preparing every six months a list of officers attaining the age of superannuation in 12 to 18 months, the Special Officer would ensure finalization of pension cases in time.

A procedure was also evolved whereby in cases in which some dues are outstanding against an employee on the date of his retirement, the payment of his pension and gratuity would be made on the due date on his furnishing a suitable surety or cash deposit or on his agreeing to a portion of his death-cum-retirement gratuity being withheld.

It was learnt that the additional burden would be of the order of nearly Rs. 2 crores annually in the initial stages. It was expected to be considerable, particularly after 1970, when larger and larger numbers of the so-called temporary employees would retire.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3595:INI:L; 3669:INI:G]

F. Lt.-Gen. P. N. Thapar Appointed Chief Of Army Staff: A Press Note issued in New Delhi on December 3 said that Lt.-Gen. P. N. Thapar, GOC-in-C, Western Command, had been appointed Chief of the Army Staff in the rank of General, in succession to Gen. K. S. Thimayya.

Gen. Thimayya's tenure of office would expire on May 8, 1961.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3532:INI:T]

G. Air-Marshal A. M. Engineer Appointed Chief Of Air Staff: It was made known in New Delhi on November 24 that Air-Marshal A. M. Engineer had been appointed Chief of the Air Staff in succession to Air-Marshal S. Mukerji, who died in Tokyo two weeks earlier.

Air-Marshal Engineer was Deputy Chief of the Air Staff until 1958, when he was appointed Managing Director of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore.

(*The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3660:INI:N]

H. Sindri Fertilizers Ltd. Amalgamated With Hindustan Fertilizers Ltd.: According to a Government order issued in New Delhi on November 27, Sindri Fertilizers Limited would be amalgamated with Hindustan Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited to form the Fertilizer Corporation of India as from January 1, 1961.

The new Company would have an authorized capital of Rs. 75 crores and would have its headquarters in Delhi. Mr. Damle, Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Chairman of both the amalgamating companies, would head the new Corporation.

The Corporation would take over the Sindri, Nangal and Trombay Fertilizer Plants in the first instance and possibly the Rourkela and Neiveli Fertilizer Plants as well at a later stage. It would be responsible for all new fertilizer projects in the public sector, including the proposed Nahorkatiya plant.

The headquarters organization of the new Corporation would consist of the Chairman, a financial adviser and a chief accounts officer. Each plant would be placed under a resident director or general manager.

The formation of the Fertilizer Corporation marks another step in the reorganization of the public sector in holding corporations managing a number of producing units. Hindustan Steel, the Heavy Engineering Corporation (the Heavy Machine Building Plant, the Heavy Forge and Foundry and the Mining Equipment Plant), the National Coal Development Corporation, Hindustan Insecticides (the Delhi and Alwaye D.D.T. Plants), the Heavy Electricals Corporation (the Bhopal, Soviet and Czech Plants) and the Drugs Corporation are all the result of the integration of two or more companies or projects in a single parent body.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref 3098:INI:L; 3619:INI:B]

I. Two Aluminium Plants To Be Set Up: It was announced in New Delhi on December 1 that the Government had approved the establishment of two new plants for the manufacture of aluminium. It also sanctioned the expansion of two existing units.

This programme was expected to add 44,000 tons of capacity, making a total of 80,000 tons by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

The actual demand in 1965-66 would be of the order of 150,000 tons, or roughly twice the capacity planned.

The new plants would include a 20,000-ton unit for Tendulkar Industries in Bombay. This would be sited in the Koyna area, being dependent on the local bauxite deposits and electric power.

The second smelter would be set up at Mettur in Salem district by Mr. R. Venkataswamy Naidu of Coimbatore and was expected to produce 10,000 tons.

These would be in addition to the 20,000-ton Hindustan Aluminium Corporation smelter proposed at Rihand, in UP.

Under the expansion scheme, Indian Aluminium would double the capacity of its Hirakud smelter to 20,000 tons and the Aluminium Corporation of India would go up to 7,500 tons at Asansol.

The new plants and the expansion programme were expected to materialize by 1965-66, raising the indigenous capacity to 82,300 tons per annum, which would yield a production of 80,000 tons.

(*The Times of India*, Bombay)

[Prev. ref. 3581:INI:C]

J. Pig-Iron Plants In Private Sector: It was announced in New Delhi on November 27 that the Government had decided to permit the setting up in the private sector of pig-iron plants with a capacity of up to 100,000 tons per annum each.

This, it was stated, might assist the realization of the Third Five-Year Plan target of 1.5 million tons of saleable iron by 1965-66.

Production from such units would not be subject to the price and distribution controls which applied to the major producers. This incentive was proposed to compensate for the disadvantages of small-scale production.

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The Industrial Policy Resolution stipulated that all new iron and steel plants should be in the public sector, although private participation in specified cases was not ruled out in the national interest.

Hitherto, it had been the Government's policy to license private iron plants of only up to 15,000 tons per annum capacity. Six such units had been licensed, of which only two had actually gone into production in Orissa and Coimbatore respectively.

It was on account of the desirability of improving the economics of the small iron units that it had been felt necessary to raise the permissible capacity to 100,000 tons.

It had been calculated that the requirements of pig-iron would be of the order of 1.5 million tons per annum by the end of the Third Plan.

The draft outline of the Third Plan had stated that this demand would be met as follows: Bhilai—300,000 tons; Durgapur—300,000 tons; Indian Iron and Steel—200,000 tons and the Bokaro Plant—350,000 tons. The remaining 35,000 tons would be produced by small units in the private sector and also in the low shaft furnace pig-iron plant that might be set up at Neiveli.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3570:INI:G; 3694:INI:I]

K. Increase In Sugar Production During 1959-60: The Indian Sugar Mills Association announced in Calcutta on November 26 that the total sugar production in India for the period 1959-60 (November, 1959—October, 1960) amounted to 2,420,000 tons as against 1,918,000 tons of the 1958-59 period.

These figures excluded 51,000 tons produced prior to November, 1960, for the period 1960-61 as against the corresponding figure of 31,000 tons of the period 1958-59.

The off-take from factories during October, 1960 was 169,000 tons as against 172,000 tons during the corresponding period in 1959. The total despatches in the period 1959-60 were 2,018,000 tons as against 2,105,000 tons in 1958-59, which also included about 30,000 tons of sugar despatched by the factories for export.

The closing stocks with the factories on October 31, 1960, were 549,000 tons (excluding 41,000 tons of stocks out of the 1960-61 season's output produced before November, 1960) as against 153,000 tons on the same date in 1959 (this also excluded stocks of 20,000 tons produced for the 1959-60 season before November, 1959).

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3203:INI:N; 3596:INI:O]

L. Special Powers (Press) Amendment Bill Passed In Punjab: The Punjab Legislative Assembly on November 22 unanimously passed the Special Powers (Press) Amendment Bill empowering the State Government to prohibit the publication of objectionable matter in newspapers.

The Bill, which replaced a recently-promulgated Ordinance, empowered the State Government to extend the period of ban on the publication of "prejudicial matter" from two to six months.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Pratap Singh Kairon, who piloted the Bill, said that the measure was necessary to meet the threat to public order caused by the persistent and calculated Akali propaganda, prejudicial to the maintenance of communal harmony.

Several Opposition members objected to the Bill on the ground that it curtailed the freedom of the Press.

(*The Times of India*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3584:INI:N]

IRAQ

A. 4,000-Year-Old Statues Unearthed: The Director-General of Antiquities, Mr. Taha Baqar, announced on November 29 that American archaeologists had discovered 50 statues over 4,000 years old in southern Iraq.

He said that the statues, some engraved with gold, were from the dynastic period, i.e., the Sumerian civilization, which had flourished from about 4,000 BC to 2,000 BC.

American excavations in the area from 1889 to 1900 and in the last decade had unearthed many Sumerian texts, including clay tablets believed to be 4,000 years old, bearing inscriptions regarded by experts as the world's oldest known literature.

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3631:IRQ:A]

MALAYA

A. Tengku Abdul Rehman's Visits To Canada, USA, UK And Holland: The Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rehman, arrived in Canada in the third week of October.

On October 24, he addressed the Royal Commonwealth Society at a dinner in Toronto and uttered the warning that the British Commonwealth must tighten its links or face disintegration.

He said that the changing face of the Commonwealth, from a small number of member-nations confined to the same racial group, was going to make unanimity increasingly difficult at a time when the world was torn by a conflict of opposing aims and ideals.

He said: "I consider that unless the principle of agreement by majority is accepted, there is a danger that the present association may become a farce, disintegrating into a coffee-house discussion because of indecision.

"Only by agreeing to the majority principle will the association of the Commonwealth be able to cope with its increasing size and be of durable value to all members."

He hinted that he would like to see the Commonwealth vote en bloc at United Nations. Tighter links would allow the Commonwealth "to present a united front on major issues of world concern." This had not been done, he added, except on economic or financial matters.

He pointed out that one of the major issues facing the world at the moment was apartheid in South Africa, whose actions "run completely counter to the partnership of the Commonwealth."

He indicated that his nation was not in favour of admitting South Africa, which was to become a Republic, back in the fold of the 12-member Commonwealth.

He said: "If the other members of the Commonwealth are agreed that she should be admitted, then Malaya will be reluctant to exercise her veto out of respect for the views of other members, but we will continue with our trade boycott of South African goods.

"A multiracial Commonwealth must live and work in the spirit of multi-racial ideals."

He added: "Another reason for seeking a new direction for the Commonwealth is that we must not be misled by our common ideals of peace and progress and freedom into believing that we have achieved some kind of Utopia.

"Anomalies do exist in the Commonwealth and without any doubt at all, the most extraordinary one of these is South Africa's policy of apartheid.

"Apartheid is not only a mockery, but a violation of faith. And I am happy to say here that your Prime Minister shares my views."

He said that Commonwealth members could help South Africa see the folly of her policy and help her mend her ways. "She must be brought to realize that apartheid is a most tragic mistake because there is no knowing where such a policy may lead."

In USA:

Tengku Abdul Rehman arrived in Washington on October 25 to begin a three-day official visit to USA.

Welcoming him, the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter said that in the task of unifying diverse groups and communities, Malaya had set an example to many young countries and some older ones, too.

On the second day of his visit (October 26) Tengku Abdul Rehman had an hour's conference with President D. D. Eisenhower and senior American officials.

Later in the day (October 26) he had a meeting with the US Secretary of State, Mr. Christian A. Herter. He later said that he had asked for the moral support of USA in backing his plan to solve the problem of West New Guinea. He declined to go into details of his proposal before he had discussed it with Indonesian and Dutch officials.

In a speech at a National Press Club luncheon in Washington on October 27, Tengku Abdul Rehman proposed that USA should call an international conference to discuss the "vexing problem" of communist China.

He said that UN recognition of the Peking regime was necessary if the communists were to agree to an East-West Disarmament Agreement. China could not be ignored because she could easily put 25,000,000 men into the field of battle.

He added that the West New Guinea (Irian) dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands must be settled to avert possible communist exploitation of the situation and the resulting trail of disaster and misery.

He said that Malaya could not join S-EATO, although she would not be neutral in the struggle between communism and freedom.

In UK:

Tengku Abdul Rehman arrived in London on November 12 on a 10-day visit to UK.

Speaking to newsmen at London airport, he re-iterated his suggestion that both the Chinese People's Republic and Formosa should hold seats in United Nations. Formosa should be recognized as an independent sovereign State and should not be called Nationalist China.

On November 17, he told a news conference in London that he had written to the Dutch Prime Minister, Prof. Jan de Quay, that he would like them to meet to discuss the West Irian issue.

When a newsman asked if his plan included a temporary international trusteeship administration for the disputed territory, he said he could not disclose what

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his proposals were until he had discussed them with Dutch leaders. He had discussed his ideas with Indonesian leaders and their reaction had been encouraging to a certain degree.

He said that the Indonesian authorities had to a certain extent agreed that he should use his good offices to try and bring about a settlement of the question of West Irian.

Referring to South Africa's policy of apartheid, he said: "Our stand against South Africa has not changed. We are carrying out an extensive economic boycott." He had recently written to various Prime Ministers of countries in the non-communist world asking them to do the same and replies had been received from many. Most of the countries of Asia had admitted that they had no economic and trading relations with South Africa. These countries included India and Indonesia.

Replying to questions about Congo, he said that Malayan troops would be kept there as long as they were required by United Nations.

On his Government's attitude towards communist China, he said that his country did not have any diplomatic relations with Peking. His country would have no dealings with communist China even if she was made a member of UN. But, he added, it was unreal and impractical to exclude communist China from UN. Unless China was admitted to UN, there was not much chance of achieving success in disarmament.

In Holland:

Tengku Abdul Rehman and the Dutch Prime Minister, Prof. Jan de Quay, met at The Hague for two hours on November 25 for talks on the West Irian dispute between Holland and Indonesia.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. J. M. A. H. Luns, also took part in the, talks.

A joint communique issued at The Hague on the night of November 25 said that Tengku Abdul Rehman "noted with satisfaction that Holland was willing to subject her policies in West Irian to the scrutiny and judgment of United Nations".

It added that Holland "greatly appreciated the activities and constructive interest" in the matter by Tengku Abdul Rehman.

It said that the Tengku, who had similar talks on the question with other Governments, as well as the UN Secretary-General, Mr. D. Hammarskjoeld, would, in the light of the outcome of these various talks, consider whether at a later stage further talks might be useful. If so, he would inform the Dutch Government.

Tengku Abdul Rehman said that the communique issued after his talks at The Hague did not mean that Holland was prepared to allow UN to decide the question of the sovereignty of West Irian.

Returns Home:

He returned to Kuala Lumpur on November 28.

He told newsmen on arrival that he was disappointed to note that the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. R. Subandrio, had rejected his plan of sending a United Nations Mission to West Irian for an on-the-spot study of the situation in the territory.

He said that he would not have made his plan public if he had known Dr. Subandrio's attitude earlier, but he doubted whether the Indonesian Government shared the same views on the matter.

In any case, he said he was ready to go to Djakarta if President Sukarno wanted to discuss the matter with him. Before he started on his tour, he had understood that Indonesia was agreeable to his plan and he had worked hard to persuade Holland to agree to it.

He said that after his talks at The Hague, the Dutch Government had been willing to agree to send a study team to examine the situation in West Irian and it only remained for the Indonesian Government to approve of the idea.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister. Dr. Subandrio had been quoted as saying that the sending of a UN mission to West Irian was not a solution and that the only solution was a quick transfer of administration from Holland to Indonesia.

The Tengku commented: "If Dr. Subandrio represents the official view of the Indonesian Government, then my next move is to sleep in bed happily."

He said that his only interest in undertaking the mission was the preservation of peace in South-East Asia. In the ultimate analysis, he said that it entirely depended on the two nations directly concerned whether to come to an amicable settlement or not.

On December 6, he said that he had given up his plan to mediate in the West Irian dispute.

(*The Times*, London, *The New York Times* and *The Hindu*, Madras)

[Prev. ref. 3524:MAL:A;3533:IND:D]

MALDIVES

A. **New Air-Strip At Hulele:** One of the world's remotest air-strips has been completed at Hulele, a coral island in the Male atoll in the Maldives, 300 miles from the Royal Air Force staging post at Gan Island.

Two RAF officers and 200 local workmen completed the project in four months.

The air-strip would be used to provide air transport facilities for the Maldive Government and the UK Representative. The British Air Ministry would provide a signals station at Dunido, a coral island adjoining Hulele for use by the UK Representative.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3205:MLD:A]

NEPAL

A. **Oil Survey In Nepal:** It was announced in Khatmandu on November 23 that the Nepalese Government had permitted India's Oil and Natural Gas Commission to conduct oil surveys within Nepal.

The Commission, which was conducting surveys for oil and gas in Indian territory, was understood to have requested the Nepalese Government for permission to extend its work to the adjoining Nepalese territory.

The Commission's experts would survey areas in Nepalganj, Dang, Deokhuri and Puthan along the Churia mountain range. A Nepalese Government geologist would be associated with the Indian team.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3219:NEP:B]

B. **New Tariff Regulations:** The main features of Nepal's new tariff regulations were announced in Khatmandu on November 21.

They included a high duty on consumer goods and a nominal levy on capital goods like machinery. The main purpose of the regulations was to promote export and at the same time assist industry.

The new tariff rates took retrospective effect from November 1, the date on which the new Indo-Nepalese Trade Treaty became operative.

Consumer goods would be subjected to high import duty. On biscuits, chocolates, canned foodstuffs and dry fruits, it would be 85 per cent and on woollen carpets and cosmetics 100 per cent.

For silken goods the duty would be 75 per cent, for watches 85 per cent, motor-cars 50 per cent, motor-cycles 35 per cent and trucks 25 per cent. The levy would be 25 per cent on capital goods like machinery.

On rhino horns, a commodity which fetches a high price in many East Asian countries where its power is used as a powerful aphrodisiac, the highest export duty had been levied—Rs. 250 per lb. Jute goods would be exempted from export duty.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3632:NEP:A]

PAKISTAN

A. **Indo-Pakistan Joint Information Consultative Committee Session:** The Indo-Pakistan Joint Information Consultative Committee began a two-day session in Rawalpindi on November 26 to review the implementation of agreed decisions taken at its meeting in New Delhi in April, 1960 and to consider further measures to create an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality between the two countries.

The Indian delegation was led by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B. V. Keskar and the Pakistan delegation by the Information Minister, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto.

Mr. Bhutto, welcoming the Indian delegates at the plenary session said that the Press both in India and Pakistan could profitably report on the economic activities in the two countries which would greatly contribute to the fund of goodwill already expanding satisfactorily.

He added that the present Committee should devote itself, among other things, towards making a positive approach for achievement of Indo-Pak amity and goodwill instead of indulging in negative charges and counter-charges.

Replying, Dr. Keskar said that he fully reciprocated the sentiments of goodwill and friendliness expressed by Mr. Bhutto. He said that the Indian Government was truly appreciative of efforts made by President Ayub Khan towards bringing the two countries closer in an atmosphere of peace and friendliness.

He agreed with Mr. Bhutto that the joint Press Code should be made more positive and Press and other information media in the two countries should play their full part in developing happier relations between the two countries.

The Committee ended its deliberations on November 27 after achieving a "large measure of agreement" on measures to be taken to create an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding between the two countries.

Communique:

A joint *communique* announcing the conclusions of the Committee was released on November 28.

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The following is the text of the *communique*:

"The Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee, which reviewed trends in the Press, radio, films and publications in India and Pakistan appreciated the work being done in the two countries to implement the Indo-Pakistan Agreements.

"In the inaugural session on November 25, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan delegation, while welcoming the leader and members of the Indian delegation, the Indian Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B. V. Keskar, acknowledged the significant improvements that had taken place in the relationship between the two countries. He said that the climate of friendship could be further improved if, in addition to observing voluntarily the joint Press Code, some thought was given to the positive aspects of the problem, and the information media in both India and Pakistan stressed on the work being done in both countries in the fields of economic and social development.

"The leader of the Pakistan delegation emphasized the need for broad agreement on principles and a better approach to the problems. He pointed out that while there might be infringements here and there of an all-embracing Code in both the countries, the Committee should concern itself more with flagrant violations that cause a sense of anger and animosity between the two peoples. He said that in order to create a more harmonious understanding, personal attacks on national leaders should be avoided.

"The leader of the Indian delegation reciprocated the sentiments of friendship and goodwill expressed by the leader of the Pakistan delegation and said that the initiative taken by the President of Pakistan and the recent visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Pakistan, as also instances of greater co-operation in economic and trade relations had done a lot to lessen the tensions between the two countries. There was now greater understanding of each other's view-point. He agreed with the leader of the Pakistan delegation that in addition to the observance of the joint Press Code, the Press in both the countries should strive to see the positive side of the work that was being done in India and Pakistan. As regards other media of information, the two Governments could take steps and evolve a procedure much more easily because they were under their control. He emphasized that these media could give the lead by avoiding attacks on the personalities of the leaders of both the countries. In his view, there was an all-round improvement, but there was room for further improvement.

"Both delegations agreed that the violation of the joint Press Code should be looked at from the view-point of getting the broad picture in order to assess the progress made towards a more friendly atmosphere and understanding.

"In the field of the Press, the Committee reviewed the working of the joint Press Code since its adoption in April, 1960 and noted the steps taken to implement it. While the Committee was satisfied that the Press as a whole had tried its best to contribute towards friendly feelings between the two countries, it noted with regret that some newspapers in both the countries had not acted in consonance with the joint Press Code.

"It felt that the time had come when positive steps should be taken to promote a more cordial atmosphere by reporting on and reviewing constructive and developmental activities in both countries.

"It also felt that efforts of the two Governments to promote friendly relations should be supplemented by the Press in both the countries collaborating to ensure implementation of the joint Press Code.

"It held that better understanding between the two countries would be promoted by broadening the basis of facilities given to journalists for reporting on activities in each country. It held the present procedure to be unduly restrictive.

"It recommended increased facilities for circulation of newspapers published in each country to promote better appreciation of the achievements of the two peoples.

"It was informed by the Pakistan representatives that the question of the removal of ban on the entry of three Indian newspapers into East Pakistan was under active consideration.

"On broadcasting, films and publications, it noted the distinct improvement in the tone and complexion of broadcasts of the two organizations and agreed that efforts to maintain this trend and to make further improvements should be continued.

"In this connexion, it discussed some specific broadcasts where selection of material and its editing and treatment called for further improvement. They exchanged views with regard to the ways and means of effecting this improvement.

"It also discussed and favoured the exchange of visits by personnel of the two broadcasting organizations and wherever possible, the joint production of programmes.

"It further recommended that there should be exchange of radio programmes, documentary films and publications reflecting the economic, social and cultural progress of the two countries."

(*The Hindu*, Madras and *Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3324:INI:D]

B. Indian Visitors To Pakistan—Travel Curbs Relaxed: The Government on November 30 decided to remove the restrictions applying to Indian citizens in order to make their travel in Pakistan easier.

Indian citizens would henceforth be subject to the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939 and would be treated as other foreigners in Pakistan.

The following classes of visa holders from India would henceforth be entitled to certain exemptions from the said rules:

(A) Citizens of India holding 'A', 'D' or in the case of a transport worker, holding 'E' category visa for Pakistan; (B) Citizens of India visiting Pakistan on 'C' category visas shall be accorded facilities admissible to tourists under the Registration of Foreigners Rules. These facilities would exempt them from reporting their movements, etc., within the country.

The following classes of Indian citizens were also exempted from obtaining residential permits during their stay in Pakistan:

(1) Persons holding 'A' category visas;

(2) Persons holding 'D' category visas;

(3) Transport workers holding 'E' category visas;

(4) Persons visiting Pakistan for a period not exceeding 15 days. If the period of stay was extended to more than 15 days, a residential permit would become necessary; and

(5) Persons granted gratis or courtesy visas.

Indian citizens would be issued only single residential permits, instead of two as was the case in the past, by the Civil Authority of the first of the several places for which the visa was valid. The Registration Officer at the Check Post of entry would make an endorsement on the Registration Form and state therein the period within which the journey to the destination should be completed. He would, however, not issue a residential permit. To facilitate quick disposal at the Check Post of entry, visa-holders should previously fill in the Registration Forms except column Nos. 12 and 13 and present them to the Officer-in-charge at the Check Post.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3390:PAK:B]

C. Dr. R. Subandrio's Visit: The Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Dr. R. Subandrio, left Pakistan for Djakarta on November 26 after a two-day visit.

A joint communique issued by him and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Manzoor Qadir said that they had agreed to strengthen the friendly relations existing between Pakistan and Indonesia.

They also agreed to extend economic and cultural contacts between the two countries.

Before leaving, Dr. Subandrio said that there was great scope for political and economic co-operation between Indonesia and Pakistan, despite differences in approach in their foreign policies.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 2726:PAK:B]

D. Congress Of Pan-Indian Ocean Science Association: The fourth Congress of the Pan-Indian Ocean Science Association (PIOSA) was inaugurated in Karachi on November 16 by the Minister for Industries, Mr. Abdul Kasem Khan.

Scientists from 18 countries, including India, Australia, France, Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaya, Holland, Portugal, Thailand, UK, Turkey and New Zealand and representatives of UNESCO, FAO, WHO, the Science Council of Africa and the Indian Ocean International Historical Association attended.

In his inaugural speech, Mr. Abdul Kasem Khan stressed the need for tackling the most important and baffling problems of food and multiplying populations in the countries around the Indian Ocean.

He expressed the hope that the economically advanced countries of Europe and America would share with the Asian countries their greater knowledge and experience.

During its one-week session, the Congress discussed problems relating to the well-being of the peoples and progress of the countries around the Indian Ocean and promotion of feelings of brotherhood among them.

Dr. Salim-uz-zaman Siddiqui, leader of the Pakistani delegation, in his presidential address said that while international bodies like UNESCO and FAO were serving the under-developed countries to strengthen their economy, PIOSA could promote balanced progress in various sectors of the national life.

The closing session of the Congress was addressed by the leaders of the various delegations, which included eminent scientists like Professor A. D. Ross (Australia), founder of PIOSA; Professor J. Millot, retiring President of PIOSA; Dr. K. Chandrasekharan (India); Dr. R. Tojib Hadiwisjaja (Indonesia) and Dr. G. H. Vander Kolff (Holland).

The Congress considered the reports of the meetings of the Council held in the course of the present session and in the light of recommendations made by the Council, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

(1) The Congress, feeling the need for a Secretariat, decided to form a Secretariat whose expenses would be met by

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voluntary contributions from the member-countries. The Secretariat would be located immediately at Karachi in Pakistan;

(2) A Working Committee of four would be entrusted with the drafting of suitable rules for the working of PIOSA and its Secretariat. The Committee would consist of Dr. S. Siddiqui, Prof. A. D. Ross, Prof. M. S. Thacker and Prof. J. Millot. The draft rules would be circulated to the members of the Council before the end of May, 1961, and the draft finalized before May, 1962. The draft rules would be placed before the fifth Congress for ratification;

(3) Pending the ratification of these rules, the office of the Secretariat would be governed by such of them as would be applicable to it;

(4) The Secretariat would work under the guidance of the President and would be responsible to the Council;

(5) The Secretariat of PIOSA would collect and distribute among member-countries information relating to scientific matters of topical interest in co-operation with other appropriate bodies. Also, it would bring out a quarterly bulletin or a news-letter;

(6) The Secretariat would work out some modus operandi to facilitate the obtaining of scientific materials, micro-films, exchange of publications, reports on the educational systems in these areas, preparation of a bibliography of the Indian Ocean areas, etc., and facilitate the expeditious supply of such materials to the member-countries;

(7) The Congress noted that after the adoption of Resolutions 10, 11 and 12 by the third Congress, held at Tananarive in 1957, extensive oceanographic studies had been projected by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) through its Special Commission (SCOR), and that high priority had been assigned to the study of the Indian Ocean. It resolved that member-countries desirous of participating in the ICSU might get in touch with ICSU and SCOR through appropriate national agencies, and that PIOSA would lend whatever support it could to the Indian Ocean expedition; also that the Secretariat would collect all relevant information in this connexion and make it available to the member-countries;

(8) The Working Committee would take such measures as might be necessary for effecting liaison with the Pan-Pacific Ocean Association, the Scientific Council for Africa and similar other organizations, and arrange for exchange of information with the bodies;

(9) The Working Committee would explore the possibilities as to the venue of the fifth Congress, and of the following two Congresses if possible, make a recommendation at an early date, but not later than July, 1961 and submit it to the Council for decision;

(10) The scientific programme of future Congresses would comprise symposia, invited addresses and research papers, the organization of which programme would be entrusted to a Programme Committee to be appointed by the Working Committee of the Council after the venue of the Congress had been decided upon. Further, the work of the Congress would be organized under three major heads, namely: (a) Physical sciences; (b) Biological sciences (both basic and applied) and (c) Social sciences. These would cover all the subjects coming under the purview of the present seven sections;

(11) The Congress resolved that a panel of experts in the different scientific fields covered by the work of PIOSA be constituted, whose advice might be sought by the Secretariat and the various Committees of PIOSA; and

(12) The Congress noted that in the teaching of science at the Secondary School level, the Biological Sciences did not seem to receive at present the same attention as the mathematical and the physical sciences and wished to emphasize the importance of the keeping of a suitable balance between the mathematical, the physical and the biological sciences.

The Congress considered a letter from the Secretary-General of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics inviting PIOSA to nominate a scientist for liaison work with the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. The Congress resolved that Mademoiselle G. Pillet be nominated the Liaison Scientist, it being understood that this appointment would not involve any financial commitment for PIOSA.

(*Dawn*, Karachi)

[Prev. ref. 3493:AOA:B; 3285:AOA:Q]

SINGAPORE

A. Higher Taxes Announced: The Finance Minister, Dr. Goh Keng Swee, in his Budget statement to the Legislative Assembly on November 29 announced increased maximum rates of income-tax and a reduction in tax-free personal allowances.

He also announced that the Government would introduce a property tax, business registration tax, stamp duty on import and export declarations, increased assessments on rubber estates, increased rates on gambling machines and sweepstakes, higher fees for professional people in private practice and a passenger tax on embarking air travellers.

The tax-free allowances for a wife would be halved to 1,000 Straits dollars. The maximum rate of individual income-tax would be increased from 40 to 45 per cent and to 55 per cent on incomes above 100,000 Straits dollars. Reduced tax-free allowances would be offset by relief on earned income designed, to protect the lower income groups.

He announced the new revenue measures after giving a broad outline of the Government's new development plan, which would involve an expenditure of 876 million Straits dollars in the four years 1961-64.

The tax changes would produce about 10,500,000 Straits dollars in additional revenue.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3002:SGP:A]

SUDAN

A. Plea To End Martial Rule: An appeal to end the "state of alert" under which a military *junta* ruled Sudan was made in a Note signed by leading politicians and handed to the Supreme Armed Forces Command on November 29.

The Note declared that "government is not the function of the Army" and that a new Parliament should be set up and draw up a permanent Constitution following elections.

The Cabinet was convened to consider the Note, which was signed by 20 political representatives, including Siddik El Mahdi, leader of the powerful Ansar Sect, the leader of the Unionist Party, Mr. I. Azhary and the former Prime Minister, Mr. Abdullah Khalil.

A Government spokesmen, Gen. Tallat Farid, told newsmen in Khartoum on December 1 that the President, Gen. Ibrahim Abboud, had rejected the Note. He said: "We decided to ignore the Note completely and shall pursue the course of our Revolution."

(*The Egyptian Gazette*, Cairo)

[Prev. ref. 3039:SUD:B]

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A. Preservation Of Nubian Monuments: Details of the removal of the Nubian monuments to places of safety, so that they might not be lost in the waters of the Nile when the Aswan High Dam was built, were made available by UNESCO on September 16.

The UNESCO Press release said:

"The dismantling of the first temples endangered by the waters of the Aswan High Dam has begun in Egyptian Nubia. These temples are being removed to safety under the direction of experts who are co-operating in UNESCO's campaign to save the threatened monuments.

"In Lower Nubia, the Egyptian Antiquities Service, with the assistance of two architects, a Pole (Mr. Dabrowski) and a Belgian (Mr. Stienon), has started to dismantle the temple of Debod so that it may be re-erected on Elephantine Island at Aswan.

"A smaller temple has already been removed from Taffeh and transported to Aswan by the Antiquities Service.

"Apart from these major operations, other important work is being carried out by teams from many nations now in the field in Nubia.

"An international team is studying all the technical problems involved in the removal of the monuments. Some temples are built of soft sand-stone which crumbles when touched and it is necessary to consolidate the stone before the dismantling starts. In other temples, which have already been restored 40 or 50 years ago, the problem is how to remove the cement binding the stones together without breaking them in the process.

"Another team is at present recording Greek and Roman inscriptions on the island of Philae, near Aswan. Also at Philae is a team of five French specialists in photogrammetry, while two other experts are there on behalf of the Netherlands Government to carry out a preliminary survey with a view to building a series of dykes which would enclose the island within an artificial lake, thus protecting its monuments from erosion by the Nile waters.

"As to the great rock temples of Abu Simbel—which rank among the most magnificent examples of architecture to come down to us from the ancient world—a preliminary survey on their protection has been completed by a firm of consulting engineers and their report will be submitted shortly to the Director-General of UNESCO."

(*UNESCO*)

[Prev. ref. 3236:UAR:E]

VIET-NAM (RVN)

A. US Assistance: An Agreement providing for additional assistance of about 200,000,000 piasters to South Viet-Nam was signed by the Vice-President of the Republic, Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Tho and the US Ambassador, Mr. Elbridge Durbrow.

The aid would be made available

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through the sale of $7.5 million worth of US cotton and wheat flour to importers in Viet-Nam.

The Agreement made the commodities available without any use of Viet-Nam's foreign exchange. Piasters paid by the importers would go to the Government of Viet-Nam, plus additional customs and taxes, for use in development projects. Part of the amount would also be made available for industrial development loans.

Meanwhile, under another Agreement, the US Development Loan Fund (DLF) advanced $17.5 million to finance the foreign exchange costs of a project to improve Saigon's water supply.

The 3½ per cent interest on the loan would be paid half-yearly in Viet-Namese currency at free exchange rates applicable on the date of payment, the first of which would be due on December 1, 1961. The water system, getting its source from the Donai river, would be completed in four years.

(The Times of Viet-Nam, Saigon)

[Prev. ref. 3410:RVN:A]

ASIA OUTSIDE ASIA

SUMMARY: UN Trusteeship Committee Meeting On Portuguese Trust Territories; UN Faces Financial Crisis; USSR Launches Third Space-Ship; USA Launches "Tiros"; Nobel Prizes for 1960; FAO Report On Agricultural Production In 1961.

A. UN Trusteeship Committee—Portugal Asked To Transmit Information To UN On Trust Territories: The UN Trusteeship Committee on November 11 recommended that the UN General Assembly request the Government of Portugal to transmit to UN information on territories under its administration in accordance with its obligations under the UN Charter.

It adopted a 12-nation draft resolution sponsored by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Nigeria and Senegal by a vote of 45 in favour, 6 against with 24 abstentions.

The resolution as adopted said that the General Assembly recalled "with satisfaction" a statement by Spain that it would transmit information to UN on its territories, and recommended that the UN Secretary-General "take the necessary steps in pursuance" of the declaration of Spain. The resolution also invited the Governments of Portugal and Spain to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

After the Committee had voted on the draft resolution as a whole, Mr. Alberto Franco Nogueira (Portugal) said he "categorically reserved the position of his Government." He also requested that these words be quoted in the Summary Records.

The Committee adopted another resolution on November 10 which would have the Assembly approve a set of principles concerning the obligation of member-States to transmit information on non-self-governing territories, in conformity with Article 73(e) of the Charter, in which this obligation and certain limitations to it were defined. This draft was sponsored by Bolivia, Iraq, Ireland, Nigeria and Venezuela. The voting was 38 in favour, 24 against, with 26 abstentions.

The set of twelve principles referred to in the resolution was drawn up by a Committee of Six, following a recommendation endorsed by the General Assembly in 1959.

The question of the obligation of Spain and Portugal to submit information to UN on current conditions in their territories in Africa, Asia and the Atlantic islands had been the subject of a nine-day debate in the Committee.

During the debate, in which more than fifty delegations were heard, a majority of representatives were critical of the stand taken by Spain and Portugal that the territories concerned did not fall under UN jurisdiction.

The 14 territories listed in the five-nation resolution were:

Spanish administration: Ifni, West Sahara, Fernando Po and Rio Muni (the last two islands in the Gulf of Guinea);

Portuguese administration: The Cape Verde Archipelago (including the Madeira Islands); Guinea (called Portuguese Guinea); Sao Tome and Principe and their dependencies. Sao Joao Baptista de Adjuda; Cabinda; Angola, Mozambique; Goa and dependencies (called "State of India"); Macao and dependencies; and Timor and dependencies.

Since attaining membership in UN in 1955, Portugal and Spain had maintained that the territories involved were "overseas provinces" of the homeland and as such did not come within the scope of the Charter's provisions for non-self-governing territories.

In the Committee's debate, the representative of Portugal, Mr. Alberto Franco Nogueira, again adduced a number of legal arguments on the issue. He held that the principles enumerated by the Committee of Six did not apply to Portugal.

He contended that the question before the Assembly concerned the strict interpretation of Article 73 of the Charter. Divergent interpretations had been placed on Article 73. The Committee of Six had tried to establish a set of principles which sought to implement the Article "without interpreting it."

He rejected the findings of the Committed of Six, which he described as being "one-sided," for they appeared to apply only to Spain and Portugal. He said he wondered whether the Committee's report would also apply to countries which used to be independent, but had been integrated without UN supervision, for instance, "the Baltic States."

His arguments were rebutted by a succession of speakers. A majority of representatives assailed Portugal and Spain for what they described as "old-fashioned colonialism" and for being "completely out of step with the times."

Several speakers pointed to the "wind of change" now sweeping across Africa and the movement for freedom. Such a movement, said Mr. Joseph A. Braimah (Ghana), could not be stopped by "legal and juridical formulas." He added that the so-called "overseas possessions" of Portugal could not be indefinitely isolated from the changes sweeping Africa.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon (India) noted that Portugal's claim for exemption from the provisions of Articles 73 and 74 of the Charter was "based on a play on the word 'territory'." He suggested that the word was intended to mean "areas." Articles 73 and 74 placed on UN the responsibility of demanding that such places were administered according to the Charter's provisions.

He also referred to Goa, the territory on India's west coast and said: "We have not as a Government taken any steps to spread the liberation movement into Goa, largely out of consideration for the repercussions it would have on national peace and security." But Goa was a "remnant of colonial rule and India reserved her right of liberation."

Other speakers felt that the time had passed for legal arguments and a discussion of general principles. Mr. M. I. Kuchava (USSR) held that the Committee should not waste time, but immediately take note of the fact that Portugal and Spain had since 1955 been under an unconditional obligation to transmit information about their colonies.

He said that the General Assembly should deal with the vital question of granting independence to all non-self-governing territories, including those of Portugal and Spain, where so many millions of people were victims of cruel oppression and deprived of all rights.

Mr. Manuel Aznar (Spain) stressing his country's desire to co-operate in the work of United Nations and regretted that political emotionalism had characterized the debate and prevented the Committee from seriously discussing the juridical problems dealt with by the Portuguese representative.

He had been "saddened and alarmed" by the trend which he considered to contradict the "true co-existence" aimed at in United Nations. He re-affirmed his offer made in the Assembly in 1959 to make available information to the Secretary-General information on all Spanish territories "within the peninsula" overseas. He added: "We have nothing to hide."

[The General Assembly set up in 1959 a Committee of Six to spell out "certain obligations of United Nations members" toward the peoples of non-self-governing territories. The Assembly, in a resolution on the subject, observed that member-States differed on the application of Chapter XI of the Charter, "including the obligation to transmit the information called for under Article 73(e)." It would, therefore, be desirable, if the General Assembly could enumerate the principles that should guide members in determining whether or not they were under an obligation to transmit information on non-self-governing territories.

The Committee of Six, composed of an equal number of administering and non-administering member-States, drew up in September, 1960 a series of 12 principles, as asked for by the Assembly.]

Vice-Admiral V. L. Alves' Comment:

The Portuguese Overseas Minister, Vice-Admiral Vasco Lopes Alves, said in a televised speech in Lisbon on November 15 that Portugal would not consent to any international control of her overseas territories.

Outlining his Government's attitude to the motion approved by the UN Trusteeship Committee asking Portugal to supply information about her overseas territories, he said: "We still keep our door open in Europe, in Africa or in Asia for all who may wish to visit us and see in good faith how we work and live, but we refuse to accept misinterpretations of the principles by which we are guided.

"We do not allow anyone to inspect us, nor do we permit any interference in the solution of internal problems. No one with any knowledge of the facts could expect from us a different attitude in any circumstances.

"Our position corresponds not only to the rights we have but, beyond them, to the responsibilities we have assumed, which, today as always, we shall know how to fulfil.

"The persistent conspiracy that has been in progress against Portugal aims at continuing the surrender of Western lands and peoples to the oppression and domination of international communist forces."

Dr. Salazar On Goa:

The Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Salazar, in a televised speech in

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Lisbon on December 1, said it was "shocking" that India's leaders would not recognize Portugal's historical rights in Goa.

He said: "We noted that the Indian Union sought to restore its shaken prestige by eagerly assuming in UN the leading role in the Afro-Asian opposition to Portugal." It was India's hope that by multiplying difficulties faced by the various Portuguese territories she would be able to create greater facilities for her claims on Goa.

He added: "Not only on Goa, but on East Africa, on which it (India) also has designs. It also wishes to hand over Macao to China and Portuguese Timor to the Indonesian Republic, which has more than once stated that it has no claims to it.

"So it gave us great satisfaction to see that thousands of Goans in Kenya, in spite of the tempting offers and the pressure put upon them by Indian agents and in spite of their delicate situation in a foreign land revealed a few weeks ago at the inauguration of the Forte de Jesus at Mombasa and the statue of Vasco da Gama at Melinde, in the presence of our Ministers of the Presidency, how live, how deep and how sincere was their Portuguese spirit and devotion.

"We respect the Indian Union as a great Asian Power and in desiring to maintain relations of good neighbourliness, we are only doing our duty. We do not make a display of its rebellions, its famines, its epidemics, nor the victims of all kinds of shortages there.

"It is our duty to believe that the Indian Government does its utmost not to let its people die of hunger, to raise their standard of living, to diminish social differences.

"Yet it does not seem to us right and it is manifestly unjust, that the Indian Union should seek to disparage the civilization which breathes in our State of India by establishing a parallel between the two.

"It is, above all, shocking that the leaders of the Indian Union should declare that they do not recognize the historical right of Portugal or that they consider it forfeited by its very antiquity and that they should disregard the expressed wish of the population by insisting on annexation or absorption of others' territories.

"It is shocking to note the difficulty it has confessed to feeling in clearly understanding the scope of the verdict of the International Court of Justice on the right of transit to Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

"That verdict was given in our favour and now we have to see how it will be carried out. Because at present we are convinced that the international community needs to develop in terms of right and not in terms of force, it is our duty to do all that we can to bring this about.

"Goa is a little jewel that holds no interest for the Indian Union by its size and only interests us by virtue of the dictates of history; and interests the West by what it represents of the idea of fraternization or world intercourse that we planted there, which spread from it and which, much later, others think they have invented and seek to impose.

"That is why, if it was unwise to create the question, it would be even less wise to create a conflict, since we can neither negotiate nor compromise."

Trusteeship Committee—Debate On South-West Africa:

On November 23 Mr. Alpha Diallo (Guinea) told the Trusteeship Committee that he would table a resolution calling for sanctions against South Africa.

He said that other nations should subscribe to the resolution calling for the imposition of the "minimum sanction" or revoking the Union's mandate over South-West Africa.

The Committee was considering the situation in the territory, handed to South Africa in 1920 by the League of Nations.

Once the Mandate was revoked, he said, in explaining the outline of his resolution, South-West Africa should be placed directly under UN trusteeship, with a view to preparing it for independence as soon as possible.

He suggested that the first step towards such independence should be the establishment of an autonomous government and a legislative body.

Mr. S. I. Hussain (Pakistan) said that South-West Africa was "both a paradise and a hell". It was a paradise for the rich and hell for the poor. The rich were the Europeans and the poor the indigenous people, the children of the soil, to whom the territory really belonged.

He said: "The administration of South-West Africa is based on the policy of apartheid. The right of suffrage is the exclusive monopoly of Europeans. The native and coloured races have virtually no share in the administration of the territory in all its executive, legislative and judicial branches. The welfare of the natives and the coloured people has been subordinated to the policy of white supremacy."

He said that all far-sighted statesmen had read the writing on the wall and conceded the right of independence of the people under their subjugation.

He added: "Let us hope that the Union Government will do likewise before it is too late".

Resolution On South-West Africa Adopted:

A draft resolution, submitted by the Standing Committee on South-West Africa to the Trusteeship Committee, expressing concern that leaders of the South-West African People's Organization and other Africans in the territory were being subjected to arbitrary imprisonment and deportation and calling on the South African Government to see that this ceased and ensure the free exercise of political rights and freedom of expression by all sectors of the population, was approved by 62 votes to none by the Committee.

Eight nations abstained—Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal and Britain.

Mr. Ali Yavar Jung (India) supported the idea of appointment of a Fact-Finding Committee to visit South-West Africa.

He also endorsed the view expressed by some delegates that specialized agencies of UN should play a "definite and well-directed role, assisting the well-being and development of the people of South-West Africa."

He urged that as an immediate measure, there should be a transition from mandate to trusteeship system provided for in the Charter.

Re-iterating India's objection to the integration of South-West Africa and South Africa, he said that the days of empire-building were gone.

On November 23, the US delegate told the Committee that USA supported the demand that South-West Africa should be given the status of Trusteeship.

He said that his country would back any resolution which would recognize a move by Ethiopia and Liberia to bring the issue before the World Court.

Also on November 23, Mr. Oddmund Hoel (Norway) described South Africa's policies in the territory of South-West Africa as more obsolete than ever.

He said that the Report of the Committee on South-West Africa offered very few indications, if any, that the Union was prepared to heed the appeals of the international community.

Ethiopia and Liberia Ask For World Court Ruling On South-West Africa:

The Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia, which had accused the Union of South Africa of practising a policy of *apartheid* in the territory of South-West Africa, on November 4 asked the International Court of Justice for a ruling.

Proceedings were filed in the Court at The Hague by representatives of the two countries.

At a news conference in New York, Mr. Ernest A. Gross, Counsel for Ethiopia and Liberia, said that the purpose of the step taken by the two Governments was to obtain from the Court an order that would prevail upon the Government of South Africa to cease the practice of apartheid in South-West Africa and to desist from this and other policies of discrimination in the territory. The question of South-West Africa had been with UN for 15 years, he said, and it was only logical that an effort was now made at attempting a solution through a legal approach.

The institution of proceedings before the World Court was unanimously recommended by representatives of independent African States at a Conference held in Addis Ababa in June, 1960.

In their applications filed in the Court, Ethiopia and Liberia invoked the Court's jurisdiction under Article 7 of the League of Nations Mandate for South-West Africa. In that Article, the Union had agreed to submit to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the fore-runner of the World Court, any dispute with "another member of the League of Nations relating to the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the Mandate...." Ethiopia and Liberia were members of the League of Nations.

(*The New York Times* and *UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3629:INI:C; 3635:AOA:A]

B. UN Faces Financial Crisis: A message from UN Headquarters on November 27 said that United Nations was facing a new crisis—a threat of bankruptcy.

With costs of UN operations in Congo alone running to almost $10,000,000 a month, and only a trickle of cash coming in, the international Budget could be $20,000,000 by December 31.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, in a Report which UN delegations and their Governments were urgently considering, said that the financial crisis was grave.

According to informed sources at UN Headquarters, there was a prospect that UN might have to borrow from commercial banks. Mr. Hammarskjoeld himself spoke cautiously of seeking funds from "special accounts".

Breaking down the complicated financial statistics of the world Organization, Mr. Hammarskjoeld said in his Report to the Budgetary Committee that without allowing for further expenditure in 1960 in the Congo, there would be a deficit of $2,000,000 by December 31. This compared with a credit balance of $16,500,000 on January 1.

Observing that the outlook was "somewhat worse" than this estimate indicated, he explained that it was vital to maintain a minimum balance of not less than $2,000,000 in the general fund and $1,000,000 for the Emergency Force in the Middle East.

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In addition, an estimated $15,000,000 would be required for the Congo until the end of 1960, raising the total estimated deficit to $20 million.

He said that unless this money was found, UN might be forced to withdraw its forces from the Congo. He declared: "The choice must be squarely faced".

The main financial burden borne by UN at present was the Congo operation, which would have cost an estimated $66,000,000 by the end of 1960, more than the world Organization's usual Budget. In addition, a special fund to cover the young Republic's budget and trade deficits aimed at $100,000,000.

States were making voluntary contributions to this Fund. But so far, only about $12,500,000 had been donated. The Soviet bloc countries had refused to contribute, claiming that Mr. Hammarskjoeld had exceeded his authority and favoured "colonialist" policies. The Soviet Union and her allies had also refused to pay towards the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East. Arrears in contributions since this force was established amounted to $22,500,000.

Apart from these special costs, UN had to find cash for its normal day-to-day functions. For 1961, the estimated Budget was almost $67,500,000. This money came from member-States which were assessed on a percentage basis, with USA paying one-third. The Soviet Union came next with 13.62 per cent, followed by Britain and France who paid 7.78 per cent and 6.40 per cent, respectively.

At the other end of the scale were the newly-emergent African countries, most of which paid 7.4 per cent of the Budget —about $17,000.

The Soviet Union was more than $3,500,000 in arrears in its 1960 contributions, while Kuomintang China owed UN $2,500,000 for 1960. Most of the other States owed smaller amounts, but the total arrears now ran to more than $11,000,000. Britain, France and USA were among those who had paid up all their debts.

As a rule, little more than 10 per cent of Budget assessments was paid by the end of March and UN was lucky if it received half its Budget by the end of June.

He said that there would be a "virtually empty treasury" unless Governments produced $20,000,000 in the next six weeks.

He added that the 10-million-dollar-a-month Congo operation was in danger of liquidation and immediate measures must be taken if solvency was to be preserved.

In his statement to the Budgetary Committee, he did not allude specifically to the Soviet bloc countries' refusal to finance either the Congo operation or the UN Emergency Force in West Asia, but he did rebut Soviet charges that he had "pursued a lavish and extravagant spending policy". He said that there had been no extravagant expenditures or uncalled for expansion of the UN structure.

He said that while "the operation" in the Congo was unanimously considered "essential and vital", it was a different matter when it came to agreeing on cash contributions or extra assessment. The "rate of disbursement" of finances for the Congo would have to be increased. The current civil operation there was operating on such modest resources that it could "only keep the head of the Congolese economy above water" and the Republic needed much more money.

If UN did not fill the vacuum there under its own flag, he warned that it would be filled from other sources.

Senator George Aiken (USA) announced in the Budgetary Committee on November 29 that USA would pay more than her share of the UN Congo operation costs so as to halve the burden on less wealthy States.

The Committee was considering supplementary estimates totalling $66,625,000 for the organization, operation and maintenance during 1960 of the UN force in Congo.

It also had before it a recommendation from the Advisory Committee on the Congo that the expenses during 1960 should be held at $60,000,000. The Advisory Committee also expressed the hope that if countries that had helped to transport and supply UN troops would forgo payment, the 1960 expenditure could be substantially reduced.

Mr. Aiken said that over and above her assessed share of the Congo costs, USA would contribute between $3.5 to $4 million in cash. In addition, he announced that his Government would waive repayment of more than $10 million for the airlifting of UN contingents.

He said that the exact cash pledge would depend on the final assessments, which in turn would be determined by whether or not other Governments waived claims against UN.

The cash contribution would be made on the understanding that it would be used to provide a 50 per cent reduction of the contributions of Governments whose capacity to pay was limited.

(*The New York Times* and *The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3548: AOA: E]

C. UN Mission On Hungary Fails: The UN General Assembly's Special Representative on Hungary, Sir Leslie Munro, submitting his Report to UN on December 2, said that he had failed in his mission to try to promote Hungarian and Soviet compliance with UN General Assembly resolutions on the question.

He said that Hungary was under foreign domination and the presence of Soviet troops denied the people the elementary human right of freely choosing their Government.

He described the issue confronting UN over Hungary as that of "the right of a small people to shake off oppressive and alien domination in order to freely determine its destinies."

He said that the UN record in the case of Hungary contrasted sadly with successes achieved in other instances in which members had "loyally responded to the resolutions of the General Assembly or the Security Council."

The Report contained the texts of communications between Sir Leslie and the Hungarian and Soviet authorities, in which he sought an opportunity to visit Budapest, but they had ignored his request.

A letter from the Hungarian Mission in New York to Mr. Hammarskjoeld said that it was not "possible to give an answer to the letter of Mr. Munro."

The Mission also asked Mr. Hammarskjoeld to "use his authority to put an end to the recurring attempts at interference, highly offending the sovereignty" of Hungary.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3650: AOA: B]

D. USSR Launches Third Space-Ship With Two Dogs Aboard: The Soviet Union on December 1 sent two dogs into space in its third space ship—a five-ton satellite equipped with delicate scientific equipment.

It circled the Earth once every 88.6 minutes.

A *Tass* announcement on the launching said:

"In accordance with the programme of scientific research, the third space-ship was orbited as an Earth satellite from the Soviet Union on December 1, 1960.

"For medical-biological research in the conditions of a space flight, experimental animals—dogs named **Pchelka** and **Musha** —have been placed in the cabin of the space-ship. In the cabin there are other animals, insects and plants.

"The experimental animals are being watched by means of radio, television and telemetric systems, which play back objective physiological data characterizing the state of the animals. The scientific measuring instrumentation installed in the space-ship provides for several scientific investigations of outer-space physics.

"The weight of the third Soviet space-ship, without the last stage of the carrier-rocket, amounts to 4,563 milograms (nearly five tons). It moves along an elliptical orbit; according to preliminary data, the initial rotation period of the sputnik-ship along its orbit equals 88.5 minutes.

"The orbit's inclination to the equatorial plane is 65 degrees.

"The sputnik-ship is provided with a signal transmitter, which operates on the frequency of 19.995 megacycles in the regime of telegraph signals of variable duration.

"The instrumentation is fed from chemical and solar sources of electricity. According to available preliminary data, all the instrumentation on board the ship functions normally. The ground radio technical stations are tracking the third Soviet sputnik-ship regularly."

Tass added that the space-ship would pass over Rome, Leningrad, Paris, Peking, London and Hanoi.

Burns Up:

Moscow Radio said on the night of December 2 that the third Soviet space-ship had been given orders to land and had been destroyed while entering the denser layers of the atmosphere.

It added that the last stage of the carrier-rocket continued to orbit.

A statement issued by Tass said: "By noon (Moscow Time) on December 2, the third Soviet space-ship satellite continued its movement around the globe. By that time, the planned programme had been fully accomplished for testing the design of the ship with the systems installed in it, for medical-biological research and also the planned volume of outer space exploration.

"Supplementary data had been obtained on the effect of the organism of animals of various factors arising at the time of the orbiting of the Sputnik and on the behaviour of test animals in the conditions of space-flight.

"Measuring and television equipment has yielded scientific information on the functioning of the cardiac-vascular and respiratory systems of the test animals and their behaviour while affected by vibration, over-load noise and weightlessness.

"The results of the processing of the information received from aboard the space-ship satellite show that the dogs bore easily enough the period of orbiting, and that the activity of their organism soon returned to normal.

"The results of the tests transmitted to Earth confirmed that the systems designed to secure subsequently the necessary conditions for the normal life of man in flight —air-conditioning, heat regulation, communications, etc. — functioned quite reliably.

"The information obtained yielded fresh data for manned space flight in the near future."

Tass added that after the receipt of the necessary data, the signal was given for the return to Earth of the space-ship. The

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space-ship did not descend along the calculated trajectory and, therefore, burned out while entering the dense layers of the atmosphere.

(*Tass* and *Moscow Radio*)

[Prev. ref. 3537:AOA:A]

E. USA Launches "Tiros": US scientists on November 23 launched a 280-lb satellite, *Tiros*.

Designed to orbit 400 miles above the Earth, it would send back information about the weather, which would be relayed to about 15 countries.

Tiros was expected to circle the Earth once every 100 minutes.

(*The Times*, London)

[Prev. ref. 3396:AOA:E]

F. US "Polaris" Submarine Launched: The US nuclear-powered submarine, *George Washington*, left its harbour on November 16 for two years at sea, armed with *Polaris* missiles with hydrogen bomb warheads.

The submarine, said to be the most heavily-armed vessel ever, is the first Polaris submarine sent into the Atlantic on what the US Navy called a "war deterrent mission".

Earlier, in Augusta, President D. D. Eisenhower issued a statement hailing the mission, which, he said, inaugurated a new technique of deterring war.

The Commander of the US Navy's Sixth District, Rear-Admiral K. M. MacMames said that the 380-ft-long **George Washington** would carry a destructive capacity "equal to all the bombs dropped during World War II".

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3506:AOA:C]

G. Moon's Reverse Side—Soviet Map Published: *Moscow Radio* reported on November 6 that an Atlas of the reverse side of the Moon had been published in the Soviet Union.

It had been completed after a team of astronomers had worked on the signals received from the automatic inter-planetary station, **Lunik IV**, launched on October 4, 1959.

The Atlas contained a catalogue of newly-discovered objects and a map of the reverse side of the Moon.

(*The Statesman*, Calcutta)

[Prev. ref. 3185:AOA:G]

H. Centre For World Religions Inaugurated In USA: The Vice-President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on November 21 inaugurated a new Centre for the study of world religions at Harvard University (USA).

In his inaugural address, he said that knowledge of other religions was essential if people wanted to live in harmony with others and commended the idea of providing a meeting place for scholars of all faiths.

He said: "In every religion, we have people who do not believe in provincialism, who emphasize religion as an experience to be attained by self-conquest and self-transformation, an appreciation of other faiths and a sense of loyalty to the world community.

"We must set aside differences caused by accidents of geography and history and accept universal ideas transmitted by common heritage. It should become as normal for an American or a European student to be familiar with civilizations of the East—Chinese, Japanese and Indian—as he is now with the basis of European civilization in Greek, Roman and Judaic cultures".

The Centre was started in 1959 as a pilot project with four participants, including India.

The $500,000 two-storey building, constructed out of donations bequeathed in their wills by persons who desired to remain anonymous, has 18 apartments, each with a separate kitchen, so that the inmates, if they have any dietary restrictions, can observe them according to their religion.

The Centre would be part of the Harvard Divinity School, which trains future Christian ministers.

(*The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 1745:INI:N]

I. Nobel Prizes For 1960: It was announced by the Nobel Prize Committee in Stockholm on October 20 that the Nobel Prize for Medicine for 1960 had been awarded jointly to Professor Peter Bryan Medawar (Britain) and Professor Frank Macfarlane Burnet (Australia).

Literature:

The French poet, Saint John Perse, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

The 70-year-old French poet writes under the name of Saint John Perse, but his real name is Alexis Leger. He is a former member of the French diplomatic service.

Chemistry:

It was announced on November 3 that Professor Willard F. Libby (USA) had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

The Colorado-born chemist was a member of the US Atomic Energy Commission from 1954 until 1959.

The Nobel award was for "his method of using carbon-14 for age determination in archaeology, geology, geophysics and other branches of science."

Physics:

The Nobel Prize for Physics was awarded on November 3 to Professor Glaser of the Ann Arbor University (Michigan) for his discovery of the "bubble chamber".

The "bubble chamber" is a chamber containing transparent liquid—such as liquid hydrogen—so highly super-heated that an ionizing particle moving through it starts violent boiling by initiating the growth of a string of bubbles along its path.

No Peace Prize:

The Nobel Prize Committee on October 28 decided not to award a Peace Prize for 1960.

About 30 candidates had been recommended to the Committee for the Prize, which would have been worth 225,936 Swedish kroner (about £15,585).

This was the third year since 1955 that the Nobel Peace Prize had not been awarded. In 1959, it went to Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, the British Labour member of Parliament.

In 1958, it was awarded to the Belgian refugee worker, Father Pire and the previous year the recipient was Mr. Lester Pearson of Canada.

The Prize was not awarded in 1955 or 1956.

(*The Times*, London and *The New York Times*)

[Prev. ref. 3030:AOA:H]

J. Portuguese Decoration For Aga Khan: It was announced in the official *Gazette* of Portugal on November 14 that the Government of Portugal had conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Infant (Prince) Henry the Navigator on the Aga Khan, Prince Karim.

(*The Times*, London)

K. Agricultural Production In 1961—FAO Report: A Report by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) released in Rome on October 24 said that world agricultural production was likely to increase in 1960-61.

It predicted record outputs for wheat, sugar, fats and oils, meat, cotton and some other commodities.

A Report by the Organization's economic analysis division said that the large grain crops in exporting countries in Autumn, 1960 made it certain that stocks of wheat and coarse grains would rise sharply in 1960-61 and coffee stocks would also rise further.

It said that prices for agricultural products had varied little in 1960 as compared with 1959, but there might have been "a slight further worsening" in their relation to the prices of manufactured goods.

It added that near-record wheat and coarse-grain yields in North America and large exportable supplies from the Southern Hemisphere would make it almost certain that stocks of coarse grains would continue to rise sharply and that increase in wheat stocks, halted in 1959-60, would be resumed.

Prospects for Indian and Pakistani rice had been worsened by droughts and floods, but Japan was expected to harvest a record crop. Near Eastern grain crops were again below average, though better than those of 1959.

The main uncertainties of the grain situation related to the Soviet Union and mainland China. Earlier prospects of a larger grain harvest in the Soviet Union had been upset by bad weather, while East Germany and Poland were likely to have smaller crops. Official information from mainland China showed that its grain production would fall below production goals due to bad weather.

Milk production in Western Europe had recovered from the 1959 setback and butter production was likely to be 8 to 10 per cent higher. But butter consumption had not yet fully recovered from the effects of high prices in 1959. Appreciable stocks had accumulated and there were signs of "a possible glut" in the United Kingdom market.

Regarding other commodities, world coffee production would be smaller in 1960-61 than the very large crop of the preceding period, while cocoa production might be somewhat lower.

(*UN Information Centre*, New Delhi)

[Prev. ref. 3613:AOA:B]

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ANNUAL INDEX 1960

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This ANNUAL INDEX of ASIAN RECORDER for 1960 amalgamates the three quarterly indices issued to you during the year and incorporates the index for the last quarter-period of September 10 to December 31, 1960. It is, therefore, a FULL INDEX of ASIAN RECORDER covering the complete Volume No. VI (issues Nos. 1 to 52 of 1960).

Immediately on receipt of this ANNUAL INDEX, please DISCARD the three quarterly indices in blue and pink colours from your file and insert this at the end of the Volume.

The INDEX has been compiled on the Dictionary Method and arranged alphabetically with certain form-headings under different countries. Some new form-headings have been adopted in the quarterly indices for the year 1960 and followed up in this ANNUAL INDEX. The former form-heading FOOD AND AGRICULTURE has been bifurcated into two form-headings—as FOOD and as AGRICULTURE. IRRIGATION AND POWER becomes a new form-heading. The form-heading of EDUCATION now includes SCIENCE as well. Apart from these and the usual departmental form-headings, some of the special form-headings used as previously are: ATOMIC ENERGY, CANAL WATERS, CENTO, COMMUNISM, COMMONWEALTH, DISARMAMENT, KASHMIR, MISSILES, OUTER SPACE and ROCKETS.

Ten new countries have been included in this INDEX, namely CHAD, DAHOMEY, FIJI, FRENCH CONGO, GUINEA, IVORY COAST, MALAGASY (formerly Madagascar), MALI, NIGER and UPPER VOLTA under the respective alphabets.

The Sino-Indian border developments and further correspondence on the subject are dealt with both under CHINA and under INDIA. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is dealt with under C and under GREAT BRITAIN. The racial demonstrations in South Africa merit a separate entry under APARTHEID, under A. The African Foreign Ministers' Conference is dealt with both under alphabet A and Ethiopia. The American U-2 and RB-47 reconnaissance bomber plane incidents are given under USA and USSR as well as under U and R respectively.

The abbreviations for countries as well as the usual form-headings are given in the explanatory note on how to use the INDEX pasted on the inside of the back-cover of the binder under the heading INDEX EXPLAINED.

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